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2024/164 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**

Erysiphe corylacearum is reported for the first time from Poland. The fungus was first observed during summer 2018 on *Corylus avellana* in Lublin, and its identity was confirmed by morphological and molecular methods (Świderska and Wdowiak-Wróbel, 2023).

Xylosandrus compactus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Guatemala. In 2023, the pest was found causing damage in nurseries producing growing mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) plants. in the municipality of San Francisco (Petén department) (Equihua-Martínez *et al.*, 2024).

Xylosandrus compactus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Russia. In 2023 and 2024, the pest was found in the city of Sochi on several ornamental trees (*Laurus nobilis, Magnolia grandiflora, Prunus laurocerasus*) (Karpun *et al.*, 2024).

Xylosandrus crassiusculus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Russia. It was found in June 2011 near Zheleznovodsk town (Stavropol region) on a fallen beech (*Fagus* sp.) tree (Karpun *et al.*, 2024).

- **Detailed records**

In the USA, *Aproceros leucopoda* (Hymenoptera: Argidae, zigzag elm sawfly – formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2021 in Virginia and subsequently in other US states (Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, New York). In 2024, it was first observed in Minnesota. *A. leucopoda* was initially noticed by a citizen, and the identity of the insect was later confirmed by the Smithonian Institute Museum of Natural History (Minnesota Department of Agriculture, 2024).

In the USA, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lactucae* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in North Carolina in August 2023. The fungus was detected in a commercial glasshouse of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) in Orange county (McGehee, 2024).

In Italy, *Singhiella simplex* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae – formerly EPPO Alert List) has been reported in Calabria, Sardegna and Sicilia since 2019. In February 2024, it was found for the first time in Lombardia region. The whitefly was observed causing severe defoliation on *Ficus* spp. in a tropical greenhouse and inside a private house in Vertemate con Minoprio and Monza, respectively. The presence of *Encarsia hispida* (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae) parasitizing *S. simplex* was also observed (Zugno *et al.*, 2024).

In China, *Sphaerulina musiva* (*Davidiella populorum* – EPPO A1 List) was first observed in 2023 in the province of Henan (EPPO RS 2024/041). Other recent studies confirmed that the leaf spot symptoms observed in June 2023 in several cultivars of *Populus* x *canadensis* (*P.* x *euramericana*) in Henan and Jiangsu provinces were caused by *S. musiva*. In the two studied poplar plantations in Jiangsu (Nanjing Baguazhou Wetland Park) and Henan (Liyuan Village in Nanyang City), severe symptoms were observed and the disease incidence reached 97%

and 98%, respectively. It is considered that *S. musiva* could present a serious threat to *P.* x *canadensis* which is widely planted in China for forestry purposes (Xiong *et al.*, 2024).

In the USA, watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus-2 (*Coguvirus henanense*, WCLaV-2 – EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time in Georgia. The virus was detected in symptomatic watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) plants grown in experimental (University of Georgia, Tifton) and commercial (Colquitt county) fields. The foliage of affected plants showed yellow mottling and chlorosis, wrinkling, bunching, and upward curling. In addition, mixed infections with watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus-1 (*Coguvirus citrulli*, WCLaV-1 – EPPO Alert List) were detected in samples from Colquitt county (Kavalappara *et al.*, 2024).

In Brazil, *Xylosandrus compactus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported from Pernambuco causing damage on *Khaya senegalensis* (African mahogany) plantations (Gonçalves *et al.*, 2023).

- **Host plants**

'*Candidatus* Phytoplasma fragariae' (EU RNQP) has been detected in potato plants showing purple top symptoms and producing tubers with hairy sprouts. These symptomatic plants had been collected from Kufri, Himachal Pradesh, India (Sagar *et al.*, 2020).

- **New pests and taxonomy**

In China, a novel disease similar to pear fire blight was found in a pear orchard in Gansu province. The pathogen was identified as a new species temporarily named *Erwinia pyri* sp. nov. Koch's postulates were verified on *Pyrus pyrifolia* var. *sinensis*, *P. ussuriensis*, and *P. bretschneideri* (He *et al.*, 2024).

Taxonomic studies have recently been conducted to clarify species delineation within the *Oligonychus punicae* complex (*O. punicae*, *O. mangiferus* and *O. vitis*) (Acari: Tetranychidae). Based on morphological and molecular data, it was concluded that both *O. mangiferus* and *O. vitis* are junior synonyms of *O. punicae* (Mushtaq *et al.*, 2023).

Sources:

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He L, Huang R, Chen H, Zhao L, Zhang Z (2024) Discovery and characterization of a novel pathogen *Erwinia pyri* sp. nov. associated with pear dieback: taxonomic insights and genomic analysis. *Frontiers in Microbiology* **15**, 1365685. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2024.1365685

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Zugno M, Tapparo A, Colombini M, Galimberti G, Sacchi S, Siena F, Cavagna B, Ciampitti M, Giordano L (2024) First report of the ficus whitefly *Singhiella simplex* (Singh, 1931) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in Northern Italy and first observation of its association with the parasitoid wasp *Encarsia hispida* De Santis, 1948 (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae) in Europe. *EPPO Bulletin* **54**(2), 182-188. https://doi.org/10.1111/epp.13015

Additional key words: detailed record, host plants, new record, new pest, taxonomy

Computer codes: APRCLE, ERWIPR, ERYSCY, FUSALC, MYCOPP, OLIGPU, PHYPFG, SINLSI, WCLAV2, XYLSCO, BR, CN, GT, IN, IT, PL, RU, US, US

2024/165 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 2024/124), the following new and revised EPPO datasheets have been published in the EPPO Global Database:

- *Draeculacephala minerva*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DRAEMI/datasheet
- *Graphocephala atropunctata*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GRCPAT/datasheet
- *Verticillium dahliae* hop strains. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/VERTDH/datasheet
- *Verticillium nonalfalfae* hop strains. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/VERTAH/datasheet
- *Xyphon fulgidum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CARNFU/datasheet

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2024-08).

Additional key words: publication

Computer codes: CARNFU, DRAEMI, GRCPAT, VERTAH, VERTDH

2024/166 Changes made to the EU list of regulated pests

Two EU Commission Implementing Regulations have been recently published and modify the of list of Quarantine and Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests (RNQPs) of the EU. A summary is presented below.

Concerning temporary measures (EU Regulation 2024/1957):

- New measures are established to prevent the introduction, movement, holding, multiplication or release of *Homona magnanima* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) into the European Union.
- Measures adopted in 2022 (EPPO RS 2022/230) against *Leucinodes orbonalis* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, EPPO A1 List) are withdrawn.

Concerning EU regulated pests (EU Regulations 2024/2004), the following changes are made:

- The following pests are added to list of Union quarantine pests:
  - *Neoceratitis asiatica* (Diptera: Tephritidae)
  - *Neoceratitis cyanescens* (Diptera: Tephritidae)
  - *Neotephritis finalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae)
  - Rose rosette virus (*Emaravirus rosae*, EPPO A1 List) and its vector *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (Acari: Eriophyidae - EPPO A1 List)
- The following pests are removed from the list of Union quarantine pests:
  - *Melampsora medusae* f. sp. *tremuloidis*
  - *Ripersiella hibisci* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae – EPPO A1 List)
  - Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus *(Crinivirus ipomeae)*
  - Sweet potato mild mottle virus (*Ipomovirus lenisbatatae)*
  - *Draeculacephala minerva* (as the genus *Draeculacephala* is regulated).
- The following pests are transferred from the list of Union quarantine pests to the list of RNQPs:
  - Tobacco ringspot virus (*Nepovirus nicotianae*, EPPO A2 List)
  - Tomato ringspot virus (*Nepovirus lycopersici*, EPPO A2 List)
- The following pest is added to the list of RNQPs: *Pucciniastrum minimum* (EPPO A2 List)
- The following pest is removed from the list of RNQPs: Fig mosaic agent.

The lists have been updated in EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/rppo/EU.

Other changes to the EU Annexes were made in relation to regulated host plants and plant products for *Agrilus planipennis*, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*, *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*, Pomacea.

Source: EU (2024) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1957 of 17 July 2024 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1941 as regards the prohibition of introduction, movement, holding, multiplication or release of certain pests. *Official Journal of the European Union, L 2024/1957*. http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/1957/oj

EU (2024) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2004 of 23 July 2024 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as regards the listing of pests and rules on the introduction into, and movement within, the Union territory of plants, plant products and other objects. *Official Journal of the European Union 2024/2004*. http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2024/2004/oj

Additional key words: regulation

Computer codes: ARGPLE, AGRLPL, ALECSN, CERTCY, DRAEMI, FGM000,HOMOMA, LEUIOR, MELMMT, NCERAS, NTPRFI, PHYCFR, RHIOHI, RRV000, SPCSV0, SPMMV0, THEKMI, TORSV0,TRSV00, 1POMAG, EU

2024/167 First report of *Toumeyella parvicornis* in Albania

The pine tortoise scale, *Toumeyella parvicornis* (Hemiptera: Coccidae – EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Albania. In August 2023, the guests of a resort located in Qerret (Kavaje, prefecture of Tirana) noticed unusual symptoms on stone pine (*Pinus pinea*) trees, with conspicuous traces of honeydew and black mould on the tree canopy and on the buildings below. In October 2023, visual inspection of affected pine trees, along with laboratory examination of collected scale specimens, revealed the presence of *T. parvicornis*. This morphological identification was subsequently confirmed by molecular methods. In the newly invaded area, a monitoring programme will be conducted and measures preventing further spread of *T. parvicornis* are considered to be necessary. Further studies are also needed on the possible presence of biological control agents which could help controlling *T. parvicornis* in the natural environment.

Source: Di Sora N, Contarini M, Rossini L, Turco S., Brugneti F, Metaliaj R, Vejsiu I, Peri L, Speranza S (2024) First report of *Toumeyella parvicornis* (Cockerell) (Hemiptera: Coccidae) in Albania and its potential spread in the coastal area of the Balkans. *EPPO Bulletin* **54**(2), 160-165. https://doi.org/10.1111/epp.13014

Pictures *Toumeyella parvicornis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOUMPA/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOUMPA, AL

2024/168 First report of *Pochazia shantungensis* in Corse (France)

In France, *Pochazia shantungensis* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae - EPPO Alert List) was first recorded in 2018 in a garden in Cagnes-sur-Mer (Alpes-Maritimes department, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region) and again in the same location in 2019 and 2021 (EPPO RS 2021/129, RS 2022/001), as well as in Montpellier (Hérault department, Occitanie region) in 2022 (RS 2023/011). In each site, only a few specimens have been observed.

During official surveys in Corse (Haute-Corse department), an adult specimen of *P. shantungensis* was detected on a sticky trap on the site of a retailer of ornamental plants. Reinforced surveillance (4 additional traps and visual inspections) was implemented within a radius of 500 m around the detection site. As a result, 10 adults were captured between August and November 2023 and larvae were observed in September. Moreover, adults, larvae and exuvia were also detected by another retailer located 6 km away from the first one at the end of October/beginning of November 2023. No damage was observed on plants during the inspections. Further reinforced surveillance as well as awareness raising activities will be implemented in 2024.

The official pest status of *Pochazia shantungensis* in France is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of France (2024-07).

Pictures *Pochazia shantungensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POCZSH/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** POCZSH, FR

2024/169 *Pochazia shantungensis* and a new species, *Pochazia chinensis* sp. nov. occur in the Republic of Korea

In the Republic of Korea, *Pochazia shantungensis* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae – EPPO Alert List) was first observed in 2009 in the Western part of the country (Rahman *et al.*, 2012). Subsequently, it spread to other parts of the Republic of Korea, showing an invasive behaviour. It is suspected that *P. shantungensis* originates from China. Considering the difficulties encountered in identifying this insect, a study has been conducted in the Republic of Korea to better understand which species of *Pochazia* are present in the country (Lee *et al.*, 2024). Specimens collected between 2011 and 2023 as '*Pochazia shantungensis*' or '*Pochazia* sp.' from 6 Korean provinces, as well as from 4 Chinese provinces were examined. Based on morphological and molecular characteristics, two distinct species were identified: *P. shantungensis* and a new species called *Pochazia chinensis* sp. nov.

This study showed that both *P. shantungensis* and *P. chinensis* occur in the Republic of Korea (and in China) and are largely sympatric in distribution, share the same host plant species, and overlap in the timing of adult emergence. In addition, specimens from the population initially found in the Republic of Korea were re-examined and were identified as *P. chinensis*. It was noted that *P. chinensis* is distributed throughout the Republic of Korea, and that *P. shantungensis* is mainly distributed in the Southern part of the country.

Host and distribution lists for both *P. chinensis and P. shantungensis* are available from the EPPO Global Database:

- *P. chinensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POCZCH
- *P. shantungensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POCZSH

Source: Lee H, Lee GS, Li Y, Lee W (2024) Resolving taxonomic confusion of *Pochazia shantungensis* (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Ricaniidae) from South Korea, with one new species. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology* **27**(2), 102248.

Rahman MA, Kwon YJ, Suh SJ, Youn YN, Jo SH (2012) The genus *Pochazia* Amyot and Serville (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae) from Korea, with a newly recorded species. *Journal of Entomology* **9**(5), 239-247. https://doi.org/10.3923/je.2012.239.247

Pictures *Pochazia shantungensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POCZSH/photos

Additional key words: detailed record, new record, taxonomy

Computer codes: POCZCH, POCZSH, CN, KR

2024/170 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Türkiye

In Türkiye, *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A2 List) was first found on *Acer palmatum, A. saccharum* and *Salix caprea* in a nursery located in the Şile district near Istanbul (Istanbul Province, Marmara region) in June 2014 (EPPO RS 2015/067). Since then, surveys have been carried out in Istanbul and across the country, and phytosanitary measures applied (RS 2016/205).
A recent paper reviews subsequent findings of the pest in different parts of the country. It is mainly found in urban areas, but is also causing damage in hazelnut (*Corylus avellana)* orchards.

- Marmara region (Northern Türkiye)

The pest has spread to districts neighbouring the Şile district, as of 2023, it has been detected the following districts: Zeytinburnu, Ataşehir, Beykoz, Sultanbeyli, Bahçeşehir, Beşiktaş, Eyüp Sultan, Fatih, Gaziosmanpaşa and Sultangazi (all in Istanbul Province).

- Black Sea region (Northern Türkiye)

Anoplophora chinensis was first found in 2014 in a nursery of Bartın (Province of Bartın) and in 2016 in a nursery in Maçka district (Trabzon province). In 2017, it was first detected in hazelnut orchards near the infested nursery, and in 2018, a survey detected the pest in hazelnut orchards in the municipalities of Esiroğlu, Öğütlü, Bahçekaya, Günay and Alaçam in Maçka province (Trabzon province). In 2021, the infested area covered 409 ha. It is considered that the pest spread both with infested plants from the nursery and by natural spread. Official measures are applied and include the destruction of infested orchards. Compensation paid to growers reached about 3 million EUR in 2020. *A. chinensis* was also found in 2020 in Sakarya province (a province bordering the Marmara region).

- Mediterranean region

Anoplophora chinensis was first detected in the Mediterranean University campus garden in Muratpaşa district (Antalya province) in May 2016. Subsequently, it was also detected in the municipalities of Kepez and Konyaaltı, and in 2020 in Manavgat district (all in Antalya province).

- South-Eastern Anatolia Region (South-East Türkiye)

The pest was detected in a park in the municipality of Bağlar (Diyarbakır province) in 2021. Many adults and exit holes were observed and 23 adults were collected from *Acer negundo* trees.

The main host in Türkiye is *Acer* spp. and the pest has been identified in *Acer palmatum*, *A. saccharum*, *A. negundo*, *A. platanoides*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Corylus* spp., *Fraxinus* spp., *Melia azedarach*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Populus nigra*, *Rosa* spp., *Rubus* spp., *Salix caprea*, *Salix babylonica* so far.

The situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Türkiye can be described as follows: **Present, not widely distributed, under official control**.

Source: Özdikmen H, Şeker K (2021) The rapid spread of recently introduced invasive alien *Anoplophora* species in Turkey is alarming–A case study: *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) recorded firstly from South-Eastern Anatolia (Cerambycidae: Lamiinae: Monochamini). *Munis Entomology & Zoology* **16**(suppl.), 1657-1665.

Oğuzoğlu Ş, Harman İ, Avcı M (2024) Current situation of Citrus Longhorned Beetle [*Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster, 1771)](Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Türkiye and the world. *Turkish Journal of Forestry* **25**(1), 145-155. https://doi.org/10.18182/tjf.1408357

Turan A, Erdoğan V (2022) Spread and damage of citrus longhorned beetle [*Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster, 1771)(Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)] to hazelnut orchards in Turkey. *Turkish Journal of Agriculture-Food Science and Technology*, **10**(4), 531-535.

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

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** ANOLCN, TR

2024/171 Update on the situation of *Ips typographus* in the United Kingdom

Ips typographus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae - EU Annexes) was first found in the United Kingdom in 2018 in Kent. Several adults were caught in a *Pinus sylvestris* billet trap (pile of trap logs). Further surveys discovered a breeding population on Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) (EPPO RS 2019/057, RS 2021/146). Eradication measures were taken, and the breeding population was eradicated. However, small numbers of adult *I. typographus* continued to be caught on the outbreak site in 2020 and 2021. These captures, and numerous adult *I. typographus* caught in pheromone traps set up across the region in response to the outbreak, indicate that incursions of adult *I. typographus* are occurring on a regular basis, most likely from source populations in Northern France and in Belgium.

Official measures are being applied to limit the spread of the pest. In June 2024, the demarcated area for this pest has been extended and now covers parts of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. This is in addition to existing demarcated areas in Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Surrey, City of London, Greater London, West Sussex, East Sussex, Kent and Essex. Within the demarcated areas, the felling and movement of all spruce material, including trees and wood with bark, isolated bark, and wood chip with bark, is prohibited unless authorised by the Forestry Commission.

For the first time in July 2024, the pest was also reported on Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). The finding was on a small number of unhealthy Sitka spruce trees among a stand of infested Norway spruce, also in very poor condition, on a site in West Sussex.

The situation of *Ips typographus* in the United Kingdom can be described as: **Transient, under eradication.**

Source:

Blake M, Straw N, Kendall T, Whitham T, Manea IA, Inward D, Jones B, Hazlitt N, Ockenden A, Deol A, Brown A (2024) Recent outbreaks of the spruce bark beetle *Ips typographus* in the UK: Discovery, management, and implications. *Trees, Forests and People* **16**, 100508. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tfp.2024.100508

Forestry Commission (2024-07-25). Press release. New warning as *Ips typographus* tree pest found on new species. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-warning-as-ips-typographus-tree-pest-found-on-new-species

Inward DJ, Caiti E, Barnard K, Hasbroucq S, Reed K, Grégoire JC (2024) Evidence of cross-channel dispersal into England of the forest pest *Ips typographus*. *Journal of Pest Science* 14, 1-5. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10340-024-01763-4

A map of the demarcated area is available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/eight-toothed-european-spruce-bark-beetle-ips-typographus

Pictures: *Ips typographus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/IPSXTY/photos

Additional key words: detailed record, new host plant **Computer codes:** IPSXTY, PIESI, GB

2024/172 First report of tomato brown rugose fruit virus in Australia

Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus fructirugosum*, ToBRFV – EPPO A2 List) was first reported in Australia in August 2024 at 2 properties in the Northern Adelaide Plains region (South Australia). Official measures are being taken to eradicate the outbreak, trace back the origin of the outbreak, and prevent any further spread.

The situation of tomato brown rugose fruit virus in Australia can be described as follows**: Present, not widely distributed and under official control.**

Source: Government of South Australia (2024-08-19) Tomato brown rugose fruit virus detected in South Australia. https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/alerts_news_events/news/biosecurity/tomato_brown_rugose_fruit_virus_detected_in_south_australia

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

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOBRFV, AU

2024/173 First report of *Acidovorax citrulli* in Russia

Acidovorax citrulli (EPPO A1 List) is the causal agent of bacterial fruit blotch disease of cucurbits. Two outbreaks have been recently reported in the Yaroslavl region (Central Russia) and Orenburg region (Southern Russia). This is the first report of this bacterium in Russia. Quarantine zones have been defined and phytosanitary measures are being applied.

The situation of *Acidovorax citrulli* in Russia can be described as follows: **Present, not widely distributed, under official control**.

Source: Rosselkhoznadzor Press release (2024-06-17) Россельхознадзор обеспокоен появлением на территории России двух очагов отсутствовавшего ранее карантинного объекта [Rosselkhoznadzor is concerned about the appearance on the territory of Russia of two outbreaks of a previously absent quarantine object]. https://fsvps.gov.ru/news/rosselhoznadzor-obespokoen-pojavleniem-na-territorii-rossii-dvuh-ochagov-otsutstvovavshego-ranee-karantinnogo-vreditelja/

Pictures *Acidovorax citrulli*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PSDMAC/photos/

Additional key words: new report **Computer codes:** PSDMAC, RU

2024/174 First report of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Vietnam

In Vietnam, a new bacterial disease of jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) called 'bronzing disease of Thai jackfruit' was first observed in 2016. Subsequently, it spread over all jackfruit-growing areas including Tien Giang, Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai, Lam Dong, Hau Giang, Long An, and Dong Thap provinces, causing significant losses for farmers.

Morphological and molecular analysis, as well as pathogenicity tests showed that the pathogen involved was *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* (EPPO A2 List). Host range testing showed that it can also affect other tropical fruits such as mango (*Mangifera indica*), longan (*Dimocarpus longan)* and durian (*Durio zibethinus)*, as well as a range of other crops: spinach mustard (*Brassica juncea*), tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*),

pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), maize (*Zea mays*), rice (*Oryza sativa*), water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*), peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea*) and bean (*Phaseolus aureus*).

The situation of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Vietnam can be described as follows: **Present, widely distributed on jackfruit**.

Source: Ha VT, Hoang LK, Huyen PK (2024) *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*, the causative agent of Thai jackfruit's bronzing disease and its possible host range in Vietnam. *Journal of Plant Protection Research* **64**(2), 149-157. https://doi.org/10.24425/jppr.2024.150249

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

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ERWIST, VN

2024/175 First report of *Brenneria goodwinii*, *Gibbsiella quercinecans* and *Rahnella victoriana* in France

In the EPPO region, acute oak decline has been associated with abiotic factors, as well as with the presence of *Agrilus biguttatus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) and a complex of bacterial species, mainly *Brenneria goodwinii, Gibbsiella quercinecans* and *Rahnella victoriana* (see EPPO RS 2018/104, 2018/126 and 2022/134). Studies have been carried out in France to evaluate the prevalence of acute oak decline symptoms (bleeding cortical lesions with insect emergence holes and dieback) and determine bacterial species associated with these symptoms. Studies were conducted in 5 forests where approximately 20 oak trees were assessed on each site. It was estimated that on average, 37% of the oak trees showed acute oak decline symptoms. Bacterial isolates were collected from symptomatic bark samples and were identified by molecular tests as *Brenneria goodwinii, Gibbsiella quercinecans* and *Rahnella victoriana*. *G. quercinecans* and *B. goodwinii* were found in 4 forests, *R. victoriana* in 3 forests. All three bacterial species were detected on both *Quercus robur* and *Q. petraea*. This is the first time that these three bacteria are detected in France in association with declining oaks.

Source: Eichenlaub L, Denman S, Brady C, Maddock D, Robledo-Garcia F, Aubert A, Husson C, Robin C (2024) First report of *Brenneria goodwinii, Gibbsiella quercinecans* and *Rahnella victoriana* in declining oaks in France. *New Disease Reports* **49**, e12264. https://doi.org/10.1002/ndr2.12264

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** BRNNGO, GIBSQU, RAHNVI, FR

2024/176 Host plants of *Xylella fastidiosa*

EFSA has recently published an update of its database on host plants of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List). The overall number of host plants naturally infected by *Xylella* spp. and determined with at least two different detection methods, or positive with either sequencing or pure culture isolation reaches 451 plant species,204 genera and 70 families. When considering plant species artificially infected or infected in unspecified conditions, this number reached 712 species.

The following plant species have been newly added to the EFSA database as hosts of *X. fastidiosa*:

- *Adenocarpus* sp. (Fabaceae)
- *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae)
- *Carpinus caroliniana* (Betulaceae)
- *Celtis* sp. (Ulmaceae)
- *Cistus ladanifer* (Cistaceae)
- *Coleonema album* (Rutaceae)
- *Cytisus multiflorus* (Fabaceae)
- *Cytisus striatus* (*Fabaceae*)
- *Echinospartum* lusitanicum (Fabaceae)
- *Halimium calycinum* (Cistaceae)
- *Halimium lasianthum* (Cistaceae)
- *Halimium ocymoides* (Cistaceae)
- *Halimium* sp. (Cistaceae)
- *Prunus campanulata* (Rosaceae)
- *Quercus prinus* (Fagaceae)
- *Salix atrocinerea* (Salicaceae)

Host plant records (resulting from natural infection) have been transferred to the EPPO Global Database.

Source: EFSA (2024) Update of the *Xylella* spp. host plant database – Systematic literature search up to 31 December 2023. *EFSA Journal* **22**, e8898. https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2024.8898

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

Additional key words: host plants **Computer codes:** XYLEFA

2024/177 First finding of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma ulmi' in Switzerland

In October 2021, in the framework of research activities focused on Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 List), one specimen of *Orientus ishidae* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) was found to be infected by '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma. ulmi' (EPPO A1 List*) in Canton Ticino (Southern Switzerland). *O. ishidae* is a leafhopper that was identified as an alternative vector of flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO RS 2015/098). Only one specimen of *O. ishidae* tested positive among the 6 specimens trapped in the same location, and the 283 specimens caught in total in the surveyed area in 2021 and 2022. No phytoplasmas were detected in plant samples taken from the same location.

This is the first report of '*Ca.* P. ulmi' in Switzerland, as well as in *O. ishidae*. The authors note that '*Ca.* P. ulmi' may potentially be present in wild habitats of the Swiss Pre-alpine and Alpine range, but no dedicated surveys have been conducted so far.

*** Note**: Although phytoplasma diseases observed in elms in North America (elm phloem necrosis) and in several European countries (elm yellows) have different symptomatologies, the phytoplasmas associated with them are either belonging to the same species '*Ca.* Phytoplasma ulmi' or very closely related. Therefore, the inclusion of this pathogen on the A1 List (absent from the EPPO region) might need to be reconsidered.

Source: Oggier A, Debonneville C, Conedera M, Schumpp O, Rizzoli A (2024) First detection of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma ulmi' in Switzerland and in *Orientus ishidae* Matsumura, 1902. *Alpine Entomology* **8**, 29-34. https://zoobank.org/44820AB3-6D26-43D4-91D1-3F5B2143E69A

Pictures '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma ulmi'. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYPUL/photos

Additional key words: new record, vector **Computer codes:** ORIEIS, PHYPUL, CH

2024/178 *Hakea salicifolia* in the EPPO region: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why
Hakea salicifolia (Proteaceae) originates from Australia and has been introduced into the EPPO region for ornamental purposes. This species has escaped cultivation in parts of the Mediterranean region and shows invasive behaviour. The EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants are seeking further information on any additional occurrences of *H. salicifolia* in the EPPO region and reports of environmental and economic impacts.

Geographical distribution
EPPO region: France, Portugal, Spain.
Africa: South Africa.
Oceania: Australia (New South Wales (native), Queensland (native), South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria), New Zealand.

Morphology
Hakea salicifolia is an erect shrub or small tree 3–5 m high. Branchlets with several prominent longitudinal ribs, and glabrous. Leaves narrowly elliptic, 8–15 cm long, 4–17 (–27) mm wide, narrowly attenuate, usually acute or acuminate. Inflorescence a single umbel of 16–28 white flowers in upper axils, pedicels 4.5–7 mm long. Fruit obliquely ovate, 2.3–3.5 cm long, 1.3–2.3 (–3) cm wide Seed 17–20 mm long.

Biology and Ecology
Hakea salicifolia produces wind dispersed seed that are released from an aerial seed bank after fire, though some seed are released continuously from the canopy. Regeneration can also occur from stumps.

Habitats
In the invasive range, *H. salicifolia* can invade grassland, wooded habitats, ruderal habitats (including roadsides and urban areas).

Pathways for movement
Plants for planting. *H. salicifolia* has entered the EPPO region as a horticultural ornamental species. It has also been planted as a wind break and a hedge plant.

Impacts
Hakea salicifolia can form dense monospecific stands which can act as an ecosystem transformer. Dense populations can outcompete native biodiversity and have negative impacts on ecosystem services. *Hakea salicifolia* populations can increase the risk of fires and increase fire intensity.

Control
Control is difficult and costly. Control methods can include a combination of mechanical and chemical control options. Shrubs can be cut and herbicide application to cut stumps can be applied.

Sources
Invasoras.pt (2024) *Hakea salicifolia*. Available at: https://invasoras.pt/en/invasive-plant/hakea-salicifolia

van Valkenburg JLCH, Beyer J, Champion P, Coetzee J, Diadema K, Kritzinger-Klopper S, Marchante E, Piet L, Richardson DM, Schönberger I (2024) Naturalised *Hakea*. What species are we actually talking about in Europe? *Botany Letters* **171**(3), 357-370. https://doi.org/10.1080/23818107.2024.2318761

USDA (2013) Weed risk assessment for *Hakea salicifolia* (Vent.) B. L. Burtt. (Proteaceae) – finger hakea. Available at: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/media/document/85767/file
Williams PA (1992) *Hakea salicifolia*: Biology and role in succession in Abel Tasman National Park, New Zealand. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* **22**, 1-18.

Additional key words: invasive alien plant, alert list **Computer codes:** HKASA

2024/179 First report of *Cenchrus spinifex* in Croatia

Cenchrus spinifex (Poaceae - EPPO Observation List) is native to the Americas and is present in several EPPO countries in both established and casual populations. *C. spinifex* spreads via its seeds which are barbed and can become attached to livestock, small mammals, and clothes of hikers, used machinery and equipment and as a contaminant of soil. *C. spinifex* can have a negative impact on the soil nutrient cycling and it can negatively impact the soil microbiota. It can grow in cultivated fields and abandoned cropland but there is currently no information on negative impacts on agriculture. It can invade sandy soils, including sand dunes and can alter the habitat. In Croatia, *C. spinifex* has previously been misidentified, and all records were attributed to *C. longispinus* (EPPO Observation List). In 2023, *C. spinifex* was identified from a natural habitat in the Pelješac peninsula on the Eastern Adriatic coast of Southern Croatia. This is the first confirmed record of the species in Croatia. In total, approximately 40 individuals were found covering an area of approximately 200 m^2. In this area, *C. spinifex* was found in two unkept gardens with several mature olive trees on more or less sandy soil. In addition, plants were spreading in the neighbouring areas along the local road and the plants have been present in this area for about five years. In neighbouring countries, *C. spinifex* has also been found in ruderal habitats near the coast.

Source: Dolina K, Jasprica N, Verloove F (2024) *Cenchrus spinifex* – a new grass species from Croatia. *Natura Croatica* **33**, 207-212.

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** CCHPA, HR

2024/180 Naturalized alien flora of Uzbekistan

An up-to-date checklist of the naturalized flora of Uzbekistan has recently been published. Data were collected from a number of sources including the Flora of Uzbekistan, and from the Invasive Species Specialist Group of Uzbekistan. The list includes 252 species, of which 44 are invasive (Table 1), 177 naturalized (established) non-invasive, and 31 casual (transient) alien species. In total 49 plant families are represented, including a large proportion of Asteraceae (21 %). The majority of species (> 80 %) were associated with agricultural habitats.

Table 1. List of species reported as invasive in Uzbekistan

Species	Family	Life-form	Origin
Acalypha australis	Euphorbiaceae	Annual	Asia
Acer negundo	Sapindaceae	Tree	North America
*Ailanthus altissima**	Simaroubaceae	Tree	Asia

Species	Family	Life-form	Origin
Amaranthus albus	Amaryllidaceae	Annual	North America
Amaranthus retroflexus	Amaryllidaceae	Annual	North America
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia**	Asteraceae	Annual	North America
Anthriscus caucalis	Apiaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe, South America
Artemisia annua	Asteraceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
*Azolla filiculoides***	Salviniaceae	Annual	Americas
Berberis japonica	Berberidaceae	Shrub	Asia
*Bidens frondosa***	Asteraceae	Annual	North America
*Broussonetia papyrifera***	Moraceae	Tree	Asia
Bryonia dioica	Cucurbitaceae	Perennial	Africa, Asia
Cardamine hirsuta	Brassicaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Carduus acanthoides	Asteraceae	Biennial	Africa, Asia, Europe
Conium maculatum	Apiaceae	Annual-biennial	Africa, Asia, Europe
Cuscuta campestris	Convolvulaceae	Annual	Americas
Cuscuta epilinum	Convolvulaceae	Annual	Asia
Cynodon dactylon	Poaceae	Perennial	Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe
Datura stramonium	Solanaceae	Annual	Americas
Echinochloa crus-galli	Poaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Echinochloa oryzoides	Poaceae	Annual	Asia
Erigeron canadensis	Asteraceae	Annual	Americas
*Erigeron sumatrensis**	Asteraceae	Annual	Americas
Euclidium syriacum	Brassicaceae	Annual	Asia, Europe
*Euphorbia davidii**	Euphorbiaceae	Annual	Americas
Malcolmia africana	Brassicaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Oxalis corniculata	Oxalidaceae	Annual-perennial	Americas
Portulaca oleracea	Portulacaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Prosopis farcta	Fabaceae	Shrub	Africa, Asia
Ranunculus arvensis	Ranunculaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Robinia pseudoacacia	Fabaceae	Tree	North America
Rorippa sylvestris	Brassicaceae	Perennial	Asia, Europe
Setaria italica	Poaceae	Annual	Asia
Setaria verticillata	Poaceae	Annual	Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe
Silybum marianum	Asteraceae	Annual-biennial	Africa, Asia, Europe
Sonchus arvensis	Asteraceae	Perennial	Asia, Europe
Sorghum halepense	Poaceae	Perennial	Africa, Asia
Tragopogon graminifolius	Asteraceae	Perennial	Asia, Europe
Tribulus terrestris	Zygophyllaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Vaccaria hispanica	Caryophyllaceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe
Xanthium orientale	Asteraceae	Annual	Americas, Asia

Species	Family	Life-form	Origin
Xanthium spinosum	Asteraceae	Annual	Americas
Xanthium strumarium	Asteraceae	Annual	Africa, Asia, Europe

* = species listed on the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants; ** species listed on the EPPO Observation List.

Source: Makhkamov T, Kortz A, Hejda M, Brundu G, Pyšek P (2024) Naturalized alien flora of Uzbekistan: species richness, origin and habitats. *Biological Invasions* **26**, 2819–2830. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-024-03371-w

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACCAU, ACRNE, AILAL, AMAAL, AMARE, AMBEL, ANRCA, ARTAN, AZOFI, BIDFR, BRNPA, BYODI, CARHI, COIMA, CRUAC, CVCCA, CVCEP, CYNDA, DATST, ECHCG, ECHOR, EPHDV, ERICA, ERISU, EUISY, MAHJA, MAMAF, OXACO, POROL, PRCST, RANAR, ROBPS, RORSY, SETIT, SETVE, SLYMA, SONAR, SORHA, TRBTE, TROGR, VAAPY, XANOR, XANSP, XANST, UZ