



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
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POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

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ORGANIZATION

# EPPO Reporting Service

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**2018/209 New EPPO platform on Pest Risk Analysis**

In order to prevent the entry and spread of damaging pests, it is important to identify potential risks at an early stage and propose technically justified phytosanitary measures to mitigate these risks. Pest Risk Analysis supports the decision-making process whether action should be taken against a pest found during an inspection, or when an outbreak is discovered, and to decide whether the pest should be regulated or not, and propose risk management options.

The aim of the EPPO Platform on PRAs is to provide a single portal for all pest and commodity Pest risk analyses relevant for the EPPO region. NPPOs of EPPO member countries and their national agencies involved in PRA activities are encouraged to upload their PRA information on the EPPO Platform. All types of PRAs on all types of pests can be submitted, either in English or any other national language.

The EPPO Platform on PRAs contains files of (and links to) various types of PRAs produced since the 1990s to the present date, as well as some additional documents related to PRA activities. As of November 2018, the database included more than 400 PRAs. New PRAs will be added regularly.

In a restricted part of the Platform, registered users can also share draft PRAs, or their future plans to conduct PRAs in order to facilitate collaboration and share the workload.

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2018-11)  
EPPO Platform on PRAs. <https://pra.eppo.int>

**Additional key words:** database, EPPO

**2018/210 Recommendations to policy makers from Euphresco projects**

The following research projects have recently been carried out in the framework of Euphresco (network for phytosanitary research coordination and funding - hosted by EPPO). Reports presenting the main objectives and results of these projects, as well as recommendations made to policy makers can be viewed on the Internet.

**Assessment and prioritisation of pathways**

This project focussed on initiating a network of practitioners of pathway analyses for plant health. The main objectives were: to identify current systems and methodologies used to assess new and emerging horticultural trade pathways; to identify knowledge gaps regarding current industry practices in exporting countries; to develop proposals to overcome existing difficulties in assessing pathways; to provide a report on options for the systematic evaluation and prioritisation of pathways.

Authors: Crowe A, Manceau C, Bonte J, Fowler G, Castro K.

Report: <https://zenodo.org/record/1472263#.W-GTLJNKjct>

**Inventory of living collections of cyst and root knot nematodes in Europe and their maintenance techniques**

Various countries keep important nematode populations in (reference) collections for the purpose of research and identification. The main aim of the project was to make an inventory (using a questionnaire) of live nematode collections and to exchange information on how nematodes are reared (maintenance and storage) in the different collections.

Authors: Den Nijs L, Gabl I, Viaene N, Antoun M, Pickup J, Kaye A, Grimault V.

Report: <https://zenodo.org/record/1442881#.W-GSt5NKjcv>

Questionnaire: <https://zenodo.org/record/1442874#.W-GYEZNKjct>

Source: Euphresco (2018-10). <https://www.euphresco.net/projects/>

Additional key words: research

### **2018/211 International Conference on 'Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) - Phytosanitary Regulatory Framework' (Tbilisi, GE, 2019-03-11/14)**

An International Conference on 'Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB) - Phytosanitary Regulatory Framework' is organized by the National Food Agency and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. This conference will take place in Tbilisi from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2019. Its objective is to share knowledge and experience on *Halyomorpha halys*. The following topics will be discussed:

- Biology and epidemiology;
- Diagnostics;
- Surveillance;
- Pest control, including biological control;
- Eradication;
- Phytosanitary treatments;
- Management in trade.

Deadline for registration: 10<sup>th</sup> of February 2019.

There are no registration fees.

The Conference will be held in English with simultaneous translation into Russian.

Contact: Mr Giga Maisuradze [giga.maisuradze@nfa.gov.ge](mailto:giga.maisuradze@nfa.gov.ge)

Conference website: <http://conference.nfa.gov.ge/>

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2018-11).

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

Additional key words: conference

Computer codes: HALYHA, GE

### **2018/212 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**

During a survey conducted in 4 distinct vineyards in the United Kingdom, *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* (*Trichovirus*, GPGV) was detected for the first time. Using PCR tests, GPGV was detected in 1 grapevine sample (*Vitis vinifera*, clone 336 grafted upon Gravesac - unspecified locality). It is noted that further large-scale studies should be done to determine the

prevalence and spread of GPGV in the United Kingdom and evaluate the impact of the virus on yield and wine quality (Silva *et al.*, 2018).

In September 2017, *Lecanosticta acicola* (EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in Romania. During an official survey, the fungus was detected in a forest area in the county of Vrancea. The infected pine plantation (approximately 19 ha) had been established 30 years ago. The origin of this outbreak is unknown. Official measures were taken to eradicate the disease (NPPO of Romania, 2017-10). **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

In October 2018, an adult specimen of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heteroptera: Coreidae - Western conifer seed bug) was found for the first time in Georgia. The insect was photographed on a terrace outside a building in Borjomi (Samtskhe-Javakheti region). Concerning other countries in the EPPO region, the author of the paper added that after the finding of a dead specimen of *L. occidentalis* in Vlorë, Albania (EPPO RS 2018/173), a live one was found in November 2018 on the balcony of a residential building, again in Vlorë. In Germany, he also observed a specimen in Hamburg, on the terrace of his backyard in November 2018 (van der Heyden, 2018).

In October 2017, an adult male specimen of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heteroptera: Coreidae - Western conifer seed bug) was found for the first time in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The insect was photographed on the ground, in the 'First President's Park' which is a large park located in the centre of the city of Almaty with extensive and recent ornamental tree plantations. Other photographs of *L. occidentalis*, also taken in October 2017 in Almaty, could then be retrieved from the Internet. According to the authors, the nearest record was made in Ossetia in Russia which is more than 2 500 km to the west. They noted that this new record in Kazakhstan represents a large expansion of the pest towards the east and into the centre of Asia (Barclay and Nikolaeva, 2018).

In September 2011, an adult male specimen of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heteroptera: Coreidae - Western conifer seed bug) was observed for the first time in Tunisia. The insect was found on the bark of a *Pinus pinea* tree in the 'Dar Fatma' pine forest. One nymph (5<sup>th</sup> instar) was also collected in September 2012 on a *P. halepensis* tree in the 'Sidi Bader' pine forest. Both sites are located near Tabarka (Northwestern Tunisia) where there is an international airport and a maritime port (Ben Jamâa *et al.*, 2013).

In Greece, *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* (Hemiptera: Thaumastocoridae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2016 in several locations (mainland and several islands) on cultivated *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Corymbia citriodora* (Petraakis, 2018).

- **Detailed records**

In the United Kingdom, during routine testing for viroids conducted at a tissue culture facility in 2017, *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) was detected in 2 dahlia lines (both cv. Tiger Eye). In addition to PSTVd, *Dahlia latent viroid* (*Hostuviroid* - DLVd) was detected in dahlia cv. Fire Mountain. Dahlia cultivars infected by either PSTVd or DLVd showed no obvious symptoms. However, their growth rate in tissue culture was slower than that of other dahlia, especially for PSTVd-infected lines. All infected dahlia lines have been destroyed (Monger, 2018).

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that for the first time, Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 List) was found in a nursery on the

Northern side of the Alps on a single grafted young *Vitis* plant. The nursery is located in 'La Côte' (Canton of Geneva). Tracing-back studies are ongoing to determine the possible origin of this infection. Official phytosanitary measures are being taken to eradicate the pathogen. The pest status of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts.**

The oak lace bug, *Corythucha arcuata* (Heteroptera: Tingidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) continues to spread within the EPPO region. Its presence has recently been reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, France and Slovenia (Alim'agri website, 2017; Dautbašić *et al.*, 2018; Jurc & Jurc, 2017). A distribution map can be viewed in the EPPO Global Database: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CRTHAR/distribution>

The blueberry rust, *Thekopsora minima* (EPPO A2 List) occurs in California, US. Symptoms were observed for the first time in 2010 on highbush blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum* x *V. darrowii*) near Capinteria (Santa Barbara county) and then in Watsonville (Santa Cruz county). Laboratory studies then confirmed the identity of the fungus. It is noted that in the affected area, the alternate host (*Tsuga* spp.) is not present (Shands *et al.*, 2018).

In Romania, an outbreak of *Tomato spotted wilt orthotospovirus* (TSWV - EPPO A2 List) was found in April 2018. The virus was detected in glasshouse tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in the municipality of Gherăseni. All infected tomato plants were destroyed and the glasshouse was disinfected (NPPO of Romania, 2018). **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

In Portugal, *Trioza erytreae* (Hemiptera: Triozidae - EPPO A2 List) continues to spread. An [updated map](#) of the demarcated areas has been updated by the NPPO and can be viewed on the Internet. Outbreaks have been reported mainly along the coast in Norte and Centro regions, as well as in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (DGAV website, 2018).

- **Eradication**

In Finland, an outbreak of *Plum pox virus* (*Potyvirus*, PPV - EPPO A2 List) was found in 2014. PPV was initially detected in a mother tree (*Prunus domestica* cv. 'Renklod Mitshurinskij') in a nursery in Eastern Finland and then in a small number of other plum trees which had been produced from this mother tree (EPPO RS 2015/136). Eradication measures were taken, and PPV was no longer found. In October 2018, the NPPO of Finland officially declared the eradication of PPV from its territory (NPPO of Finland, 2018-10).

- **New pests and taxonomy**

A new fungal species, *Neopestalotiopsis rosicola* sp. nov. has been isolated from *Rosa chinensis* plants in Jiangsu Province, China. Affected plants showed stem cankers (Jiang *et al.*, 2018).

- Sources:**
- Barclay M, Nikolaeva S (2018) Arrival in Kazakhstan of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coreidae); a North American invasive species expands 2,500 kilometres to the east. *Klapalekiana* **54**, 1-3
  - Ben Jamâa ML, Mejri M, Naves P, Sousa E (2013) Detection of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann, 1910 (Heteroptera: Coreidae) in Tunisia. *African Entomology* **21**(1), 165-167.
  - Dautbašić M, Zahirović K, Mujezinović O, Margaletić J (2018) [First record of oak lace bug (*Corythucha arcuata*) in Bosnia and Herzegovina]. *Šumarski List* **142**(3/4), 179-181 (in Croatian).

INTERNET

- DGAV website. *Trioxa erytrae*. Mapa com atualização da zona demarcada (2018-10-10). [http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/xeov21/attachfileu.jsp?look\\_parentBoui=14568259&att\\_display=n&att\\_download=y](http://www.dgv.min-agricultura.pt/xeov21/attachfileu.jsp?look_parentBoui=14568259&att_display=n&att_download=y)
- Jiang N, Bonthond G, Fan XL, Tian CM (2018) *Neopestalotiopsis rosicola* sp. nov. causing stem canker of *Rosa chinensis* in China. *Mycotaxon* 133(2), 271-283. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5248/133.271>
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- Petrakis PV (2018) First record of the bug *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* in Greece. *Entomologia Hellenica* 27(1), 1-9. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12681/eh.18703> (via PestLens).
- Shands AC, Grandall SG, Ho T, Miles TD (2018) First report of leaf rust on Southern highbush blueberry caused by *Thekopsora minima* in California. *Plant Disease* 102(6), 1171-1172.
- Silva G, Lecourt J, Clover GRG, Seal SE (2018) First record of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* infecting *Vitis vinifera* in the United Kingdom. *New Disease Reports* 38, 7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2018.038.007>
- Van der Heyden T (2018) New data on the distribution of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Anisoscelini), including the first record of the species in Georgia. *Revista Chilena de Entomologia* 44(4), 433-435.

Additional key words: absence, detailed record, eradication, new pest, new record, taxonomy

Computer codes: CRTHAR, GPGV00, LEPL0C, NPESRO, PHYP64, PPV000, PSTVDO, SCIRAC, THEKMI, THMCPE, TRIZER, BH, CH, CN, FI, FR, GB, GE, GR, KZ, PT, RO, SI, TN, US

## 2018/213 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2018 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2018/137). Notifications have been sent via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Agromyzidae</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	2
<b>Atherigona orientalis</b>	<i>Sansevieria cylindrica</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Germany	1
<b>Attagenus</b>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Stored products	Nigeria	Spain	1
<b>Bemisia</b>	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Bemisia (cont.)</b>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	2
<b>Bemisia tabaci</b>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Anubias afzelii</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Basella alba, Hibiscus sabdariffa var. altissima, Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Turkey	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Lebanon	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius, Manihot, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus, Manihot, Vernonia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Crossandra</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>infundibuliformis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dregea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Erodium, Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Cuttings	Germany	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Vietnam	Denmark	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hemigraphis</i>	Aquatic plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo	France	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
<i>Hibiscus, Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Hibiscus, Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Lavatera, Lithodora</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<b>B. tabaci (cont.)</b>	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1	
	<i>Lisianthus alatus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	7	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Origanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Penstemon</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Japan	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Aquatic plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	5	
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Vernonia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
	<b>Bemisia tabaci, Spodoptera frugiperda</b>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<b>Bephratelloides</b>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Fruits	Peru	Italy	1
	<b>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</b>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Thailand*	Netherlands	1
	<b>Coleoptera, Eriococcidae</b>	<i>Chorisia</i>	Plants for planting	Paraguay	Italy	1
		<i>Chorisia</i>	Plants for planting	Paraguay	Italy	2
	<b>Dinoderus</b>	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Others	China	Italy	1
	<b>Elsinoe australis, Elsinoe fawcettii</b>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	1
<b>Ephestia</b>	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Others	Tunisia	Italy	1	
	<i>Pistacia vera</i>	Stored products	USA	Italy	1	
<b>Gymnandrosoma aurantianum</b>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	1	
<b>Helicoverpa</b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Japan	France	1	
<b>Helicoverpa zea</b>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1	
<b>Hirschmanniella</b>	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquatic plants	Indonesia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	Netherlands	3	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Hirschmanniella caudacrena</b>	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
<b>Hirschmanniella mucronata</b>	<i>Citrus</i>	Plants for planting	Taiwan	Netherlands	1
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	<i>Malus</i>	Fruits	Morocco	Italy	1
<b>Leucinodes orbonalis</b>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	7
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
<b>Liberibacter solanacearum</b>	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	France	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Italy	Czech Republic	2
<b>Liriomyza</b>	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
<b>Liriomyza huidobrensis</b>	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cuttings	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
<b>Liriomyza sativae</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
<b>Liriomyza trifolii</b>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<b>Megalometis chiliensis</b>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruits	Chile	France	3
<b>Meloidogyne enterolobii</b>	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Soil and growing medium	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
<b>Neoleucinodes elegantalis, Neosilba zadolicha</b>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Brazil	Portugal	1
<b>Nipaecoccus nipae</b>	<i>Areca, Chamaedorea, Howea forsteriana</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Spain	1
<b>Phenacoccus solenopsis</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1
<b>Phoridae</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	Estonia	1
<b>Phyllosticta citricarpa</b>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Denmark	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	France	3
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Switzerland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	8
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	11
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Swaziland*	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay*	Spain	1
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid</b>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Greece	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Pseudococcidae</b>	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Fruits	Philippines	Italy	1
<b><i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>ulmi</i></b>	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Radopholus similis</i></b>	<i>Philodendron xanadu</i>	Cuttings	Ghana	Netherlands	1
<b>Scolytidae</b>	<i>Juglans</i>	Cut trees with foliage	USA	Spain	1
<b><i>Spodoptera</i></b>	<i>Dendrobium</i> hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Spodoptera eridania</i></b>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i></b>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	United Kingdom	4
<b><i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>, <i>Thrips palmi</i></b>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Spodoptera littoralis</i></b>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	Cuttings	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	3
	<i>Opuntia</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Spodoptera litura</i></b>	<i>x Mokara</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	France	2
<b><i>Stenocarpella maydis</i></b>	<i>Zea mays</i> subsp. <i>saccharata</i>	Seeds	New Zealand	France	1
<b><i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i></b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	2
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum, Zea</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	2
	<i>Fortunella</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Fruits	Israel	France	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b><i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)</b>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	4
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Switzerland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
<b>Thripidae</b>	<i>Celosia argentea, Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i> hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Solanum melongena</i> var. <i>serpentinum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	<b>Thrips</b>	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom
<i>Rosa</i>		Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
<b><i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i></b>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Lebanon*	Switzerland	1
<b><i>Thrips palmi</i></b>	<i>Dendrobium</i> hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	3
	<i>Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1	
<b>Thysanoptera</b>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
<b><i>Tuta absoluta</i></b>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Albania	Greece	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Lebanon*	France	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Tunisia	Netherlands	4
<b><i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i></b>	<i>Citrus</i>	Plants for planting	Vietnam	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Fruits	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Italy	2
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Anastrepha</b>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<b>Bactrocera</b>	<i>Annona</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Netherlands	3
<b>Bactrocera dorsalis</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
<b>Bactrocera zonata</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Egypt	Germany	1
<b>Ceratitis capitata</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	France	1
<b>Ceratitis cosyra</b>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda*	Sweden	1
<b>Dacus</b>	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
<b>Dacus ciliatus</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	2
<b>Tephritidae (non-European)</b>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Gambia	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	France	4
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	France	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Mali	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Gambia	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Spain	1
	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Tephritidae (non-European)</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	2
	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Brazil	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Laos	France	1
	<i>Syzygium malaccense</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> <i>var. anguina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Argentina	United Kingdom	1
	<b>Zeugodacus cucurbitae</b>	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	(Thailand)	Germany

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Aphelenchoides</b>	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Russia	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<b>Aphelenchoides, Arhopalus rusticus</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Denmark	1
<b>Aphelenchoides, Rhabditis</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<b>Aphelenchoididae, Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Belarus	Belgium	1
<b>Aphelenchoididae, Rhabditis</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
<b>Bostrichidae</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Slovenia	1
<b>Brentidae</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<b>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Dunnage	Russia	Bulgaria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Taiwan	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	5
<b>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Cephalobus</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<b>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	2
<b>Cephalobus</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<b>Cephalobus, Rhabditis</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<b>Cerambycidae</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Cryptophilus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	4
Curculionidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Lithuania	1
<i>Euplatypus parallelus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
Insecta	Pinus	Wood and bark	Guatemala	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Lyctus africanus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> , <i>Monochamus sutor</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Slovakia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	USA	Finland	1
Oecophoridae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Rhabditidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Russia	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhabditis, Tylenchus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	3
Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
<i>Silvanoprus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Silvanoprus angusticollis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Bangladesh	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	7
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	3
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Spain	1
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	<i>Populus</i>	Wood and bark	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

- **Bonsais**

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Meloidogyne enterolobii</i>	<i>Syzygium buxifolium</i>	China	Belgium	1

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2018-11).

INTERNET

EUROPHYT. Annual and monthly reports of interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects.

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm)

**2018/214 Agrilus bilineatus (two-lined chestnut borer): addition to the EPPO Alert List**

The introduction of *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae - EPPO A2 List) in North America and European Russia has attracted the attention of the plant health community to the potential risk that other *Agrilus* species may present to the EPPO region. While preparing a Pest Risk Analysis for *Agrilus fleischeri* (EPPO Alert List), the EPPO Secretariat was made aware by Dr Jendek that *Agrilus bilineatus* (two-lined chestnut borer) has recently been found in Turkey.

**Agrilus bilineatus (two-lined chestnut borer)**

**Why:** *A. bilineatus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) is a North American wood borer of *Castanea dentata* and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), both members of the Fagaceae family. It was recently found in Turkey. Considering the importance of oak and chestnut in the EPPO region, the EPPO Secretariat considered that *A. bilineatus* should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

**Where:** *A. bilineatus* originates from Eastern North America. *A. bilineatus* adults have been collected in Turkey in two separate years (2013, 2016) and at two locations more than 200 km apart (near and to the east of Istanbul), thus suggesting that *A. bilineatus* is established.

**EPPO region:** Turkey.

**North America:** Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec), USA (Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin).

**On which plants:** In North America, *A. bilineatus* attacks *Castanea dentata* (Fagaceae) and numerous species of *Quercus* (Fagaceae) including *Quercus robur* (pedunculate oak) and *Q. rubra* (Northern red oak) which are widespread in the EPPO region.

**Damage:** Larvae develop mainly on the cambium and in the outer xylem of infested trees. Feeding activity disrupts the transportation of water and nutrients in the tree. In North America, *A. bilineatus* is usually a secondary pest, infesting *Castanea* and *Quercus* trees weakened by different stress events. However, when populations are high (e.g. following a drought), large outbreaks may occur and trees are killed within a few years. Emerging adults leave a distinct D-shaped exit hole in the trunk (about 5 mm wide). In addition to tree weakening or mortality, infestations can significantly reduce the ornamental value of oak trees. *Q. robur* is known to be highly susceptible to *A. bilineatus*, and apparently healthy trees were infested and killed in Michigan. There is no data on the susceptibility of other native European *Quercus* species.

Throughout its range, *A. bilineatus* usually completes its life cycle in one year, although some individuals can require two years. *A. bilineatus* overwinters as mature larvae. The adult beetles emerge from April to September. Adults are about 5-13 mm long. The head of the beetle is bronzy green while the thorax and abdomen are mostly black with a greenish tinge. There is a yellow stripe along each side of the thorax, hence its name. Eggs (approximately 1 mm long) are oval, wrinkled, and milky white to golden brown. Eggs can be laid singly, or in clusters in bark crevices. Larvae are milky white to light yellow, with dark brown mouthparts and urogomphi. There are 4 larval instars, the latter being 18-24 mm long. Pupae are 6-10 mm long. Pupation takes place inside the tree, in pupal chambers that are situated in either the outer bark, if the bark is sufficiently thick, or in the outer sapwood.

Pictures can be viewed in EPPO GD: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AGRLBL/photos>

**Dissemination:** Adults can fly but there is no data on the natural spread of the insect. Over long distances, trade of infested plants, wood and wood products can disseminate *A. bilineatus*.

**Pathways:** Plants for planting, wood, wood packaging material (including dunnage), wood chips from countries where *A. bilineatus* occurs.

**Possible risks:** Oaks and chestnut trees are widely present in the EPPO region, in forests and plantations, as well as in parks and gardens. The wide geographical distribution of *A. bilineatus* in North Eastern America, under various climates, strongly suggests that this insect has the potential to establish in the EPPO region where its host trees are present. *A. bilineatus* is mainly a secondary pest of stressed trees in North America but it has been documented to infest and kill trees of the European species *Q. robur* planted as ornamentals. As *Castanea sativa* is not grown in the USA, its susceptibility to this pest is not known. If European *Castanea* and *Quercus* species are more susceptible to *A. bilineatus* than North American species, then *A. bilineatus* could become a damaging forest pest in Europe. Control of wood borers is generally difficult as most of the life cycle occurs within the trees. In North America, several control methods have been recommended to lower *A. bilineatus* populations, such as cultural control options, sanitation cutting of infested branches or trees prior to adult emergence, followed by burning or chipping into small pieces. Several natural enemies of *A. bilineatus* have been reported in the literature, including both parasitoids and predators.

The recent finding of *A. bilineatus* in Turkey showed that it could enter the EPPO region with infested material. For the moment no damage is recorded in Turkey but populations are probably still low.

Considering the high susceptibility of the most dominant oak species in the EPPO region (i.e. *Q. robur*), the introduction and establishment of *A. bilineatus* would most probably cause severe outbreaks and damage to oak and chestnut tree species grown in forests, nurseries, parks and gardens.

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Panel review date -

Entry date 2018-11

Additional key words: Alert List

Computer codes: AGRFL

**2018/215 First report of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy**

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first captures of *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) on its territory. During an official survey conducted in 2018 in Campania region, 10 traps (baited with methyl-eugenol) were placed in 10 locations, corresponding to 2 fields with mixed fruit trees in each of the provinces of Salerno and Napoli. These trapping sites had been chosen because of their proximity to various cultivated species (e.g. *Capsicum*, *Citrus*, *Diospyros kaki*, *Malus*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *S. melongena*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Vitis*) to ensure the presence of ripe fruits during the whole monitoring period. Caught specimens were collected and identified using morphological identification keys and molecular tests. Using several morphological keys, specimens were tentatively identified as *B. dorsalis*, but molecular studies identified 2 clades. Obtained sequences were deposited in GenBank. For the moment, the possible pathway of introduction of *B. dorsalis* in Campania is unknown. Official phytosanitary measures have been taken.

The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, some adult specimens caught in traps, in specific parts of the Member State, where host crop(s) are grown.**

**Source:** NPPO of Italy (2018-11).

**Pictures:** *Bactrocera dorsalis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DACUDO/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DACUDO, IT

**2018/216 First report of *Rhagoletis completa* in Belgium**

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first confirmed finding of *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) on its territory. During summer 2018, 6 specimens were trapped by a research institute monitoring *Rhagoletis* species in Belgium. The traps were placed in walnut trees (*Juglans regia*) close to a cherry orchard. Collected specimens were kept in ethanol until morphological determination. After a first determination, the fruit flies were sent to the national reference laboratory which confirmed the identity of specimens as *R. completa*. No damage was recorded in the field. It is noted that a first unofficial observation had been posted in 2016 on a website (waarnemingen.be) maintained by naturalist associations, and that since this initial record, further observations of the pest on walnut trees had been posted. Considering the rather wide distribution of the pest within the European Union, no official phytosanitary measures will be taken.

The pest status of *Rhagoletis completa* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

**Source:** NPPO of Belgium (2018-11).

**Pictures:** *Rhagoletis completa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RHAGCO/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, BE

**2018/217 First report of *Rhagoletis completa* in the Czech Republic**

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) on its territory. During summer 2017, a single specimen subsequently identified as *R. completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae) was caught on a yellow sticky trap. This trap had been placed in a cherry orchard, in the South Moravian region by an entomologist from the Czech Crop Research Institute. This specimen was examined in detail by the entomologist only at the beginning of March 2018 when he observed adults of a *Rhagoletis* species emerging from walnut fruits kept in the laboratory. These walnuts, infested by dipteran larvae, had been collected in September 2017 from several other localities and kept in the laboratory during winter (waiting for adult emergence). The results of this initial identification were immediately notified to the Czech NPPO and confirmed by another specialist. Considering the rather wide distribution of the pest within the European Union, no official phytosanitary measures will be taken. The pest status of *Rhagoletis completa* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

**Source:** NPPO of the Czech Republic (2018-11).

**Pictures:** *Rhagoletis completa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RHAGCO/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** RHAGCO, CZ

**2018/218 Update on the situation of *Rhagoletis completa* in Slovakia**

In Slovakia, *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae, EU Annexes) was first found in July 2018 in Bratislava, and then in Veselé and Košice (EPPO RS 2018/158). Since this initial report, *R. completa* has been found in walnut trees (*Juglans regia*) during surveys conducted in summer and autumn 2018 in the municipalities of Bratislava (2 trees in private gardens), Buzitka (13 ha of walnut plantation), Holicie (1 tree in a private garden), Orešany (1 tree in a private garden), Piešťany (1 tree in a private garden), Prešov (1 tree in a private garden), Šenkvice (1 tree in a private garden) and Zálesie (1 tree in a private garden). The pest status of *Rhagoletis completa* in Slovakia is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance**

**Source:** NPPO of Slovakia (2018-10, 2018-11).

**Pictures:** *Rhagoletis completa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RHAGCO/photos>

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** RHAGCO, SK

**2018/219 First report of *Tuta absoluta* in Ghana**

In Ghana, the presence of *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae - EPPO A2 List) was first reported in July 2017. Samples of the pest were initially collected from a greenhouse company at Berekusu in the Eastern region of Ghana. *T. absoluta* was then found in the Western and Brong Ahafo regions. The extent of the pest distribution and its population dynamics within the affected regions are yet to be determined.

The pest status of *Tuta absoluta* in Ghana is officially declared as: **Present: only in some areas.**

**Source:** IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Ghana (GHA-02/7 of 2018-08-31) Report on tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*).  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/ghana/pestreports/2017/07/report-on-tomato-leaf-miner-tuta-absoluta/>

**Pictures:** *Tuta absoluta*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GNORAB/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** GRNORAB, GH

### 2018/220 First report of *Xylotrechus chinensis* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Xylotrechus chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO Alert List) on its territory. In October 2018, larvae and adults of *X. chinensis* were found on a mulberry tree (*Morus* sp.) in a private garden in Sète (Hérault department). The pest was identified on the basis of its morphological characteristics. The origin of this outbreak is unknown. Surveys are being carried out to delimit the infested area and determine appropriate phytosanitary measures. The pest status of *Xylotrechus chinensis* in France is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance.**

**Source:** NPPO of France (2018-10).

**Pictures:** *Xylotrechus chinensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLOCH/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** XYLOCH, FR

### 2018/221 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in the Czech Republic

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae, formerly EPPO Alert List) on its territory. In August 2018, a single female specimen was caught in a light trap operated by the Czech NPPO. This trap is part of an official trapping network and is permanently located in a village in the Olomouc Region (Central Moravia), with fruit orchards and arable fields in its close vicinity. No phytosanitary measures have been taken as the pest has been spreading throughout Europe since the 2000s, and there are currently no efficient phytosanitary measures to prevent its further spread.

The pest status of *Halyomorpha halys* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present, although only one specimen has been found, as yet it can be presumed that a population of *H. halys* has already established in the region concerned, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

**Source:** NPPO of the Czech Republic (2018-11).

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

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** HALYHA, CZ

**2018/222 First report of *Trissolcus japonicus*, an egg parasitoid of *Halyomorpha halys*, in Europe**

*Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) originates from Asia and has emerged as an invasive pest in North America and Europe in the 1990s and 2000s, respectively. Surveys conducted in Northeastern China (part of the native range) have shown that the dominant parasitoid of *H. halys* was *Trissolcus japonicus* (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae - egg parasitoid), with parasitism levels ranging from 50 to 90%. Therefore, this species has been considered as a classical biological control agent in invaded areas. In Switzerland, a survey of native egg parasitoids of *H. halys* conducted in 2017 and 2018 revealed that *T. japonicus* was already present in apple orchards in the Canton Ticino. *T. japonicus* was recovered from sentinel egg masses of *H. halys* at 3 different sites and during 2 consecutive years, suggesting that it is established in Switzerland. Although further studies are needed to follow the establishment and spread of *T. japonicus*, as well as to evaluate its impact on *H. halys* and eventually on non-target pentatomid populations, it is hoped that *T. japonicus* will have the potential to reduce the populations of *H. halys* below economic thresholds.

Interestingly, a similar situation occurred in the USA, where *T. japonicus* was unexpectedly found in 2014 in Beltsville (Maryland) during a study on native egg parasitoids of *H. halys*.

**Note:** a nice video of *Trissolcus japonicus* parasitizing eggs of *H. halys* can be viewed on the Internet: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rbdXiiM538I>

**Source:** Stahl J, Tortorici F, Pontini M, Bon MC, Hoelmer K, Marazzi C, Tavella L, Hays T (2018) First discovery of adventive populations of *Trissolcus japonicus* in Europe. *Journal of Pest Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-018-1061-2>

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**Pictures:** *Trissolcus japonicus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TRSSJP/photos>

**Additional key words:** biological control

**Computer codes:** HALYHA, TRSSJP, CH

**2018/223 First report of *Tetranychus mexicanus* in the Netherlands**

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first official finding of *Tetranychus mexicanus* (Acari: Tetranychidae). The mite was found on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October 2018 at a retail company in a greenhouse on pot plants of *Beaucarnea recurvata* together with other tropical plants, which were not infested. Approximately 25 plants of *B. recurvata* were severely infested. The mite empties cells while feeding, which causes a bleaching of the plant green leaves. Official measures, including chemical treatment of the affected lot (770 *B. recurvata* plants), will be taken to eradicate the pest. These measures are based on a preliminary risk analysis. Trace-back studies are ongoing to identify the source of the outbreak, but the plants have probably been imported from Central America.

*T. mexicanus* has a neotropical distribution (from Argentina to Mexico). It is polyphagous, with host records for about 100 plant species belonging to 44 plant families. This is the first record for *Beaucarnea* and the family Asparagaceae. *T. mexicanus* is considered as a pest of citrus and *Annona muricata* in Brazil, of passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*) and to a minor extent

of *Citrus latifolia* in Venezuela, and of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) in Cuba. *T. mexicanus* is a quarantine pest in several countries including Taiwan and Japan. The Dutch NPPO conducted a preliminary risk analysis (quick scan) on *T. mexicanus* which concluded that this species could be a potential pest of glasshouse crops in the European Union territory, and possibly a pest of outdoor crops (including citrus) in Southern EU Member States. The pest status of *Tetranychus mexicanus* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**

**Source:** NPPO of the Netherlands (2018-11).

Pest report. First outbreak of *Tetranychus mexicanus* (spider mite) on ornamental plants of *Beaucarnea recurvata* in a professional greenhouse.

<https://english.nvwa.nl/binaries/nvwa-en/documents/plant/plant-health/pest-reporting/documents/pest-report---first-outbreak-of-tetranychus-mexicanus-on-ornamental-plants-of-beaucarnea-recurvata-in-a-professional-greenhouse/pest-report-first-outbreak-of-tetranychus-mexicanus-on-ornamental-plants-of-beaucarnea-recurvata-professional-greenhouse.pdf>

Quick scan number: QS-ENT-2018-007 *Tetranychus mexicanus*:

<https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-risk-analysis/documents/plant/plant-health/pest-risk-analysis/documents/pest-risk-analysis-tetranychus-mexicanus-quick-scan>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** TETRME, NL

**2018/224 First report of *Pantoea stewartii* in Slovenia**

The NPPO of Slovenia recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first report of *Pantoea stewartii* (EPP0 A2 List) on its territory. During a specific and official survey, the presence of the bacterium was confirmed in 2 maize (*Zea mays*) fields near Nova Gorica. Samples had been taken from plants showing decline and long chlorotic streaks on the leaves. In the affected fields, only a few plants showed symptoms. In the infested area (5 ha), maize was cultivated for animal feed (grain and silage) and will be used only for this purpose. The NPPO stressed that in this Western part of Slovenia, maize is not grown for seed production. The origin of this outbreak is unknown, but it is suspected that the import of infected maize seeds was the pathway of introduction. Official phytosanitary measures have been taken to eradicate the disease.

The pest status of *Pantoea stewartii* in Slovenia is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Slovenia (2018-11).

Pictures: *Pantoea stewartii*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ERWIST/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ERWIST, SI

**2018/225 First report of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* in Portugal**

The NPPO of Portugal recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first record of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* (EPP0 A2 List) on its territory. At the request of a farmer, an inspection was carried out by the official services in a hazelnut orchard (*Corylus avellana* cv. Fertile de Coutard) located in the municipality of Castelo de Paiva, region Norte. Symptoms of a bacterial infection were detected on approximately 25% of the trees (from a total of 208 trees), and a sample was collected and tested. Laboratory analysis (molecular tests) confirmed the presence of *X. arboricola* pv. *corylina*. This is the first time that this bacterium is detected in Portugal. At the time of inspection and as a precautionary measure, the farmer was initially instructed not to move any plant material from the orchard concerned and to destroy on site all symptomatic plants. As soon as the confirmation was received from the laboratory, the destruction of the affected hazelnut orchard was ordered. Other hazelnut varieties present in the farm were inspected but no symptoms were found. The site of the orchard will remain under surveillance, as well as the few hazelnut orchards located in its vicinity.

The pest status of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* in Portugal is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Portugal (2018-09).

Pictures: *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XANTCY/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: XANTCY, PT

**2018/226    *Synchytrium endobioticum* detected in Romania**

The NPPO of Romania recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of an outbreak of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The fungus was detected in June 2018 in soil samples taken from a forest nursery in Feldioara. On this infected plot (6300 m<sup>2</sup>), approximately 35,000 *Picea* spp. were grown as plants for planting. The source of this outbreak is unknown. Official phytosanitary measures were taken to eradicate *S. endobioticum*.

The pest status of *Synchytrium endobioticum* in Romania is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Romania (2018-08).

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

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: SYNCEN, RO

**2018/227    Situation of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia**

In Slovenia, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in 2003 (EPPO RS 2003/161). Official surveys then detected the pathogen in central Slovenia, 3 times in public parks (2004, 2005, 2009) and once in a nursery in 2007. These findings were linked to the introduction of infected plant material, and all were successfully eradicated. During the 2016 survey, *P. ramorum* was found on *Rhododendron* sp. plants in a public park. Symptoms of shoot dieback and leaf spot were observed. Infected plants and potential host plants within a radius of 2 m around infected plants were destroyed. In 2017, *P. ramorum* was still present in the soil where infected plants had been grown. Tracing-back studies showed that infected plants had been imported.

The pest status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia is officially declared as: **Transient: actionable, under eradication.**

**Source:** IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Slovenia (SVN-08/5 of 2018-10-10) First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia.  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/slovenia/pestreports/2018/08/poskus/>

**Pictures:** *Phytophthora ramorum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYTRA/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, SI

**2018/228    *Tobacco ringspot virus* and *Tomato ringspot virus* found in the Netherlands**

In the Netherlands, *Tobacco ringspot virus* (*Nepovirus*, TRSV - EPPO A2 List) was detected in August 2018 in 4 lots of plants for planting of *Iris germanica* (cvs. Indian Chief, Swahili and Gleaming Gold) at different locations, and in 1 lot of *Hemerocallis* (cv. Happy Returns). In 1 sample of *Iris germanica* cv. Swahili, a mixed infection of TRSV and *Tomato ringspot virus* (*Nepovirus*, ToRVS - EPPO A2 List) was detected. These findings were made during a specific survey whereby asymptomatic plants from 30 locations were sampled and tested. The Dutch NPPO noted that TRSV has been reported several times since 2000. TRSV was found in plants for planting of *Bacopa* (2000, 2006), *Celosia* (2008), *Portulaca* (2000, 2006, 2007),

*Hemerocallis* (2006), *Iris ensata* (2006), *Iris sibirica* (2006), *Iris germanica* (2017) and *Phlox subulata* (2010, 2018). In each case, outbreaks were subjected to phytosanitary measures and all outbreaks from 2000 to 2017 were eradicated. For ToRSV, the NPPO noted that this is the first confirmed finding in the Netherlands (earlier cases were directly linked to imports of infected plant material). The source of these infections is not known but is probably related to vegetative propagation since the nematode vectors (species belonging to the *Xiphinema americanum* complex) are absent from the Netherlands. Eradication measures are being taken against both viruses and specific surveys will continue in 2018 and 2019. The pest status of both viruses (TRSV and ToRSV) is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of the Netherlands (2018-09).

**Pictures:** *Tobacco ringspot virus.* <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TRSV00/photos>  
*Tomato ringspot virus.* <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TORSV0/photos>

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** TORSV0, TRSV00, NL

### 2018/229 *Impatiens necrotic spot orthotospovirus* detected in Australia

In January 2018, *Impatiens necrotic spot orthotospovirus* (INSV - EPPO A2 List) was detected in lettuce crops (*Lactuca sativa*) at a farm in Elderslie, in the state of New South Wales, Australia. A decision was made not to attempt to eradicate the virus. The Australian NPPO recalls that INSV had previously been detected in ornamental plants on a property in 2010 in New South Wales and had been successfully eradicated. INSV has not been detected in other parts of Australia.

The pest status of *Impatiens necrotic spot orthotospovirus* in Australia is officially declared as: **Present, only in some areas.**

**Source:** IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Australia (AUS-92/1 of 2018-09-03) *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* (INSV) in New South Wales (NSW). <https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/australia/pestreports/2018/09/impatiens-necrotic-spot-virus-insv-in-new-south-wales-nsw/>

**Pictures:** INSV. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/INSV00/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** INSV00, AU

**2018/230 First report of *Ehrharta erecta* in Ireland**

*Ehrharta erecta* (Poaceae) is a grass species native to Southern and Eastern Africa. The species was once considered a suitable species for the stabilization of sand dunes due to its vigorous growth and as a result it has been introduced into a number of regions of the world (including the USA (California and Hawaii), Australia and New Zealand) where it has since become an invasive alien species. Within the EPPO region, the species is recorded as naturalised in Italy. In 2017, *E. erecta* was collected and identified from a population growing along a small pathway within an urban environment near the coastal area in Skerries County Fingal, Ireland. The population extended up to 300 m along both sides of the pathway and in some locations the grass completely covered an area of up to 10 m in length and 1 m wide. *E. erecta* has been reported as being present in bird seed though the origin of the population in Ireland is unclear.

**Source:** Anonymous (2018) Panic veldt grass (*Ehrharta erecta* L.), a grass new to Ireland. *Irish naturalists' Journal* 36, 30-31.

**Additional key words:** new record, invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** EHRER, IE

**2018/231 Alien plants in Mediterranean wetlands**

The Mediterranean region has a high sensitivity to invasions by invasive alien plants due to the biogeographic, climatic and socio-economic conditions of the region. Within this region, inland wetlands are one of the most invaded habitats and the vulnerability of these habitats is increasing due to anthropogenic pressures. The present study was located in the western Mediterranean basin and included the Valencian area, the Balearic Islands (Spain) and Sardinia (Italy). To collect data on the presence of alien plants in wetlands in each region, herbarium data and unpublished field surveys over the last ten years were coupled with data from online databases to prepare a check list for each region. In total, 380 alien plants from 89 families were recorded from wetlands in the region with the Valencian area containing the largest number of species (312) followed by the Balearic Islands (151) and Sardinia (134). Invasive alien plant species comprised 77 species and 9 of these were common to all three areas (Table 1).

Table 1. Nine invasive alien plants common to wetlands in Valencian area, Balearic Islands and Sardinia

Species	Family	EPPO List	Native range
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	Invasive Alien Plants	Asia
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Poaceae		Asia
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Poaceae	Invasive Alien Plants	South America
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Oxalidaceae	Invasive Alien Plants	South Africa
<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i>	Asteraceae		Central/South America
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Cyperaceae		Asia
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae		Africa
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Nyctaginaceae		North & Central America
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Pontederiaceae	A2 List	South America

**Source:** Mayoral O, Mascia F, Podda L, Laguna E, Fraga P, Rita J, Frigau L, Bacchetta G (2018) Alien plant diversity in Mediterranean wetlands: a comparative study within

Valencian, Balearic and Sardinian floras. *Notulae Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici*. DOI: 10.15835/nbha46210470.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AILAL, ABKDO, ASTSQ, CDTSE, CYPFL, EICCR, MIBJA, OXAPC, RIICO, ES, IT

### **2018/232 Evaluating the risk of bamboo species in the South-eastern USA**

In the South-eastern USA, some bamboo species (Bambusoideae) are being promoted increasingly for paper pulp and biofuel production, as well as the more traditional use in horticulture. The sub-family contains over 1 600 species that are fast growing and often divided into running (leptomorph) and clumping (pachymorph) types based on the morphology of the rhizome system. Running bamboos can spread laterally over long distances during a single growing season whereas clumping bamboos have minimal spatial spread. To evaluate the risk posed by the two types of bamboos, the Australian Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) was used to screen the risk of 47 bamboo species from 11 genera including 18 running and 29 clumping bamboo species. The WRA tool consists of 49 questions that focus on estimating the probability that a species will become invasive in a new region by evaluating the climatic suitability of the species to the proposed range, the naturalisation and invasion history, life history traits and the ecology of the species and the effectiveness of current control methods. Most of the species selected for evaluation are currently under consideration for biomass planting or horticulture. For each species the WRA was completed answering each question and where climatic matching questions were evaluated using the USDA hardiness zone maps. The final scores were grouped for running bamboo species and clumping species and statistically compared. Overall, running bamboos were shown to have a significantly higher invasion risk compared to clumping bamboos and therefore these latter species should be utilised in commercial applications.

**Source:** Lieurance D, Cooper A, Young AL, Gordon DR, Flory SL (2018) Running bamboo species pose a greater invasion risk than clumping bamboo species in the continental United States. *Journal of Nature Conservation* 43, 39-45.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** 1BAMS, US

### **2018/233 A global evaluation of classical biological control against weeds**

Although only a small proportion of naturalised plant species have negative impacts on native biodiversity and ecosystem services, those that do can cause significant economic damage to agriculture, forestry and infrastructures as well as threatening native biodiversity. Some alien plant species have invaded such wide areas that commonly used control methods are often not economically viable to manage these species and other control techniques are needed. Classical biological control (the utilization of host specific natural enemies from the plants' native range) is an alternative method for the management of invasive alien plants and has shown some significant successes in reducing invasive populations throughout the world. Using data from the fifth edition of the 'Biological control of weeds: a world catalogue of agents and their target weeds', the authors identified all cases where a weed biological control agent was intentionally released against a target up to 2012. In total, 1 555 releases of 468 biological control agents have been utilised against 175 plant species in 48 plant families in 90 countries. For 31.4 % of targets, only one agent has been introduced and the largest number of agents (44) released against one species was for *Lantana camara*. Of the 313 species where impact could be categorized, 172 (55 %) caused medium, variable

or heavy levels of damage. In total, 65.7 % of weeds targeted for biological control experienced some level of control indicating the value of the management method.

**Source:** Schwarzländer M, Hinz HL, Winston RL, Day MD (2018) Biological control of weeds: an analysis of introductions, rates of establishment and estimates of success, worldwide. *BioControl* **63**, 319-311.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** LANCA

### **2018/234 First report of *Anredera cordifolia* in Iran**

*Anredera cordifolia* (Basellaceae) is a climbing vine native to Central and South America. The species is invasive in Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Senegal and South Africa), Australia and New Zealand. Within the EPPO region the species is present (naturalised) in Croatia, France (including Corsica), Greece, Italy (including Sicily), Portugal (including Azores and Madeira) and Spain (Balears). In Australia and New Zealand, *A. cordifolia* is ranked as a high threat to native biodiversity due to its smothering habit and difficulty in controlling the vine. In Iran, the species has been recorded as an invasive alien plant in Mazandaran province in gardens and forests of the towns of Shirgah and Zirab in 2014 and 2015.

**Source:** Eskandari M (2018) *Anredera cordifolia* (Basellaceae), a new invasive plant for Iran. *Rostaniha* **19**, 72-74.

**Additional key words:** new record, invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** BOGCO, IR

### **2018/235 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions (Prague, 2019-09-09/13)**

The 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Alien Plant Invasions will take place in Prague in the Czech Republic between 9<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> September 2019. The conference will bring together scientists, managers and policy makers from around the world involved in plant invasions, who will interact and explore ways to face global and regional challenges imposed by alien plant invasions. A call for abstracts and conference registration will open in December 2018.

**Source:** Conference website: <http://www.emapi2019.org>

**Additional key words:** conference

**Computer codes:** CZ