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2019/223 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**

Corythauma ayyari (Hemiptera: Tingidae - jasmine lace bug) occurs in Monaco. It was first observed in August 2019 on *Jasminum azoricum* (van der Heyden, 2019). **Present, no details.**

'*Candidatus* Phytoplasma aurantifolia' (EU Annexes) was detected in symptomatic alfalfa plants (*Medicago sativa*) in Iraq (Al-Kuwaiti *et al.*, 2019). **Present, no details.**

In Morocco, during a survey conducted in 2018, *Little cherry virus 1* (*Velarivirus*, LChV-1 - EU Annexes) was detected in 2 samples which had been collected from asymptomatic apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*) trees. This first record in Morocco is also a first record for Africa (Tahzima *et al.*, 2019). **Present, only in some areas.**

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae - EPPO A2 List) was reported for the first time in 2019, in the municipalities of Čapljine and Neuma on *Phoenix canariensis*. The surveys conducted in the western part of the country did not detect the pest (Ostojić *et al.*, 2019). **Present, only in some areas.**

In New Zealand, the causal agent of rust on blueberries was determined by molecular and morphological analyses as *Pucciniastrum minimum* (= *Thekopsora minima* - EPPO A2 List) rather than *Naohidemyces vacciniorum* as first reported in 2004 (Padamsee & McKenzie, 2019). **Present, no details.**

In Uruguay, *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heteroptera: Coreidae) was reported for the first time in 2017. It was found in several localities (Punta del Este, Montevideo, Canelones, El Pinar) in the Southern part of the country (Faúndez & Silvera, 2019).

- **Detailed records**

In Hawaii (US), *Dickeya dianthicola* (EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in January 2018 in potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) plants showing symptoms of bacterial soft rot. Infected plants had been collected from a potato field on Oahu (Boluk & Arif, 2019).

In the USA, *Lycorma delicatula* (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae - EPPO A1 List) was first found in Cecil County in Maryland in October 2018 and subsequent findings occurred in northeast Maryland. In October 2019, a quarantine area was established in Cecil and Harford counties (NAPPO, 2019).

- **Eradication**

In Australia, after successful eradication campaigns, citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* - EPPO A1 List) was detected again in 2018 in the Northern Territory and Western Australia (EPPO RS 2018/101). Eradication measures were immediately applied, and a surveillance programme was implemented. In November 2019, after completion of these activities, citrus canker was declared absent from all Australian states and territories,

except the Northern Territory where eradication measures continue to be applied (IPPC, 2019).

The pest status of *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* in Australia is officially declared as: **Present: under eradication - Northern Territory. Absent: pest eradicated - Western Australia, Queensland. Absent: no pest record - New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.**

- **Host plants**

In November 2018, *Meloidogyne graminicola* (EPPO Alert List) was found infecting *Allium tuberosum* (Chinese chives) in several commercial fields in Xianyou county, Fujian province, China. Disease incidence ranged from 60 to 100%. Affected plants displayed leaf yellowing and desiccation; their roots presented elongated swellings throughout the root system (Chen *et al.*, 2019).

In Florida (US), *Plasmopara halstedii* has recently been detected on the ornamental plant *Ageratum houstonianum* (Asteraceae). In 2016 and again in 2018, typical symptoms of downy mildew were observed in a production site for cut flowers. Symptoms included foliar lesions with a grey mycelial growth on the leaf undersides. Girdling brown lesions were observed on petioles and stems, leading to whole leaf dieback and stem necrosis. The identity of the fungus was confirmed by morphological, molecular, and pathogenicity tests (Pisani *et al.*, 2019).

- **Regulations**

The EU Commission has established emergency measures to prevent the introduction into, and the spread within the EU of *Rose rosette emaravirus* (RRV- EPPO A1 List) and its vector *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (EPPO A1 List). This Decision will apply from 1 November 2019 until 31 March 2022 (EU, 2019).

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- van der Heyden T (2019) First record of *Corythauma ayyari* (Drake) (Heteroptera: Tingidae) in Monaco. *Revista Chilena de Entomología* 45(4), 579-581.

Additional key words: absence, detailed record, eradication, new host plant, new pest, new record, regulation

Computer codes: COTMAY, ERWICD, LCHV10, LEPLC, LYCMDE, MELGGC, PHYPAF, PLASHA, RHYCFE, THEKMI, XANTCI, AU, BA, CN, IQ, MA, MC, NZ, US, UY

2019/224 Recommendations to policy makers from Euphresco projects

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

Identification and early detection of *Cryphonectria parasitica* and *Ceratocystis platani* occurring on trees in Europe (CERACRY)

The main objective of this project was to bring together scientists, practitioners and NPPOs to share knowledge on two important quarantine diseases of trees in Europe: *Ceratocystis platani* and *Cryphonectria parasitica*.

The project contributed to:

- a) improve knowledge on the distribution of *C. parasitica* in European countries;
- b) develop a collection of *C. parasitica* isolates, and use them to determine the population structure of *C. parasitica* in Europe;
- c) organise a test performance study of the real-time PCR test developed by Pilotti *et al.* (2012) for the detection of *C. platani* in wood.

This project showed that, not only planting material, but also stakes/poles made from sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) wood could be a source of inoculum of *C. parasitica*. Fencing made with sweet chestnut wood is very popular because it is more resistant to decay than many other types of wood. Debarking of poles/stakes is recommended to prevent the introduction of *C. parasitica* into areas where the fungus is still absent. It is also recommended that more attention should be paid to the possible spread of *C. platani* into Northern Europe. Recently, *C. platani* was detected in the municipality of Nantes (France), and in the suburbs of Paris (EPPO RS 2019/188). Therefore, surveys for *C. platani* in countries such as Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands should be intensified.

Authors: van Leeuwen, Gerard; Heungens, Kurt; Chandelier, Anne; Svobodová, Iveta; Tománková, Katerina; Csertan-Halasz, Agnes; Destefanis, Maria; Pilotti, Massimo; Braganca, Helena; Perez-Sierra, Ana; Vettraino, Anna Maria; Parker, John; Prospero, Simone.

Duration of the project: 2016-09-01 to 2018-08-01.

Link: <https://zenodo.org/record/3541119#.XcyBgVdKjIU>

Source: Euphresco (2019-11). <https://www.euphresco.net/projects/>

Additional key words: research

Computer codes: CERAFP, ENDOPA

2019/225 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2019 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2019/178). 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
Agromyzidae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Spain	1
Bemisia	<i>Achillea</i>	Cuttings	Turkey	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	Netherlands	2
	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Anubias</i>	Aquatic plants	Singapore	Denmark	1
	<i>Asclepias</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Brassica rapa subsp. sylvestris</i>	Vegetables	Japan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Brugmansia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Turkey	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Turkey	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Colocasia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius, Rumex acetosa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bemisia tabaci (cont.)	<i>Crossandra</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Euphorbia trigona</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hygrophila</i>	Cuttings	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Belgium	1
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	4
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	France	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mandevilla, Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mentha x piperita</i>	Cuttings	Morocco	Spain	1
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	7
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Japan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phlox</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Pimenta</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	France	1
	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Talinum triangulare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci, Potato virus Y	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
Bephratelloides	<i>Annona</i>	Fruit	Peru	Italy	1
Carrot red leaf virus	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Japan	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Carrot red leaf virus, 'Ca. Liberibacter solanacearum'	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	India*	Italy	1
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Japan*	Italy	1
Chilli veinal mottle virus	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
Citrus tristeza virus	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Fruit	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Coccidae	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Plants for planting	Tunisia	Italy	1
Diaspididae	<i>Ornamentals</i>	Cuttings	Indonesia	Poland	1
Diptera	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Plant products	Tunisia	Italy	2
Elasmopalpus lignosellus	<i>Asparagus</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Ireland	2
	<i>Asparagus</i>	Vegetables	Peru	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	United Kingdom	6
Elsinoë australis	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruit	Bangladesh*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus macroptera</i>	Fruit	Bangladesh*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	9
Elsinoë australis, E. fawcettii	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	1
Elsinoë fawcettii	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruit	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Spain	2
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus pennivesiculata</i>	Fruit	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
Frankliniella panamensis	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
Fungi	<i>Aglaonema commutatum,</i> <i>Alpinia, Ficus benjamina,</i> <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia,</i> <i>Philodendron, Spathiphyllum,</i> <i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Cuttings	China	Spain	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Plant products	Tunisia	Italy	1
Gastropoda	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
Helicoverpa	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	France	1
Helicoverpa zea	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
Hirschmanniella caudacrena	<i>Vallisneria nana</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Plant products	Tunisia	Italy	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Spain	1
Lepidoptera, Pseudococcus	<i>Annona</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	1
Leucinodes	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cote d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Belgium	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Ireland	3
'Ca. <i>Liberibacter solanacearum</i> '	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	China*	Italy	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	4
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Germany	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	3
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Maruca vitrata</i>	<i>Dolichos</i>	Vegetables	India	Switzerland	1
Nematoda	<i>Bougainvillea, Jasminum officinale</i>	Plants for planting	Tunisia	Italy	1
	<i>Punica granatum, Pelargonium</i>	Plants for planting	Tunisia	Italy	1
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Italy	3
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Spain	3
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Argentina	France	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Argentina	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Netherlands	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Spain	4
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Argentina	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	France	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	4
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	4
	<i>Planococcus</i>	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Fruit	Sri Lanka	Italy
Platyhelminthes	<i>Agapanthus, Canna, Tulbaghia</i>	Cuttings	South Africa	France	1
Potato virus Y	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Potato virus Y, <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
<i>Proeulia</i>	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Chile	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
Pseudococcidae	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Fruit	Peru	Spain	1
	<i>Philodendron</i>	Plants for planting	Indonesia	Poland	2
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Singhiella simplex</i>	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ficus binnendijkii</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Maranta</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	Denmark	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	4
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	3
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Salvia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Hoya</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Fruit	Cote d'Ivoire*	Spain	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Cote d'Ivoire*	Spain	3
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Angola	Portugal	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Germany	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Bulgaria	2
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Belgium	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	France	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	9
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Zimbabwe	Germany	3
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Germany	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	5	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Rwanda	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Switzerland	2	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	6	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1	
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3	
<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	46	
	<i>Quercus x turneri</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
Thripidae	<i>Alstroemeria, Campanula, Dianthus caryophyllus, Dianthus chinensis, Gypsophila, Helianthus annuus, Lilium, Limonium, Moluccella laevis, Ranunculus lingua, Rosa, Scabiosa</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1	
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Amaranthus viridis, Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Corchorus, Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Perilla frutescens var. crispa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Japan	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	12	
	Thrips	<i>Cymbidium, Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Cyprus	1
		<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Spain	1
	<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Austria	1
		<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
		<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Sweden	2
		<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Sweden	1
<i>Momordica</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1	
<i>Momordica</i>		Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1	
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	USA	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>		Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Thysanoptera	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
Tobacco ringspot virus	<i>Coleus</i>	Cuttings	USA	Germany	1
Tuta absoluta	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Azerbaijan	Switzerland	1
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
Xanthomonas citri pv. citri	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Argentina	Italy	2
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Uruguay	Spain	1
Xiphinema americanum sensu lato	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1

• **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anastrepha	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Anastrepha obliqua	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Portugal	1
Bactrocera	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	2
	<i>Capsicum, Momordica</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	Sweden	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Salacca edulis</i>	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
Bactrocera dorsalis	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Philippines	Sweden	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Bangladesh	Austria	1
Ceratitis	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	2
Ceratitis capitata	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Israel	Spain	1
Dacus	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	3
Dacus ciliatus	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Annona</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Uganda	Belgium	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Uruguay	Italy	2
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Egypt	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	Spain	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Philippines	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Netherlands	3
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Israel	Italy	1
Non-European Tephritidae, Formicidae, Pseudococcus	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Thailand	Spain	1
Non-European Tephritidae, Pseudococcus	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Thailand	Spain	1
Zeugodacus	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
Zeugodacus cucurbitae	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Sri Lanka	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Philippines	Sweden	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	2
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1

• **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Ahasverus advena	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Latvia	1
Anthaxia, Cerambycidae, Xylosandrus crassiusculus	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Italy	1
Aphelenchoides	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Aphelenchoides, Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis, Rhagium mordax	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Turkey	Lithuania	1
Aphelenchoididae	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood packaging material	Russia	Portugal	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Malaysia	Italy	1
Bostrichidae, Hymenoptera	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Finland	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Latvia	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Denmark	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Tylenchus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	USA	United Kingdom	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Heterobostrychus aequalis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	2
Insecta	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Switzerland	2
Lyctus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Belgium	1
Silvanoprus fagi	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Latvia	1
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	3
	Sinoxylon unidentatum	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany
Stromatium longicorne	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
Trichoferus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Juglans nigra	Wood and bark	USA	Italy	1
<i>Xylothrips flavipes</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2019-11).

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

Additional key words: interceptions

2019/226 Interceptions of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Austria

Surveys for *Bactrocera* species, using fruit fly traps combined with highly attractive lures, were conducted in Vienna and other Austrian provinces from 2012 to 2018. Traps were placed in 40 sites including 16 in Vienna. Identification of the caught flies was carried out on a morphological basis, confirmed with molecular diagnostic methods and supported by sequencing analyses. Nine adult individuals of *Bactrocera dorsalis sensu lato* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List), were trapped at 4 sites in Vienna, between 2012 and 2018. All findings were in urban areas in Vienna. No specimens were found in fruits or traps in agricultural areas outside Vienna. Because the Austrian climate and environment are unsuitable for the establishment of *B. dorsalis* and molecular sequencing showed that the specimens caught were from genetically different origins, it is considered that the findings in Vienna are linked to repeated entries of larvae in infested fruit and not to an outbreak. The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Austria is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: Egartner A, Lethmayer C, Gottsberger RA, Blümel S (2019) Survey on *Bactrocera* spp. (Tephritidae, Diptera) in Austria. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 49(3).
<https://doi.org/10.1111/epp.12604>

NPPO of Austria (2019-05).

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

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: DACUDO, AT

2019/227 Interceptions of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of several isolated findings of *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) during the official survey for this pest:

- In July 2019, one male *B. dorsalis* was found in a trap in an urban area in the municipality of Chevilly-Larue, close to Rungis International Market (500 m) and to Orly airport (Val-de-Marne department, Ile-de-France region). One week later, a second male was caught in the same trap. In August, a third male was caught in another trap, 2 km away (municipality of Vitry-sur-Seine), and a fourth one was caught in the same area (municipality of Thiais). More traps (23 in total) have been installed around the places where catches occurred, and visual inspections are being carried out on host plants. Survey activities were intensified and will continue until at least November. No symptoms in fruit orchards have been observed so far. These isolated findings in urban areas are considered to be linked to the import of exotic fruits and not to an outbreak.
- In October 2019, 4 *B. dorsalis* males were caught in a trap placed in a peach orchard in Southern France (Saint-Jean-de-Védas, Hérault department). Additional traps (20) have been installed in a radius of 7.5 km around the place of catch and visual inspections are being carried out on host plants and fruits in fields and points of sales. In November, one *B. dorsalis* male was caught in Laverune (2 km away) in a farm growing vegetables and with a few fruit trees. No symptoms or infested fruit have been found in the area so far. Survey activities were further intensified, and phytosanitary treatments were applied where the findings occurred. Due to the localization of these 2 traps, close to a wholesale produce market and to a highway

between France and Southern Europe, it is considered that these findings are linked to the import of infested exotic fruits and not to an outbreak.

The pest situation of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in France can be described as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Source: NPPO of France (2019-07, 2019-09, 2019-10; 2019-11).

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

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: DACUDO, FR

2019/228 Interceptions of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy

Bactrocera dorsalis (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) was detected for the first time in Southern Italy (Campania region) during an official survey in April 2018 (EPPO RS 2018/215, RS 2019/096). Following this first detection, the Italian NPPO conducted further surveys. In Campania, about 2000 McPhail traps activated with methyl-eugenol have been installed.

- On 3 September 2019, a male *B. dorsalis* was found in a trap in the municipality of San Gennaro Vesuviano (Naples province) in one trap located in an urban area (school garden).
- On 10 September 2019, a male *B. dorsalis* was found in a trap in the municipality of Palma Campania (Naples province), and another male in the same municipality, in another trap on 24 September.
- On 2 October 2019, two female specimens of *B. dorsalis* were caught in the municipality of Palma Campania.

For the 3 male specimens, the morphological identification was confirmed by molecular analysis (DNA sequencing of COI and ITS1), showing that the specimens belong to different mitochondrial haplotypes, as well as to different haplotypes compared to those found in Campania in 2018. For the two female specimens, molecular analyses are still in progress. The isolated findings and the localization of the traps in an urban area suggest a new introduction with infested fruits. It is considered that this finding is not linked to an outbreak. Survey activities have been intensified, increasing the number of traps in the area, as well as checks on fruit in fields and in warehouses.

The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Absent, isolated finding in traps in Campania, intercepted only.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2019-09, 2019-10).

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

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: DACUDO, IT

2019/229 Interceptions of *Bactrocera zonata* in Austria

In Austria, *Bactrocera zonata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) was caught in 2011 in a trap for *Ceratitis capitata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) in Vienna. As part of a survey for *Bactrocera* species (EPPO RS 2019/226) conducted between 2012 and 2018, 12 adults of *B. zonata* were trapped at 3 sites in Vienna. All findings were in urban areas in Vienna. No specimens were found in fruits or traps in agricultural areas outside Vienna. Because the Austrian climate and environment are unsuitable for the establishment of *B. zonata*, and molecular sequencing has showed that the specimens caught were from genetically different origins, it is considered that the findings in Vienna are linked to repeated entries of larvae in infested fruit and not to an outbreak.

The pest status of *Bactrocera zonata* in Austria is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: Egartner A, Lethmayer C, Gottsberger RA, Blümel S (2019) Survey on *Bactrocera* spp. (Tephritidae, Diptera) in Austria. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 49(3).
<https://doi.org/10.1111/epp.12604>

NPPO of Austria (2019-05).

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: DACUSO, AT

2019/230 Interceptions of *Bactrocera latifrons* in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the Secretariat that two female specimens of *Bactrocera latifrons* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) were caught in the municipality of Palma Campania (Naples province), on 2 October 2019 in a trap for *B. dorsalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List, see EPPO RS 2019/228). The identification was confirmed by molecular analysis. The survey activities have been intensified with additional traps and fruit inspections.

The pest status of *Bactrocera latifrons* in Italy is officially declared as: **Absent, isolated finding in one trap, intercepted only.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2019-10).

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: DACULA, IT

2019/231 First report of *Rhagoletis completa* in Poland

The NPPO of the Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) on its territory. In August 2019, the pest was caught in a pheromone trap hung on a *Juglans regia* tree in a domestic garden in the municipality of Torzym, in the province of Lubusz (western Poland).

The pest status of *Rhagoletis completa* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present.**

Source: NPPO of Poland (2019-07).

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

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, PL

2019/232 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 several other municipalities (EPPO RS 2018/158, 2018/218). Eradication measures have been applied.

R. completa has been again found in walnut trees (*Juglans regia*) during surveys conducted in summer and autumn 2019 in the following municipalities:

- Central Slovakia: Banská Bystrica (1 tree),
- Region of Bratislava: Borinka (6 trees in a private garden), Šenkvice* (1 tree in a private garden), Vinosady (1 tree in a private garden),
- Eastern Slovakia: Košice* (3 trees in a public site, and 1 tree in a private garden),
- Western Slovakia: Biskupová (27 trees), Buzitka* (13 ha of walnut plantation), Krušovce (2 trees in a private garden), Matúškovo (3 trees in a private garden), Oponice (30 trees), Podolie (10 trees in a private garden), Vrbovce (76 trees).

The pest status of *Rhagoletis completa* in Slovakia is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance.**

*municipality where the pest was found in 2018 and eradicated

Source: NPPO of Slovakia (2019-08, 2019-09, 2019-10, 2019-11).

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

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, SK

2019/233 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in France

In France, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was first found in 2003 in Gien (Loiret department, Centre-Val de Loire region) (EPPO RS 2003/114, 2008/094). Since then, 4 other outbreaks were found in different parts of France; 2 of them have been successfully eradicated and eradication measures are being applied in 3 locations (EPPO RS 2009/045, 2010/125, 2013/139, 2017/005). An update on these outbreaks is provided below.

The pest status in France is officially declared as: **Transient (only in 3 locations), actionable, under eradication.**

In the outbreak of Gien, surveys detected 63 new infested trees between November 2016 and October 2017 (including 14 in the buffer zone) and 39 new infested trees between November 2017 and October 2018. The demarcated area covers 42 km² on the municipalities of Gien, Nevoy, Poilly-lez-Gien, Saint-Martin-sur-Ocre and Saint-Gondon. All infested trees were felled and destroyed. Preventive felling of host trees in an area of 100 m around the infested area was done. An awareness campaign is also being conducted.

The outbreak of *A. glabripennis* found in July 2004 in Sainte-Anne-sur-Brivet (Pays-de-la-Loire region) was officially declared eradicated in 2013, following eradication measures and 4 years of intensive monitoring without any discovery of insects or infested trees.

In Strasbourg (Grand Est region), the outbreak of *A. glabripennis* found in July 2008 was officially declared eradicated in April 2019 (EPPO RS 2019/097). Nearby, the German Weil-am-Rhein outbreak discovered in 2011 was officially declared eradicated in 2019 after 4 years without finding infested trees or insects, including within the French delimited zone situated in Huningue and Village-Neuf area.

In Corsica, *A. glabripennis* was first detected in the department of Haute-Corse (Corse region) in 2013 (EPPO RS 2013/139). Official surveys are conducted in the municipalities of Furiani, Bastia et Biguglia and infested trees are felled and destroyed. Recent results are as follows: 1 infested tree felled in 2016, 1 symptomatic tree felled preventively in 2017 and no infested trees in 2018 and 2019.

In Divonne-les-bains (Ain department, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region), the pest was first found in 2016 (EPPO RS 2017/005). In 2017, 1 infested *Acer* (without exit holes) was discovered; in 2018, 4 infested *Acer*, and in 2019, 8 infested trees (4 *Acer*, 2 *Salix* and 2 *Aesculus*) were detected, which led to the extension of the delimited zone which is partly located in Switzerland. All the infested trees were destroyed and preventive felling of host plants was undertaken in a radius of 100m around the infested area.

The finding in Velars-sur-Ouche in 2008 (Côte d'Or department, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region, EPPO 2009/045) was confirmed to be an interception after surveys conducted in 2009.

Source: INTERNET
 DRAFF Centre-Val de Loire (2019) Capricorne asiatique : bilan de la campagne de surveillance 2017-2018 <http://draaf.centre-val-de-loire.agriculture.gouv.fr/Capricorne-asiatique-Bilan-de-la>
 Map of the infested area near Gien: http://draaf.centre-val-de-loire.agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Annexe_Comm_presse_092017_V2_cle84c7b4.pdf
 DRAFF Haute Corse (2018). Le capricorne asiatique *Anoplophora glabripennis* <http://www.haute-corse.gouv.fr/le-capricorne-asiatique-anoplophora-glabripennis-a2298.html>
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 NPPO of France (2019-10).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: ANOLGL, FR

2019/234 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Italy

In Italy *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was first found in 2007 in the province of Milano (Lombardia region) (EPPO RS 2007/166, 2014/023). It was later found in Veneto region in 2009, in Marche region in 2013 and in Piemonte in 2018. In all regions, it is subject to eradication measures.

The NPPO of Italy recently provided an update of the situation of this pest in Marche, in Piemonte and in Veneto.

In Marche, *A. glabripennis* was first found in the municipality of Grottazzolina (Fermo province) in August 2013 (EPPO RS 2013/189, 2014/064). At the end of July 2019, the presence of the pest was detected in two new sites, outside the demarcated areas already established:

- One is located in the municipality of Fermo (Fermo province), 12 km away from the known outbreak area. To date, 1 *Acer* and 1 *Ulmus* trees near a small commercial area were found to be infested. Adult specimens have also been found.
- The other site is located in in the municipality of Civitanova (Macerata province), 12 km away from the known outbreak area. To date, 3 *Aesculus*, 6 *Acer*, 1 *Populus* and 1 *Ulmus* tree were found to be infested. Adult specimens have also been found.

In both cases, a delimiting survey is ongoing. Phytosanitary measures in accordance with the Decision (EU) 2015/893 will be adopted, including treatments and felling of infested plants and host plants (as specified in the EU Decision) within a radius of 100 m around infested plants.

In Piemonte, *A. glabripennis* was first found in July 2018 in the municipality of Vaie (Torino province) and in September 2018 in the municipality of Cuneo (Cuneo province) (EPPO RS 2018/191). Phytosanitary measures have been taken.

- In Vaie, all infested plants (34 *Acer pseudoplatanus*, 1 *Acer palmatum* and 1 *Salix*) were felled, as well as all host plants within a radius of 100 m (587 plants). 24 040 plants were inspected in the buffer zone. Activities to raise public awareness have been carried out.
- In Cuneo, all infested plants identified (87 *Acer*, 3 *Betula* and 1 *Aesculus*) were felled, as well as all host plants within a radius 100 m (744 plants of the genera *Aesculus*, *Acer*, *Betula*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Ulmus*). 38 236 plants were inspected in the buffer zone.

In Veneto, *A. glabripennis* was first found in the municipality of Cornuda and the neighbouring municipality of Maser in 2009 and 2010 respectively (EPPO RS 2009/157, 2010/201, 2014/010). Eradication measures have been applied since then. Official surveys are carried out: in 2018, about 25,000 host plants were checked within the demarcated area. No infested plants were found in 2017 and 2018.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2019-06,2019-07, 2019-08, 2019-09).

EU (2015) Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 of 9 June 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky). OJL 146, 16-28.
http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2015/893/oj

INTERNET

<http://www.tarloasiatico.marche.it/en/>

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, IT

2019/235 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy

In Italy, *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in 2000 in several localities in Lombardia (provinces of Varese, Milano, Brescia), Lazio (1 site in Rome), and Toscana region.

- In Lazio, *A. chinensis* was first found in 2008 in the city of Rome (EPPO RS 2009/048). Eradication measures were applied. Surveillance carried out during the last 5 years did not detect any new infested plants. As a result, in February 2019, *A. chinensis* was considered eradicated from Lazio.
- In Pistoia (Toscana region), the pest was found in 2017 (EPPO RS 2018/029). Eradication measures are being applied. Intensive surveys are being carried out in the demarcated area. No new infestation or symptoms were found in 2018.
- In Prato (Toscana region), an outbreak was found in 2014 and considered eradicated in 2018 (EPPO RS 2018/139). In July 2019, a new outbreak was found in a public garden in Prato. Symptoms (exit holes and sawdust on roots) were observed on 20 *Acer negundo* and 1 *Corylus* trees. Eradication measures according to EU Decision 2012/138/EC are being applied. The biomolecular analysis showed that the genetic features are different from the other *A. chinensis* found in the region (outbreaks of Prato 2014, eradicated, and Pistoia 2017).

The pest status of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2019-02, 2019-06, 2019-08).

Pictures: *Anoplophora chinensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLCN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, IT

2019/236 First report of *Spodoptera frugiperda* in the Philippines

In the Philippines, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A1 List) was first observed at the end of June 2019 at Piat, Cagayan province (Luzon). More specimens were then collected from other maize-growing areas in Cagayan and Ilocos Norte provinces (Luzon). The identity of the pest was confirmed by using morphological and molecular methods. As of October 2019, the pest has been found on maize in 66 municipalities and 17 cities in different regions of the country (in Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao island groups). The infested area is estimated to cover 224 ha. Official control measures are being implemented to limit the spread of the pest.

The pest status of *Spodoptera frugiperda* in the Philippines is officially declared a: **Present: at low prevalence.**

Source: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Philippines (PHL-02/1 of 2019-10-28) Report of first detection of fall army worm (FAW) in the Republic of the Philippines. <https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/philippines/pestreports/2019/10/report-of-first-detection-of-fall-army-worm-faw-in-the-republic-of-the-philippines/>

Pictures: *Spodoptera frugiperda*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LAPHFR/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LAPHFR, PH

2019/237 *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae - Lesser cornstalk borer): addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae - lesser cornstalk borer) is a polyphagous pest, native from the Americas, which has been recently intercepted by Ireland and the United Kingdom on imports of asparagus from Peru (EPPO RS 2019/225). Considering that a pathway of entry into the EPPO region exists and that *E. lignosellus* is a pest of several crops of economic importance, the NPPO of the United Kingdom suggested that *E. lignosellus* should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Where: *E. lignosellus* occurs in the Americas only. In the literature, there is a single record in Asia (Vietnam), but as this old record has not been confirmed by any other sources, it has been considered doubtful and not included in the list below.

EPPO region: Absent.

North America: Mexico, USA (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia).

Central America and the Caribbean: Barbados, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico.

South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Bahia, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Parana, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo), Chile, Colombia, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

On which plants: *E. lignosellus* is a polyphagous insect which can attack several economically important crops, such as cereals, grasses (Poaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae). *E. lignosellus* has been recorded as a pest of *Arachis hypogaea* (peanut), *Glycine max* (soybean), *Phaseolus vulgaris* (beans), *Saccharum officinarum* (sugarcane), *Sorghum bicolor* (sorghum), *Triticum aestivum* (wheat), and *Zea mays* (maize). In the 1980s, *E. lignosellus* was also reported to cause damage and extensive mortality in nurseries on forest tree seedlings in Florida, USA (e.g. on *Cornus florida*, *Cupressus arizonica*, *Juniperus silicicola*, *Pinus* spp., *Platanus occidentalis*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Taxodium distichum*). In recent Internet sources, it is mentioned as an emerging pest on asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis*) crops in Peru.

According to the literature, *E. lignosellus* has also been recorded on other cultivated plants, such as *Avena sativa* (oat), *Beta vulgaris* (sugarbeet), *Brassica rapa* (turnip), *Capsicum* spp., *Cucumis melo* (melon), *Cyperus esculentus*, *Gossypium* spp. (cotton), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley), *Ipomoea batatas* (sweet potato), *Linum usitatissimum* (flax), *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato), *Oryza sativa* (rice), *Phaseolus* spp. (beans), *Pisum sativum* (field peas), *Secale cereale* (rye), *Vigna* spp. (cowpeas).

E. lignosellus can also feed on many weed species such as: *Aristida stricta*, *Avena fatua*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Digitaria sanguinalis*, *Eleusine indica*, *Hydrochloa carolinensis*, *Sorghum halepense*.

Damage: *E. lignosellus* is a semi-subterranean pest and damage is caused by its larvae which feed and tunnel inside the stems (or stalks) of their host plants. Usually, larvae bore stems at their basal part or just below the soil surface. They bore upward within the plant, and as they feed, frass partially fills the gallery. Wilting is one of the first signs of attack which may be followed by stunting, deformation, and plant mortality (especially on plantlets). On some crops (e.g. groundnut, beans), *E. lignosellus* can also feed on pods. On sugarcane, when the apical meristem of the shoot is killed or when the youngest leaf is severed, 'dead heart'

symptoms are observed. Finally, plants attacked by *E. lignosellus* are more susceptible to secondary fungal or bacterial infections.

E. lignosellus has several overlapping generations per year. In the USA, the pest has 3 to 4 generations and is active from June to November. It is thought to overwinter as larvae or pupae. *E. lignosellus* seem to be adapted to sandy soils, as well as hot and dry climatic conditions. Eggs (0.6 mm long, 0.4 mm width) are deposited mostly in the soil surrounding plants (at a depth of up to 2 mm), or on lower leaves/stems. A single female can lay approximately 200 eggs. Upon hatching, larvae construct small tube-shaped shelters made of silk, soil and frass at the root collar. Larvae spend most of their time in these tubes in the soil, moving into the host to feed and constructing new tubes as they mature. The presence of these tubes in the soil at the base of the stems also indicates the presence of *E. lignosellus*. The number of larval instars vary from 5 to 9 depending on environmental conditions. When larval development has been completed, larvae pupate within a cocoon at the end of the tubes or in the soil. Adults are relatively small moths (17-22 mm wingspan), with a pronounced sexual dimorphism. Pictures of the pest can be viewed on the Internet.

<https://www.forestryimages.org/browse/subthumb.cfm?sub=373>

<https://pt.slideshare.net/virusdechat/elasmopalpus-lignosellus-en-esprago/5>

Dissemination: Adult moths can fly, but there is no data on flight distances. Over long distances, trade of infested plants or parts of plants, is probably the main pathway.

Pathways: Plants for plantings, fruit and vegetables (stems and pods), cut flowers and branches (stems) of host plants, soil? from countries where *E. lignosellus* occurs.

Possible risks: *E. lignosellus* is a polyphagous pest of numerous plants that are of economic importance in the EPPO region. In its area of origin, economic damage has been reported (e.g. on cereals and maize, sugarcane, and legumes). Due to the semi-subterranean and hidden mode of life of larvae, management is reported to be difficult and relies on several methods, including cultural, chemical and biological control methods. The fact that *E. lignosellus* has recently been intercepted on imported asparagus from South America demonstrates that it has the potential to enter the EPPO region. However, its potential of establishment would need to be further studied. Considering the very wide host range of *E. lignosellus* and the potential damage it can cause to many crops of economic importance, it seems wise to avoid the introduction of this pest into the EPPO region.

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Additional key words: Alert List

Computer codes: ELASLI

2019/238 First report of Tomato brown rugose fruit virus in Spain

The NPPO of Spain recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first detection of *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* (*Tobamovirus*, ToBRFV - EPPO Alert List) on its territory. Symptomatic plants of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) grown for fruit production in a greenhouse (1.38 ha) were observed by a grower in October 2019 in the municipality of VÍcar, Almería province (Andalucía). Apical chlorosis was observed in 0.5% of the plants. The identity of the virus was confirmed by the National Reference Laboratory. Phytosanitary measures were taken to eradicate the disease. Surveys (including testing) are being carried out in the 6 greenhouses that are growing plants produced from the same seed lot or using the same rootstock variety, as well as in the greenhouses belonging to the same producers. Phytosanitary measures are applied in all these greenhouses to avoid the potential spread of the virus pending laboratory results.

The pest status of *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* in Spain is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Spain (2019-11).

Pictures: *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus* <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOBRFV/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: TOBRFV, ES

2019/239 First report of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus in Algeria

In June 2018, zucchini (*Cucurbita pepo*), melon (*Cucumis melo*), and cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) plants showing virus-like symptoms such as foliar yellowing and vein clearing were observed in the agricultural region of Biskra, in northeast Algeria. A total of 51 symptomatic leaf samples were collected: 31 of zucchini, 12 of cucumber, and eight of melon. Virus identification was carried out by nucleic acid spot hybridization using specific riboprobes and confirmed by PCR and sequencing. Results confirmed the presence of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* (*Begomovirus*, ToLCNDV - EPPO Alert List). This is the first time that ToLCNDV is reported from Algeria.

The situation of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* in Algeria can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas (first found in 2018 in Northeast Algeria).**

Source: Kheireddine A, Sifres A, Sáez C, Picó B, López C (2019) First report of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* infecting cucurbit plants in Algeria. *Plant Disease* 103(12), p 3291.

Pictures: *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOLCND/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: TOLCND, DZ

2019/240 Potato spindle tuber viroid no longer occurs in New Zealand

In New Zealand, *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) has been detected on a few occasions (EPPO RS 2001/061, 2003/041) but in all cases eradication measures have been taken. PSTVd was detected for the first time in 2000 in glasshouse tomatoes. A subsequent delimiting survey of 50 tomato glasshouses in 2001 found PSTVd at two additional sites in South Auckland and one in Nelson. PSTVd was then also reported on

capsicum samples collected from a commercial glasshouse in Auckland. Since these surveys, there was only one additional report of PSTVd in glasshouse tomatoes from Taupo in 2008, and infected plant material was destroyed. In 2009, PSTVd was found in *Physalis peruviana* (Cape gooseberry plants grown from imported seeds at a domestic property) and *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) plants in Christchurch and Auckland respectively; for both species, all infected plants and seeds were destroyed. There have been no further detections of PSTVd since 2009. Therefore, Biosecurity New Zealand considers that PSTVd is now absent from the country.

The pest status of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in New Zealand is officially declared as: **Absent, formerly present.**

Source: Biosecurity New Zealand (2019-10).

Pictures: *Potato spindle tuber viroid*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PSTVD0/photos>

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PSTVD00, NZ

2019/241 First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Lithuania

The NPPO of Lithuania recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In June 2019, the presence of *P. ramorum* was confirmed in 5 plants within a lot of 18 *Rhododendron* plants, in a garden centre located in the municipality of Dauparų - Kvietinių seniūnija, in Klaipėda region. This finding was made during an official phytosanitary inspection. The infested plants were imported from another EU Member State. Phytosanitary measures have been taken to eradicate the disease, according to the Commission Decision 2002/757/EC.

The pest status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Lithuania is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, at low prevalence.**

Source: NPPO of Lithuania (2019-07).

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

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, LT

2019/242 *Xylella fastidiosa* on grapevine in Mallorca, Balears, ES

In Mallorca (Balears, Spain), Pierce's disease of grapevine caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) is considered to be established as the bacterium was detected in 17% of the 376 samples of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) tested in all vine-growing areas on the island (8 municipalities). It was evaluated that on average 7% of surveyed plants were infected and noted that the incidence was highly variable depending on sites (ranging from 0 to 99%). The economic impact on wine production was considered low. Vineyards managed under conventional viticulture had significantly lower levels of infection than organic vineyards. It is considered that weed control and soil tillage in spring may have a large impact on vector populations. In Mallorca, it was also observed that almond leaf scorch disease (caused by *X. fastidiosa* on *Prunus dulcis*) had a much higher incidence (approximately 78% of the 1 million almond trees on the island) and severity.

Inoculation trials were conducted and showed that *X. fastidiosa* could infect, to some degrees, 29 out of the 30 cultivars x rootstock combinations. It should be noted that 132

samples of grapevine collected from the other islands of Balears (Formentera, Ibiza and Menorca) tested negative for *X. fastidiosa*.

Finally, a multilocus sequence typing analysis revealed that the Pierce's disease epidemic in Mallorca is caused by the same clonal lineage (ST1) of *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* affecting vineyards in the USA. The phylogenetic analysis supports the hypothesis that *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* was originally introduced in Mallorca from California via infected almond scions around 1995 and that the bacterium was later transmitted to grapevine.

Source: Moralejo E, Borràs D, Gomila M, Montesinos M, Adrover F, Juan A, Nieto A, Olmo D, Seguí G, Landa BB (2019) Insights into the epidemiology of Pierce's disease in vineyards of Mallorca, Spain. *Plant Pathology* 68(8), 1458-1471. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/ppa.13076>

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

Additional key words: detailed record, host plant

Computer codes: XYLEFA, XYLEFF, ES

2019/243 *Lonicera acuminata* in the EPPO region: addition to the EPPO Alert List**Why**

Lonicera acuminata (= *Lonicera henryi*, Caprifoliaceae), commonly known as Henry's honeysuckle is an evergreen climbing plant. It is planted in the EPPO region in gardens and green areas. Observations in Switzerland show that the species has invasive tendencies as it outcompetes native plant species and can reduce local biodiversity. The species is included on the Black List of invasive alien plants in Switzerland and the Grey List of potentially invasive alien species in Germany.

EPPO region: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom (Great Britain), Switzerland (invasive).

Asia: Bhutan, China (Western and Southern parts), Taiwan, Philippines, India (eastern Himalayas), Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam (native).

Morphology

L. acuminata is an evergreen climbing plant that can grow up to 10 m in height. It has characteristic oblong-lanceolate leaves 4-12 cm in length with fringed margins. Young shoots are rough haired. Flowers are paired, axillary at apices of branchlets. The corollas are bilabiate, white tinged red, becoming yellow tinged orange or purple in colour. Berries are blue-black and pruinose 6-7 mm in diameter.

Biology and ecology

L. acuminata grows at a fast rate and produces both trailing and climbing stems. The trailing stems readily root at nodes when they make contact with the soil. In Switzerland, it was observed that the current year shoots were 47 - 150 cm long, thus highlighting rapid growth. The number of rooted nodes was estimated to be as high as 96 per m².

Habitats

In its native range, *L. acuminata* grows in forest or scrub land 100 - 3200 m above sea level. In the EPPO region, the species is recorded as being invasive in forest habitats. Additionally, the species has also been recorded growing alongside rivers.

Pathways for movement

L. acuminata has been introduced into the EPPO region as a garden ornamental species. The species is widely available for sale and is often used for greening buildings, fences or walls. Its fast growth rate has promoted the establishment of the species in the natural environment. In Switzerland, the spread patterns suggest that the berries may also be spread by birds.

Impacts

The biodiversity impact of *L. acuminata* in forests in Switzerland has been reported as negative. Native species richness has been estimated as being significantly lower in plots covered by mats of *L. acuminata* compared to control plots where the species was absent. Spread of the species in forests may act to impede forest tree establishment. Young trees get strangled by the climbing vine and natural rejuvenation of trees is suppressed.

Control

For effective control of the species, rooted nodes would need to be removed from the soil. However, little is known about control of the species but it is expected that - comparably to *L. japonica* - it is difficult to control with mechanical, manual and chemical methods which have to be repeated until control is achieved. One control experiment in Switzerland showed

that mowing and hand-pulling significantly suppressed the plant after two years but did not eliminate it.

Source: Fischer D, Kamm U, De Micheli A (2017) Schlingpflanze Henrys Geissblatt im Zürcher Wald stoppen. *Zürcher Umweltpraxis* **87**, 27-20.

Nobis M (2008) Invasive Neophyten auch im Wald? *Wald Holz* **89**(8), 46-49.

Weber E (2005) *Lonicera henryi* Hemsl. - a potential exotic forest weed in Switzerland *Botanica Helvetica* **115**, 77-81.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, alert list

Computer codes: LONHY, CH

2019/244 *Ehrharta erecta* in Italy

Ehrharta erecta (Poaceae), commonly known as panic veldtgrass or erect veldtgrass is a perennial grass species native to Southern and Eastern Africa. Within the EPPO region, the species has been recorded in Ireland where it was identified in 2017, growing along a small pathway within an urban environment (EPPO RS 2018/230), and in Italy. The present research aimed to clarify the distribution of *E. erecta* in Italy based on relevant literature reviews, field surveys and the analysis of herbarium samples. Field work was conducted between 2001-2018 in Italian locations where this species was reported to reside in the past (Caserta, Portici and Naples in Campania, Caffarella Valley in Lazio, Cagliari in Sardinia), as well as in Catania (Sicily). In Italy, *E. erecta* is present in Campania (Royal Parks of Portici and Caserta). Here the species grows mainly inside *Quercus ilex* forests and around the edges, but it is also present in disturbed grassy places. Previous reports of the species in the Puglia region of Italy are considered as unsubstantiated, as no evidence for its presence was found in the literature or from herbarium samples. During field surveys in Sicily, the presence of *E. erecta* was ascertained in the urban area of Catania, where a small population of the species was found in the historic area of the city. Here, the population covers approximately 25 m² and consists of eight individuals. In Sicily, the authors consider the species to be a casual alien. In Sardinia, *E. erecta* is reported from the Botanical Garden of Cagliari and just outside of the garden.

Source: Stinca A, Mei G (2019) *Ehrharta erecta* Lam. (Poaceae, Ehrhartoideae): distribution in Italy and taxonomy of one of the most invasive plant species in the world. *BioInvasions Records* **8**(4), 742-752.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, detailed record

Computer codes: EHRER, IT

2019/245 *Rosa rugosa* in Bulgaria

Rosa rugosa (Rosaceae) is native to East Asia and is an established invasive alien plant within the EPPO region. The species was first introduced into the EPPO region as a garden ornamental species at the beginning of the 20th century. The species is widespread within the EPPO region where it can have negative impacts on biodiversity and related ecosystem services. In Bulgaria, *R. rugosa* was introduced in the mid-20th century for cultivation for its edible rosehips. Naturalized localities have been recorded in three floristic regions: Black Sea Coast (Northern), Balkan Range (Western) and Rhodopi Mts (Central). In all locations, the populations are relatively small, usually a few square metres, and no invasive behaviour of the species has been observed so far. However, the behaviour of the species should be

monitored as it is still cultivated in parts of the country and further escapes may occur into the natural environment.

Source: Vladimirov V, Petrova A, Stoyanov S, Bancheva S, Delcheva M (2018) *Rosa rugosa* (Rosaceae): an alien species in the Bulgarian flora. *Phytologia Balcanica* **24**, 337-341.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, detailed record

Computer codes: ROSRG, BG

2019/246 Invasión risk of ornamental plants marketed in Spain

Horticulture is a major pathway for the introduction of non-native plant species. Some of these species may become invasive in areas where they are introduced. In Spain, there are an estimated 914 commercial ornamental outdoor plant species sold, of which 700 are non-native marketed species. The current study evaluated the potential of invasiveness for these species using an adaptation of the Australian Weed Risk Assessment protocol. Using this tool, an ‘Attention list’ was compiled which includes 68 plant species that are commercially available in Spain. All species are climatically suitable for Spain, non-regulated and invasive or potentially invasive (Table 1). In addition, a green list of 7 species which are not climatically suitable or invasive elsewhere was produced, along with a watch list of 27 species (with varying levels of impact) and an uncertainty list of 161 species. Finally, a priority list of 8 species which are regulated either by the Spanish Catalogue of Non-native Invasive Species or the List of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern (EU) but still commercially available in nurseries, was established (*Acacia dealbata*, *Agave americana*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Buddleja davidii*, *Cortaderia selloana*, *Opuntia ficus-indica*, *Pennisetum setaceum* and *Tradescantia fluminensis*).

Table 1. Spanish ‘Attention list’ of 68 plant species.

Species	Family	Origin	Status
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Fabaceae	Australia	Invasive
<i>Acacia saligna*</i>	Fabaceae	Australia	Invasive
<i>Adiantum raddianum</i>	Pteridaceae	S. America	Naturalised
<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Agavaceae	S. America	Invasive
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Fabaceae	Asia	Naturalised
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Apocynaceae	S. America	Absent natural environment
<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	Araceae	Asia	Absent natural environment
<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Annonaceae	S. America	Naturalised
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Arecaceae	Australia	Absent natural environment
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Amaranthaceae	Australia	Naturalised
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Plantaginaceae	N. Am, S. Am,	Naturalised
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Berberidaceae	Asia	Absent natural environment
<i>Bidens aurea</i>	Asteraceae	N. America	Invasive
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Moraceae	Asia	Naturalised
<i>Canna indica</i>	Cannaceae	S. America	Naturalised
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Casuarinaceae	Australia	Casual
<i>Cereus uruguayanus</i>	Cactaceae	S. America	Casual
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Solanaceae	S. America	Casual

Species	Family	Origin	Status
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Asia	Absent natural environment
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Cornaceae	N. America	Absent natural environment
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rosaceae	Asia	Absent natural environment
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Elaeagnaceae	Asia	Invasive
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Australia	Invasive
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Myrtaceae	Australia	Casual
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Myrtaceae	S. America	Casual
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Celastraceae	Asia	Absent natural environment
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Moraceae	Asia	Naturalised
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Moraceae	Australia	Naturalised
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Fabaceae	N. America	Invasive
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Proteaceae	Australia	Casual
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Asia/ Europe	Casual
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae	Asia	Naturalised
<i>Kalanchoe daigremontiana</i>	Crassulaceae	Africa	Casual
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Verbenaceae	S. America	Invasive
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Myrtaceae	Australia	Absent natural environment
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae	N. America	Invasive
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Asia	Invasive
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	Fabaceae	N. America	Naturalised
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	Asia/ Australia	Naturalised
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Poaceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Moraceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Berberidaceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Nymphaeaceae	N. America	Absent natural environment
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Passifloraceae	S. America	Invasive
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulowniaceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	Poaceae	Africa	Naturalised
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Arecaceae	Africa	Naturalised
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	Xanthorrhoeaceae	Pacific	Invasive
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Poaceae	N. America	Naturalised
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Solanaceae	Americas	Absent natural environment
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Solanaceae	S. America	Casual
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Pinaceae	N. America	Casual
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Portulacaceae	Africa / Europe	Casual
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Rosaceae	N. America	Casual
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Myrtaceae	S. America	Naturalised
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	N. America	Invasive
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Anacardiaceae	N. America	Naturalised
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fabaceae	N. America	Invasive
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Asparagaceae	Africa	Naturalised
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Fabaceae	S. America	Casual

Species	Family	Origin	Status
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Rosaceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Poaceae	Africa	Invasive
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Asteraceae	N. America	Naturalised
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Bignoniaceae	Americas	Casual
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Fabaceae	Asia	Casual
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Agavaceae	N. America	Casual
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Araceae	Africa	Casual
<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Rhamnaceae	Asia	Naturalised

* As of July 2019, *A. saligna* was added to the List of Invasive alien species of Union concern (EU) and thus is regulated in the EU (EPPO RS 2019/174).

Source: Bayón A, Vilá M (2019) Horizon scanning to identify invasion risk of ornamental plants marketed in Spain. *NeoBiota*, **52**, 47-86.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACADA, ACALO, ACASA, ADIRA, AGVAM, AGVSI, AILAL, ALBJU, ALWCA, ALDMA, ANUCH, AHPCU, ATXSE, BAOMO, BEBTH, BIDAU, BUDDA, BRNPA, CDTSE, CNNIN, CSUEQ, CEEUR, CEMNO, CINCA, CRWSR, CTTHO, ELGAN, EUCGL, EUCSD, EUEUN, EUOFO, FIUPU, FIURU, GLITR, GRERO, GYPPE, IMPCY, KANDA, LANCA, LEKSC, LUAGL, LONJA, LUPPO, MEIAZ, MISSI, MORNI, NANDO, NYMOR, OPUFI, PAQCO, PAZTO, PESVI, PESSA, PHXCA, PHMTE, PHRCO, PHYAN, PHYPE, PIURA, POROL, PRNSO, PSICA, PSIGU, RHUTY, ROBPS, SAHTR, SEBPU, SPVJA, STPSE, TAGMI, TECST, TRAFI, WSTSI, UCCAL, ZNTAE, ZIPJU