



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
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POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

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ORGANIZATION

# EPPO Reporting Service

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**2022/096 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 8.

- **New records**

In China, *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *indonesiensis* (EPPO A1 List) was isolated for the first time from wilted tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*). The identity of the bacteria was confirmed by sequencing. This is the first record of this subspecies on tobacco, and the first record of the species in China (Lu *et al.*, 2021).

In Brazil, *Zaprionus tuberculatus* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first recorded in January 2020 in urban parks in Brasilia (Distrito Federal) and in 2021 in several natural reserves around the city. This is the first record of the species in the Americas (Cavalcanti *et al.*, 2021).

- **Detailed records**

In the USA, *Elsinoë australis* (EU Annexes), the causal agent of sweet orange scab, is first reported from Alabama. Two quarantine areas have been established in Baldwin and Mobile counties, respectively (NAPPO, 2021).

The pest status of *Elsinoë australis* in the USA is officially declared as: **Present: not widely distributed and under official control.**

In Western Siberia (RU), *Ips amitinus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - EU Annexes) was first recorded in 2019 in Tomsk (237 ha) and Kemerovo oblasts (1033 ha), damaging *Pinus sibirica* (Siberian pine) (EPPO RS 2020/067). Further studies have shown that the pest rapidly spread within Siberian pine forests in Tomsk, Kemerovo, and Novosibirsk oblasts, covering an area of 31 200 km<sup>2</sup>. Considering its spread towards the east, and the fact that *I. amitinus* successfully colonized *P. koraiensis* (Korean pine) in an arboretum near Tomsk, the authors noted that *I. amitinus* might also represent a threat to *P. koraiensis* in the Russian Far East (Kerchev *et al.*, 2022).

In France, in the framework of the official surveys for potato cyst nematodes, *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 List) was detected in a field of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) in Puy-de-Dôme department (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region). Eradication measures are applied (NPPO of France, 2022-05).

The pest status of *Globodera rostochiensis* in France is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

In Iran, tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus*, ToBRFV - EPPO A2 List) had previously been reported from tomato crops (EPPO RS 2021/235). It has been also reported from symptomatic bell pepper crops (*Capsicum* sp.) in late December 2021 (Esmaeilzadeh & Koolivand, 2021).

In the United Kingdom, tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus*, ToBRFV - EPPO A2 List) was declared eradicated in December 2021 (EPPO RS 2022/018). In May 2022, a new outbreak was confirmed in a tomato production site in the West Midlands which had been first infected in 2020. Eradication measures are applied.

The pest status of tomato brown rugose fruit virus in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present: not widely distributed and under official control.**

In Western Australia (AU), *Thekopsora minima* (EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in April 2022. This blueberry rust has been found in several locations, including the Perth metropolitan area, Manjimup, and Swan View. In Australia, *T. minima* is present in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, and is subject to containment measures in Tasmania. In Western Australia, eradication of the disease is not considered feasible (Government of Western Australia, Greenlife Industry Australia, 2022).

Citrus canker caused by *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 List) was found in a nursery in South Carolina (USA) in February 2022 on *Citrus meyeri* and *Citrus aurantifolia*. Eradication measures are applied in the nursery and trace-forward activities are conducted to trace and destroy citrus plants sold to customers in 11 US states (Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Washington) (USDA-APHIS, 2022).

- **New pests and taxonomy**

The causal agent of a severe needle blight disease observed in New Zealand (Gisborne region, North Island) on *Podocarpus totara* (Podocarpaceae) has been identified as a new phytophthora species called *Phytophthora podocarpi* sp. nov. Affected totara trees show needle dieback in the lower crown. Infected needles initially turn khaki in colour, then blacken and fall. Shoot infection causes the needles above the point of infection to turn brown, and as these remain attached, affected trees have a scorched appearance. To-date, the disease has affected a small number of trees and no mortality has been observed (Dobbie *et al.*, 2022).

**Sources:**

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- NPPO of France (2022-05).

NPPO of the United Kingdom (2022-05).

USDA-Aphis (2022-03-08) USDA confirms citrus canker in a South Carolina nursery and takes action.

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/citrus/citrus-canker/citrus-canker>

**Additional key words:** detailed record, new pest, new record, taxonomy

**Computer codes:** ELSIAU, HETDRO, IPSXAM, PHYTPD, RALSSI, RALSSO, RALSSY, THEKMI, TOBRFV, XANTCI, ZAPRTU, AU, BR, CN, FR, GB, IR, NZ, RU, US, US

## 2022/097 New and revised dynamic EPPO datasheets are available in the EPPO Global Database

The EPPO Secretariat is in the process of revising the EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation and creating new datasheets. This project is also supported by an EU grant agreement. This revision provides the opportunity to create dynamic datasheets in the EPPO Global Database in which the sections on pest identity, host range and geographical distribution are automatically generated by the database. It is planned that these dynamic datasheets will progressively replace the PDF documents that are currently stored in the database. Since the previous report (EPPO RS 2022/077), the following new and revised EPPO datasheets have been published in the EPPO Global Database:

- *Euphranta japonica*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RHACJA/datasheet>
- *Margarodes prieskaensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MARGPR/datasheet>
- *Margarodes vitis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MARGVI/datasheet>
- *Margarodes vredendalensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MARGVR/datasheet>
- *Pomacea canaliculata*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POMACA/datasheet>

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2022-05).

**Additional key words:** publication

**Computer codes:** MARGPR, MARGVI, MARGVR, POMACA, RHACJA

## 2022/098 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2022 sent via TRACES for the EU countries and Switzerland, as well as the interceptions sent by Norway and the United Kingdom (since its last report - EPPO RS 2022/079). 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
<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	<i>x Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Netherlands	2
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Unspecified	China	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<b>Bemisia tabaci</b>	<i>Anubias barteri</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Cestrum latifolium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Suriname	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> ,	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>					
	<i>Echinodorus</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Germany	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1	
	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	Fruit	Egypt	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> ,	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	2	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>					
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Belgium	1	
	<i>Ipomoea</i> , <i>Isotoma</i> , <i>Lobelia</i> ,	Cuttings	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Petunia</i>					
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	3	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Taiwan	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1	
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Belgium	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Spain	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Belgium	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Syngonium</i>	Cuttings	India	Sweden	1	
	<i>Telfairia</i> , <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	Belgium	2	
	<b>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</b>	Mixed forest plants	Unspecified	Belarus	Lithuania	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b><i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i></b>	Mixed forest plants	Unspecified	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<b><i>Ceratothripoides brunneus</i></b>	<i>Capsicum annum,</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda*	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense,</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda*	Germany	1
<b><i>Chloridea virescens</i></b>	<i>Asparagus</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Netherlands	1
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	(Netherlands)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Netherlands	9
<b>Coleoptera</b>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Italy	1
	<i>Leopoldia comosa</i>	Unspecified	Tunisia	Italy	1
	Mixed forest plants	Unspecified	Belarus	Poland	4
<b><i>Colletotrichum</i></b>	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pieris</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Coleosporium asterum</i></b>	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	4
<b><i>Colletotrichum boninense</i></b>	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Plants for planting	France	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Colletotrichum theobromicola</i></b>	<i>Dypsis lutescens</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	6
<b>Curculionidae</b>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	1
<b><i>Cylas formicarius</i></b>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	3
<b><i>Cylas puncticollis</i></b>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	2
<b><i>Diaphania indica</i></b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	Belgium	1
<b>Diaspididae</b>	<i>Allium sativum, Citrus limon, Punica granatum</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	Tunisia	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus clementina, Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Tunisia	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Tunisia	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Tunisia	Italy	1
<b>Diptera, Hemiptera, Lepidoptera</b>	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	1
<b><i>Drosophila busckii</i></b>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Unspecified	China	Greece	1
<b>Elsinoë</b>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	5
	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruit	China	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Elsinoë, Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i></b>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i></b>	<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	4
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> , <i>Thrips tabaci</i>	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> , <i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Salvia</i> , <i>Tagetes</i> , <i>Viola cornuta</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1
	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1
<b>Gastropoda</b>	<i>Barclaya</i>	Cuttings	Singapore	France	1
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	United Kingdom	Poland	1
<b>Helicoverpa</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	France	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	United Kingdom	3
<b>Helicoverpa, Thripidae</b>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Burkina Faso	France	2
<i>Hirschmanniella</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
<b>Insecta</b>	<i>Mixed plants</i>	Unspecified	Belarus	Poland	1
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	<i>Capsicum</i> , <i>Colocasia</i> <i>esculenta</i> , <i>Mangifera</i> <i>indica</i> , <i>Solanum</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	Mauritius	France	1
<i>Leucinodes africensis</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Belgium	1
<i>Leucinodes pseudorbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	2
<i>Liberibacter solanacearum</i>	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Japan*	Italy	1
<b>Liriomyza</b>	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Vegetables	USA	Ireland	2
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	2
<b>Liriomyza sativae</b>	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Vegetables	USA	Ireland	1
<b>Maruca vitrata</b>	<i>Benincasa</i> , <i>Moringa</i> , <i>Trichosanthes</i> , <i>Coccinia</i> <i>grandis</i> , <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> , <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	India	Ireland	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Maruca vitrata</b>	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Vegetables	India	Ireland	1
	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Vegetables	India	Ireland	2
<b>Nematoda</b>	Mixed forest plants	Unspecified	Belarus	Poland	2
	Unspecified	Unspecified	Belarus	Poland	1
<b>Neoleucinodes elegantalis</b>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
<b>Noctuidae</b>	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<b>Opogona sacchari</b>	<i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	Netherlands	1
<b>Pantoea stewartii</b>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Chile	France	1
<b>Phyllosticta citricarpa</b>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruit	China	Italy	2
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruit	China	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<b>Phytophthora ramorum</b>	<i>Pieris</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<b>Plasmopara halstedii</b>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Seeds	Tanzania*	United Kingdom	1
<b>Plum pox virus</b>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	France	1
<b>Pomacea</b>	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Unspecified	Switzerland	Germany	1
<b>Potato leafroll virus</b>	<i>Solanum betaceum</i>	Vegetables	Colombia	Netherlands	1
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum annuum,</i> <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Poland	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	2
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid, Tomato brown rugose fruit virus</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum,</i> <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Czech Republic	1
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid, Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	1
<b>Pyralidae</b>	<i>Anethum, Allium, Auricularia auricula-judae, Cymbopogon citratus, Hibiscus, Ipomoea, Limnophila, Melientha suavis, Moringa, Pandanus amaryllifolius, Parkia speciosa, Piper, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, Sesbania, Sechium, Tiliacora triandra</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
<b>Resseliella citrifugis</b>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruit	China	Netherlands	3



Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Ripersiella hibisci</i>	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Netherlands	4
<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i>	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	Germany	1
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	(Germany)	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania*	Belgium	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania*	Germany	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Xanthosoma</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Netherlands	17
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	Germany	1
	<i>Rosa agrestis</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	Netherlands	2
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> , <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Unspecified	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Austria	1
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> , Tephritidae	<i>Senegalia pennata</i> , <i>Solanum torvum</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	Cambodia	France	1
<i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	2
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	USA	Netherlands	7
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Uganda	Italy	1
<i>Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus</i>	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Israel	France	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	7
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	7
<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Plants for planting	France	United Kingdom	1
Thripidae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	France	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Honduras	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Honduras	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Thripidae</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	11
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<b>Thrips</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1
<b>Thrips palmi</b>	<i>Carica papaya, Solanum melongena, Solanum torvum</i>	Fruit & Vegetables	Mexico	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Switzerland	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mauritius	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
<b>Thrips tabaci</b>	<i>Artemisia dracunculus, Salvia officinalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	France	1
<b>Tobacco ringspot virus</b>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Seeds	USA	Austria	1
<b>Tomato brown rugose fruit virus</b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Austria	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	Netherlands	4
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	Israel	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Greece	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum, Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum sp.</i>	Seeds	Mexico	Ireland	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Austria	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Chile*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Netherlands	5
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Greece	3
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Netherlands	5
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Italy	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Lithuania*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Peru*	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Turkey	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Turkey	Netherlands	1
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	United Kingdom	Netherlands	1	
<b>Tomato mottle mosaic virus</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	USA	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	India	United Kingdom	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Tomato yellow leaf curl Kanchanaburi virus</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	France	1
<i>Unaspis citri</i>	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Fruit	Mexico	Luxembourg	1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> pv. <i>fuscans</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	Tanzania*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas euvesicatoria</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Republic	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Colombia	Netherlands	1
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Republic	Belgium	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Netherlands	2
	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	India	Netherlands	1
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Cambodia	France	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Citrus, Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	Sweden	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Persea americana</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Belgium	1
	<i>Psidium guajava,</i> <i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Vietnam	Sweden	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis, Ceratitis,</i> <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Mangifera indica, Manihot</i>	Congo, Democratic Republic of	France	1
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Uganda*	Sweden	1
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Senegal	France	1
<i>Dacus ciliatus</i>	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> , <i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Zeugodacus cucurbitae</i>	<i>Benincasa fistulosa</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
<i>Zeugodacus</i>	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Zeugodacus trilineatus</i>	<i>Coccinia</i>	India	Netherlands	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	China	Austria	1
Buprestidae, Cerambycidae	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Lepidoptera	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Pinales	Dunnage	Belarus	Latvia	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Latvia	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Pinales	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Portugal	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Portugal	Sweden	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Austria	3
Coleoptera	Unspecified	Wood (sawn)	Belarus	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	China	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	India	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	India	Austria	1
<i>Formica</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	2
<i>Heterobostrychus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Austria	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	India	Austria	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Poland	1
Pentatomidae	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
<i>Pselliopus barberi</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Rhyncolus</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Wood (sawn)	Ukraine	Cyprus	1
Scolytidae	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	2
Termitidae	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Austria	1
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood (logs)	USA	Italy	1

• **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignments	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Insecta	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	China	Italy	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Camellia japonica, Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Italy	1
	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Italy	1
	<i>Ilex crenata, Rhododendron indicum</i>	Japan	Italy	1

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2022-05).  
 NPPO of the United Kingdom (2022-04, 2022-05).  
 NPPO of Norway (2022-04).

INTERNET  
 Europhyt/TRACES Interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects. [https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/plant-health-and-biosecurity/european-union-notification-system-plant-health-interceptions-europhyt\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/plant-health-and-biosecurity/european-union-notification-system-plant-health-interceptions-europhyt_en)

**2022/099 EPPO recruits a new Assistant Director**

EPPO is recruiting a full time Assistant Director. The appointment will be for a fixed term of three years with the possibility of extension and a permanent post after five years of satisfactory service. The post will be based in Paris. The starting salary will be based on the UNESCO P4 salary scale and the selected candidate should preferably start in the beginning of 2023.

The application procedure and more information are available on the EPPO website (<https://jobs.eppo.int/p4assistdir>). If you are interested, you can submit your application via this website by providing a covering letter, a Curriculum Vitae and referee names following the procedure indicated. Applications should be submitted by 2022-09-15.

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2022-05).

**2022/100 First report of *Spodoptera frugiperda* in New Zealand**

In March and April 2022, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in New Zealand. The pest was found in the North Island. Considering climatic conditions prevailing in the areas where *S. frugiperda* has been found, it is not expected that it will survive the winter. However, growers have been invited to report any suspicious findings to the phytosanitary authorities.

**Source:** Ministry for Primary Industries. Biosecurity New Zealand (2022-04-14) Fall armyworm found in the North Island. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/biosecurity/major-pest-and-disease-threats/fall-armyworm/#:~:text=Fall%20armyworm%20is%20the%20name,and%20an%20adult%20moth%20stage>

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

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** LAPHFR, NZ

**2022/101 First report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Belgium**

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first official report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. Trace forward investigations related to an outbreak in Italy identified an infested consignment of potted plants of *Citrofortunella microcarpa* that had been delivered to two locations (one in the province of Luxembourg and one in the province of Anrwerpen). Eradication measures were applied (destruction of the infested lot, and of other *Citrus* spp plants in the location).

The pest status of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Belgium (2022-04).

**Pictures:** *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ALECSN/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** ALECSN, BE

**2022/102 First report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in the Czech Republic**

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first official report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. Trace forward investigations related to an outbreak in Italy identified an infested consignment of 36 potted plants of *Citrofortunella microcarpa* that had been delivered to two operators in the region of Zlín. Out of the 36 plants, 32 had already been sold to final users, so only 4 could be inspected. Three plants in one company were found infested and were destroyed. The plant present on the other company was free from the pest.

A monitoring survey with sticky traps is being carried out for 80 days in the greenhouse where the infested plants were found, to ensure that the pest is absent.

The pest status of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2022-05).

Pictures: *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ALECSN/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ALECSN, CZ

### **2022/103 Update on the situation of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Italy**

In Italy, *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in Puglia in 2008 (EPPO RS 2008/092). It was later found in Campania and Lazio regions in 2017 (RS 2017/157), in Basilicata and Emilia-Romagna regions in 2018 (RS 2019/133), in Toscana in 2020, and in Sicilia in January 2021 (RS 2021/060). Official measures are taken to eradicate or contain the pest.

Since the last update, *A. spiniferus* was first found in three new regions:

- in Liguria: in April 2021, *A. spiniferus* was first found in a urban park in Arenzano - Genova Metropolitan Area on *Citrus* sp. and *Hedera* sp.
- in Calabria: in December 2021 on ornamental *Citrus sinensis* in the province of Reggio Calabria.
- in Lombardia: in April 2022 in a private garden in Carpenedolo on *Citrus limon* and *Citrus aurantium*.

In 2021-2022, further outbreaks have been recorded in Sicila (3), Toscana (1), Emilia-Romagna and Campania.

- In Emilia-Romagna, the pest was found on new hosts (*Crataegus* sp., *Photinia* sp., *Cotoneaster* sp., *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Parthenocissus* sp.).
- In Campania, as of December 2021 a total of 97 sites in 29 municipalities in the coastal provinces of Caserta, Naples and Salerno are infested. The infested species are *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Citrus aurantium*, *C. deliciosa*, *C. limon*, *C. medica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sinensis*, *Citrus* sp., *Cydonia oblonga*, *Hedera helix*, *Prunus cerasus*, *Rosa gallica*, *R. gigantea*, *Rosa* sp., *Rosa x damascena*, *Vitis vinifera*.

In Emilia-Romagna and Campania, eradication is no longer considered feasible in urban areas as no chemical treatments can be applied. Measures taken on ornamental plants are pruning and destruction of the infested plant parts, while in the agricultural crops or nurseries, measures are up-rooting and destruction of severely infested plants and insecticide treatments in the less severe infestations.

The pest status of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under containment, in case eradication is impossible.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2021-06, 2022-01,2022-04).

Pictures: *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ALECSN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ALECSN, IT

**2022/104 First official report of *Xyleborus affinis* in France**

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first official report of *Xyleborus affinis* (Coleoptera: Scolytinae - EU annexes as ‘Scolytinae spp. (non-European)’) on its territory. Two adults were detected on lumber wood of sipo (*Entandrophragma candollei*) from Congo and sappeli (*Entandrophragma cylindricum*) from the Central African Republic during an official survey in a sawmill in the Pays de la Loire region. Phytosanitary measures have been taken and surveillance will be reinforced in the vicinity of the sawmill. The NPPO noted that *X. affinis* had already been intercepted in Normandy at the end of 2020 on iroko wood (*Milicia* sp.) originating from the Central African Republic and was also trapped in 2016 in the port of La Rochelle (EPPO RS 2021/156).

The pest status of *Xyleborus affinis* in France is officially declared as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

**Source:** NPPO of France (2022-04).

**Pictures:** *Xyleborus affinis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLBAF/photos>

**Additional key words:** incursion

**Computer codes:** XYLBAF, FR

**2022/105 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Albania**

During surveys carried out in 2020-2022, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in Albania. Galls were observed in chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) natural stands in Librazhd, Kukës, Tropoja. It could be confirmed that *D. kuriphilus* is spreading in the areas mentioned above.

The situation of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Albania can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2020, in Kukës, Tropoja and Librazhd.**

**Source:** Personal communication with Prof.Ass.Dr. Ejup Çota, Agricultural University of Tirana, Faculty of Agriculture and Environment, Department of Plant Protection, Koder-Kamez, Tirana - Albania (2022-05).

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

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** DRYCKU, AL

**2022/106 First report of establishment of *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* in Italy and in Europe**

*Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) is a tropical and subtropical thrips species, probably originating from northern South America. It has also been reported from North and Central America, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Pacific Islands. Although it was first described on cacao plants (*Theobroma cacao*), it is highly polyphagous and is recorded as a pest of avocado in South Africa and grapevine in Brazil.

In July 2015, an infestation by thrips was observed on *Liquidambar styraciflua* and *Koelreuteria paniculata* trees, in the city centre of Palazzo Pignano (Cremona province, Lombardia region), Italy. The identity of the pest was later confirmed to be *Selenothrips*



*rubrocinctus* by morphological and molecular methods. Unofficial surveys in 2016-2020 confirmed the presence of *S. rubrocinctus* in the municipalities of Bagnolo Cremasco, Cremosano, Crespiatica, Pandino, and Palazzo Pignano. In addition to *L. styraciflua* and *K. paniculata*, the species was found on *Acer campestre*, *A. platanoides*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Castanea sativa*, *Parrotia persica*, *Quercus robur*, *Sorbus aucuparia*. Attacked leaf areas show clear depigmentation and take on a silvery colour on the upper leaf surface, with distortion of the lamina and, in the most severe cases, premature leaf drop.

*S. rubrocinctus* had been intercepted several times in EU countries on imported plants for planting, but this is the first report of establishment in Europe.

**Source:** Taddei A, Vono G, Vierbergen G, Wojnar A, Zugno M, Marullo R (2021) First field record of the tropical red-banded thrips *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Thripidae: Panchaetothripinae) in Europe. *Forests* 12(11),1484.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/f12111484>

**Pictures:** *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SLENRU/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** SLENRU, IT

**2022/107 *Atherigona reversura* (Diptera: Muscidae- bermudagrass stem maggot):  
addition to the EPPO Alert List**

**Why:** *Atherigona reversura* (Diptera: Muscidae) originates from Asia and its larvae mainly feed on bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*). Over the last decade, this insect has been introduced into the Americas where it rapidly spread. As *A. reversura* has recently been intercepted in trade in the EPPO region, the NPPO of the Netherlands suggested that it could be added to the EPPO Alert List. The pest was first intercepted by the Netherlands in October 2016 in a consignment of *Momordica* fruit (as *Momordica* species are not host plants, this was considered to be a secondary infestation), and a second time on a small consignment consisting of bundles of rootless bermudagrass imported from Sri Lanka.

**Where:** *A. reversura* originates from Asia and has been recorded in the Americas since the 2010s. The source of these introductions is unknown.

**EPPO region:** Absent.

**Asia:** China (Guangdong, Hebei, Jiangsu, Sichuan), India (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Indonesia (Java, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi), Japan (Kyushu), Malaysia (Sabah, West), Myanmar, Oman, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

**North America:** Canada (Ontario), Mexico, USA (Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia).

**South America:** Argentina, Brazil (Santa Catarina), Uruguay.

**Oceania:** Papua New Guinea.

**On which plants:** *Cynodon dactylon* is the main host, but according to the literature *A. reversura* has been reported on other Poaceae, such as *Echinochloa colonum*, *Eleusine coracana*, *Eriochloa procer*, *Sehima nervosum*, *Sorghum bicolor*, and *Zea mays*.

**Damage:** In the Americas, *A. reversura* is reported to infest *C. dactylon* in turf, pastures and hay fields, and most published observations of damage have been made in Southern USA.

Eggs are laid on the stem of *C. dactylon* near a node. Larvae bore into the stem and their feeding activity results in the death of the upper 1 to 3 leaves; the lower part of the plant remaining green. Attacked leaves can easily be pulled out of the leaf whorl. Heavily infested fields appear as if they had been damaged by frost. In Southern USA, economic damage has been reported in hay fields, as *C. dactylon* is widely grown as a forage crop due to its tolerance to hot climate conditions. In Southern Georgia (US), in some years hay producers have reported up to 80% yield loss in *C. dactylon* fields at the end of the summer. Studies conducted in Texas have also shown a negative impact of *A. reversura* on *C. dactylon* forage yield (estimated at nearly 10% kg/ha). In pastures and turf, grazing and mowing prevent the development of extensive insect populations.

Adults are small flies (3-3.5 mm long), with a yellow body. Larvae are yellowish (approximately 3 mm long). Pupation takes place on the soil. In Southern USA, *A. reversura* has a short life cycle with multiple generations. The life cycle from egg to adult takes 3-4 weeks, with 2-3 weeks spent in the grass stem. However, there is a general lack of data on the biology of the pest.

Pictures can be viewed on the Internet:

<https://www.ipmimages.org/search/action.cfm?q=atherigona>

**Dissemination:** Adults can fly but there is no information on natural spread distances. Over long distances, the pest can be transported on its host plants, in particular on hay. Transport on turf is probably limited, as mowing normally eliminates the top part of the plant where larvae are found.

**Pathways:** Hay containing host plants of *A. reversura* from countries where the pest occurs, soil?

**Possible risks:** Bermudagrass, *C. dactylon*, occurs on all continents and is widely used for pastures and turf, in particular in the Southern part of the EPPO region, as it is highly tolerant to drought and heavy grazing. However, as *C. dactylon* is a very competitive species, it is also a weed in many arable crops (e.g. maize) and fruit crops (e.g. grapevine). *A. reversura* has shown an invasive behaviour in its newly invaded range where it rapidly spread. In addition, it has been intercepted in the EPPO region on a consignment of *C. dactylon*, demonstrating that it can move in trade on commodities that are currently not subject to any specific phytosanitary requirements. However, data is generally lacking on the biology of the pest and its potential of establishment in the EPPO region. Considering the losses that *A. reversura* can inflict to pastures and hay production, as well as its invasive behaviour, it is desirable to avoid its introduction into the EPPO region.

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EPPO RS 2022/107

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### 2022/108 First report of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Romania

The NPPO of Romania recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of the root knot nematode *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The nematode was detected twice in April 2022 on seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) in the department of Covasna in the framework of the annual official survey. Official eradication measures have been taken: the infested potato lots (27 tonnes and 7.5 tonnes) will be sent to a processing facility with appropriate and officially approved waste disposal procedures. Hygiene measures will be applied (warehouse and machinery). The source of the outbreak is considered to be seed potatoes from the Netherlands.

The pest status of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Romania is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Romania (2022-05).

**Pictures:** *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGCH/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** MELGCH, RO

**2022/109 New finding of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Germany**

In Germany of the root knot nematode *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* (EPPO A2 List) had been last reported in 2011 (EPPO RS 2011/109) in a glasshouse in Hessen. The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *M. chitwoodi* has been found for the first time in Niedersachsen. The nematode was detected in March 2022 on seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) as part of the seed potato certification procedure. Two seed potato lots (from the same farm) were found to be infested. The fields where these potatoes had been grown are about 700 m apart. A demarcated area has been established and official eradication measures are applied.

The pest status of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Germany (2022-04).

**Pictures:** *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGCH/photos>

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** MELGCH, DE

**2022/110 First report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Belgium**

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The bacterium was isolated from symptomatic faba beans (*Vicia faba*) sampled in summer 2021, and grown outdoor in the province of Oost-Vlaanderen (arrondissement of Gent). Because of difficulties in the identification of the pathogen, the NPPO was only notified in May 2022. Appropriate phytosanitary measures are being taken. The source of the outbreak is under investigation.

The pest status of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present**.

**Source:** NPPO of Belgium (2022-05).

**Pictures:** *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*.  
<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBFL/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CORBFL, BE

**2022/111 Update of the situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Italy**

This is an update of the situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) in Italy since the end of 2018 (EPPO RS 2019/016). Official surveillance is conducted according to the statistical approach Ribess+ and control measures are applied according to EU Regulation 2020/1201 with the aim to contain the disease in part of Puglia and eradicate it in other regions.

- **Puglia**

*Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* was first found near Salento (province of Lecce) in 2013 (RS 2013/184). A containment strategy has been applied in the demarcated area since 2018. It now includes the whole provinces of Lecce and Brindisi, and part of the provinces of Taranto and Bari. The 2021 monitoring campaign was carried out from May 2021 to February 2022 in the buffer zone and in the first 5 km of the infected zone ('containment zone'). In total, 105 infected plants were detected (including 17 in the buffer zone). Official measures were applied. As the infected plants in the buffer zone were very close to the infected area, it was not necessary to change the outer limit of the buffer zone.

Two outbreaks were detected in the province of Bari, and eradication measures are applied: in Polignano a Mare in December 2020, and in Alberobello in December 2021.

An outbreak in Canosa di Puglia (province of Barletta-Andria-Trani) detected in December 2020 was declared eradicated in January 2022.

- **Toscana**

*Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* was first detected in Toscana in 2018 (RS 2019/016) in the municipality of Monte Argentario, and later in the municipality of Orbetello. Monitoring is conducted in the demarcated area. In 2021, 2918 samples were taken, and 111 plants were found to be infected.

- **Lazio**

*Xylella fastidiosa* (subsp. not specified) was found in a lot of *Vinca major* in a nursery (indoors) located near the city of Rome in October 2019. The entire lot was destroyed, and

intensive monitoring for two years did not detect other infected plants or insect vectors. This outbreak is considered eradicated.

*Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* was first detected in an almond tree (*Prunus dulcis*) located in the municipality of Canino in November 2021. A demarcated area with a buffer zone of 2.5 km was officially established and eradication measures taken. The infected tree and 3 other *Prunus* sp. trees were destroyed. 654 samples were taken from olive and almond trees and from the natural vegetation present in the first 400 m of the buffer zone. All tested samples gave negative results. Monitoring is underway in the remaining portion of the buffer zone. There are no nurseries in the demarcated area.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication, under containment in case eradication is impossible.**

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication, under containment in case eradication is impossible.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2022-11, 2022-05).

Internet: [www.emergenzaxylella.it](http://www.emergenzaxylella.it) (including details on monitoring and maps of demarcated areas)

EU (2020) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 of 14 August 2020 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells *et al.*)  
[http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2020/1201/2021-12-23](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/1201/2021-12-23)

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

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: XYLEFA, XYLEFM, XYLEFP, IT

## 2022/112 Update of the situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Spain

This is an update of the situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) in Spain since the end of 2018 (EPPO RS 2019/018). Official surveillance is conducted and control measures are applied according to EU Regulation 2020/1201.

- **Mainland Spain**

In the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana) *Xylella fastidiosa* was first found in 2017 in almond (*Prunus dulcis*) trees (RS 2017/133), and later on other plants. As of 2022-03, the demarcated area has been enlarged to 137 995 ha: it includes infected zones (2 864 ha) and buffer zones around the infested zones. An intensive monitoring survey is also conducted in an area of 10 km around the demarcated area. During 2021, 20 217 samples were taken in Comunidad Valenciana and 379 samples were positive. Insect vectors were also tested and *X. fastidiosa* was detected in *Neophilaenus campestris*, *N. lineatus* and *Philaenus spumarius*.

In the province of Madrid, *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* was detected in 1 olive tree (*Olea europaea*) in Villarejo de Salvanés in 2018. The surveys carried out in 2018, 2019 and 2020 did not detect new positive plants or vectors. The size of the buffer zone will be reduced in accordance with Regulation 2020/1201.



In Andalucía, *X. fastidiosa* was detected in three plants in a greenhouse in the municipality of El Ejido in 2018. Eradication measures were applied. Surveys conducted for two subsequent years concluded that the isolated finding has not spread in the area and this outbreak is now considered as eradicated.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* in mainland Spain is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

- **Islas Baleares**

In the Islas Baleares, *X. fastidiosa* was first detected in 2016 (RS 2016/213) and containment measures are applied. As of January 2022, 1 306 infected plants have been detected in Islas Baleares: 746 in Mallorca Island, 346 in Ibiza Island and 214 in Menorca Island. In total 37 host plants of *X. fastidiosa* have been recorded in Islas Baleares.

**Source:** Marco-Noales E, Barbé S, Monterde A, Navarro-Herrero I, Ferrer A, Dalmau V, Aure CM, Domingo-Calap ML, Landa BB, Roselló M (2021) Evidence that *Xylella fastidiosa* is the causal agent of almond leaf scorch disease in Alicante, mainland Spain (Iberian Peninsula). *Plant Disease* 105(11), 3349-3352.

NPPO of Spain (2020-04, 2022-01, 2022-03).

EU (2020) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201 of 14 August 2020 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells *et al.*)  
[http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg\\_impl/2020/1201/2021-12-23](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2020/1201/2021-12-23)

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

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** XYLEFA, XYLEFM, ES

## 2022/113 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' is associated with decline of ash trees in Canada

In North and Central America, 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' (Solanaceae haplotypes are listed in the EPPO A1 List) is associated with psyllids of the genus *Bactericera* including *Bactericera cockerelli* (Hemiptera: Triozidae - EPPO A1 List), and causes diseases on Solanaceae plants.

Over the past 20 years ash trees (*Fraxinus nigra* and *F. mandshurica*) in parts of the western USA (Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota) and Canada (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan) showed a decline including pseudogalls, canopy loss and eventually tree death. The decline was associated with infestation by the psyllid *Psyllopsis discrepans* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), a species originating in Europe and introduced in North America in the 1900s. Before 2000, infestations of *Fraxinus* trees by *P. discrepans* did not result in tree deaths. Recent analysis detected 'Ca. Liberibacter solanacearum' in *P. discrepans* collected from ash trees in Saskatchewan, and suggested that this pathogen may be causing the recent ash decline. It is hypothesized that *P. discrepans* may have acquired 'Ca. Liberibacter solanacearum' while feeding on the same host plant as *Bactericera maculipennis*.

**Source:** Wamonje FO, Zhou N, Bamrah R, Wist T, Prager SM (2022) Detection and identification of a 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' species from ash tree infesting psyllids. *Phytopathology* 112(1),76-80.

Boone J, Wist TJ, Prager SM (2022) Evaluating acephate and azadirachtin for control of *Psyllopsis discrepans* (Flor) (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) and prevention of decline of ash trees. *The Canadian Entomologist* 154(1), e13.

<https://doi.org/10.4039/tce.2021.61>

**Pictures:** 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum'. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LIBEPS/photos>

**Additional key words:** new host plant, new vector

**Computer codes:** LIBEPS, US

## 2022/114 Two new 'Candidatus Phytoplasma' species and revision of the Phytoplasma classification

Phytoplasmas are a large group of bacteria lacking cell walls, associated with numerous plant diseases of economic importance. The genus 'Candidatus Phytoplasma' was proposed to accommodate species that are molecularly and biochemically incompletely characterized. The classification is based on percent sequence identity of a unique 16S rRNA gene (>1200 bp) with any previously described species. Given the increasing discovery of molecular diversity within the genus 'Ca. Phytoplasma', the guidelines for the description of species were revised. The previous guidelines recognized a new 'Ca. Phytoplasma' species if the phytoplasma shared <97.5 % 16S rRNA gene sequence identity when compared with a previously published 'Ca. Phytoplasma' species. This threshold is now increased to 98.65 %. Strains sharing <98.65 % sequence identity with the reference strain but >98.65 % with other strain(s) within the same 'Ca. Phytoplasma' species should be considered related strains to the relevant 'Ca. Phytoplasma' species.

There are now 49 officially published 'Ca. Phytoplasma' species. Two recently published species are associated with Coconut lethal yellowing disease: 'Ca. P. cocostanzaniae' in Africa, and 'Ca. P. palmae' in the Americas.

The revised guidelines do not support the 'Ca. P. stylosanthis', 'Ca. P. omanense', 'Ca. P. wodyetiae' and 'Ca. P. allocasuarinae' species since they do not have long enough 16S rRNA gene sequences available in GenBank.

**Source:** Bertaccini A, Arocha-Rosete Y, Contaldo N, Duduk B, Fiore N, Montano HG, Kube M, Kuo CH, Martini M, Oshima K, Quaglino F (2022) Revision of the 'Candidatus Phytoplasma' species description guidelines. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* 72(4), 005353.

**Additional key words:** taxonomy, new pests

**Computer codes:** 1PHYPG, PHYPOM, PHYPW, PHYPAL



**2022/115 Differences in emergence of *Echinochloa crus-galli* populations**

*Echinochloa crus-galli* (Poaceae) has a very wide global distribution and the species is considered to be native to tropical Asia. It is invasive in Africa, Asia, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand. *E. crus-galli* is widespread in the EPPO region and recorded as invasive in Denmark, Italy and Portugal (Azores and Madeira). *E. crus-galli* can grow in a wide range of environmental conditions including varying temperatures and rainfall. Throughout the range of *Echinochloa crus-galli*, there is the potential that populations have adapted to different climates and farming systems and in-particular emergence patterns may vary between populations. This could have an impact on management programmes which may therefore need to be adapted to different regions and land use. Seed was collected from two populations (Italy and Norway) and with this seed field experiments were set up in 10 countries (Denmark, Iran, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Turkey) where seed were buried 5 cm deep in pots (with soil from the original location) in the autumn (2015). In spring 2016, the soil in the pots was disturbed and emergence parameters (total emergence, time of emergence) were recorded at each location. The Italian population showed a higher emergence than the Norwegian population in Southern locations. In almost all locations, Norwegian populations emerged earlier but the periods from 25% to 75% emergence were similar for both populations. Total emergence, and the times of onset and end of emergence seemed to be mainly under genotypic control, suggesting there were different temperature thresholds for seedling emergence in each population. Conversely, the duration of emergence seemed to be mainly under environmental control.

**Source:** Royo-Esnal A, Onofri A, Loddo D, Necajeva J, Jensen PK, Economou G, Taab A, Synowiec A, Calha IM, Anderson L, Uludag A, Uremis I, Murdoch AJ, Tørresen KS (2021) Comparing the emergence of *Echinochloa crus-galli* populations in different locations. Part I: Variations in emergence timing and behaviour of two populations. *Weed Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/wre.12525>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** ECHCG

**2022/116 *Pueraria montana* var. *lobata* in Europe**

*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata* (Fabaceae - A2 List) is a climbing, semi-woody, deciduous, mat-forming, perennial vine native to Asia. It has been introduced into a number of regions worldwide and it is invasive in North America, Oceania and the EPPO region (Georgia, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland). *P. montana* var. *lobata* develops rapidly, covering the soil, and can have a negative impact on native vegetation and completely modify the structure of the habitats it invades. The present study analysed the niche dynamics of *P. montana* var. *lobata* in Europe to understand whether it has shifted its climatic niche and/or expanded to novel climate(s) after its introduction in Europe. There are three scenarios that may occur in niche dynamics (i) a species occurs under the same climatic conditions occupied in the native area (niche stability), (ii) the species occupies only a subset of climatic conditions occupied in its native range (niche unfilling) (iii) the species colonizes novel climatic conditions unoccupied/not available in the native area (niche expansion). To deduce which of these scenarios best describes the situation of *P. montana* var. *lobata* in Europe, distribution data were collected and cleaned (old or uncertain records were removed) and incorporated into a model with 19 bioclimatic variables. Using multivariate statistical analysis, the niche dynamics were estimated from the native and introduced range and then compared between the two ranges. The results show that in Europe, *P. montana* var. *lobata* is currently occupying only a subset of the climate of the native range (niche unfilling) and therefore

there is potential for further expansion into areas with a suitable climate. In such areas, measures for prevention, early detection and monitoring should be established to avoid further spread and negative impacts.

**Source:** Montagnani C, Casazza G, Gentili R, Caronni S, Citterio S (2022) Kudzu in Europe: niche conservatism for a highly invasive plant. *Biological Invasions* **24**, 1017-1032.

**Pictures:** *Pueraria montana*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PUEMO/photos>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** PUELO

### 2022/117 *Campylopus introflexus* in Spain

*Campylopus introflexus* (Bryophyta) is the most widespread invasive moss species in the EPPO region. It is native to the southern hemisphere (Australia, South Africa and South America). Local dispersal is achieved by dispersal of vegetative propagules and the production of spores enable long distance dispersal. *C. introflexus* can invade both natural and anthropogenic habitats and can cause ecological impacts when invading coastal sandy habitats in Western Europe. In Spain, a number of populations are known from the Iberian Peninsula (Catalonia) and the Balearic Islands. Until now, the species was regarded as very rare in the east of Spain where it was historically reported from a single location (Sierra Calderona). Two new populations have now been recorded, at the foothills of the Sistema Ibérico mountain range, between the Palancia and the Mijares rivers. The two populations from Artana and Eslida are approximately 3 km apart. At Artana, the species grows under a *Quercus suber*-*Pinus pinaster* canopy, among shrubs and vines. The population was found near forest tracks from a residential settlement, in slightly human-disturbed habitats. In contrast, the population from Eslida is located in pristine habitats, not subject to human disturbance, at sandstones crevices in open environments. In both sites, *C. introflexus* does not cover large areas.

**Source:** Miravet J, Marvavilla M, Rossello JA (2021) New records of the invasive *Campylopus introflexus* (Bryophyta) in eastern Spain. *Flora Montiberica* **81**, 57-59.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** KMPIN, ES

### 2022/118 *Ambrosia trifida* in Russia

*Ambrosia trifida* (Asteraceae - EPPO A2) is native to North America, where it is recorded as weedy in many States. It was introduced into the EPPO region at the end of the 19th century, and it has expanded its range since the mid-1900s. The current study set out to assess the current distribution of *A. trifida* in Russia and its spread in recent years. Initially, information on the distribution was obtained from iNaturalist, GBIF (2021) and the current literature. This information was combined with surveys which were conducted between 2017-2021 and included 15 administrative regions of European Russian. The surveys showed that *A. trifida* was almost absent from agricultural systems in Russia but there was some evidence that the species does occasionally enter field margins. If the species becomes more widely established, populations may threaten cultivated crops. *A. trifida* was mainly recorded growing along roadsides and on the embankments of transportation networks, and more rarely along railroads. Typical habitats are urban and semi-urban areas including neglected gardens, along fences, canals, shrubby riverbanks as well as small streams and creeks. It

is found in moist and fertile soils. In European Russia, *A. trifida* can be locally established though the species has not reached its climatic and ecological limits. Currently, established populations occur mostly between latitudes 50°N and 55°N but conditions may be suitable northwards as far as 60°N.

**Source:** Afonin AN, Baranova OG, Senator SA, Fedorova YA, Abramova LM, Prokhorov VE, Bochko TF, Panasenko NN, Pikalova NA, Vladimirov DR, Grigorjevskaja AY, Li YS (2022) Distribution and naturalization of *Ambrosia trifida* (Asteraceae) on the European Territory of Russia. *БОТАНИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ* 107, 350-359.

**Pictures:** *Ambrosia trifida*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AMBTR/photos>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AMBTR, RU