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2025/086 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**

Brenneria goodwinii and *Gibbsiella quercinecans*, two bacterial species associated with acute oak decline, are reported for the first time in Serbia on *Quercus robur*. *B. goodwinii* was detected in one tree in Morović, and *G. quercinecans* was found in one tree in Morović and one in Progar (Tkaczyk *et al.*, 2025).

Grapevine Pinot gris virus (*Trichovirus pinovitis* - GPGV) is reported for the first time from Peru. Since 2022, grapevines (*Vitis vinifera*) grown for table grape production in Ica region (southern Peru), the main grape producing area in the country, have been observed with virus symptoms. In 2024, 52 samples were collected and GPGV was detected by RT-PCR in 2 samples (Sánchez-Moncada & Álvarez, 2025).

Halyomorpha halys (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae – formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Argentina. It was detected in several locations in the province of Buenos Aires between January and November 2024 (Faúndez et al., 2024).

- **Detailed records**

In Australia, tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus fructirugosum* – ToBRFV - EPPO A2 List) was first reported in South Australia in August 2024 (EPPO RS 2024/172) where it is under eradication. In January 2025 ToBRFV was detected in commercially grown glasshouse tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum*) at a single property in Victoria which has direct tracing links to one of the properties where infections occurred in South Australia. Official measures are applied with the aim of eradication (IPPC, 2025).
The pest status of tomato brown rugose fruit virus in Australia is officially declared as: **Present: not widely distributed and under official control.**

In Tunisia, citrus bark cracking viroid (*Cocadviroid rimocitri*- CBCVd – EPPO A2 List) is known to occur on citrus trees. A separate strain, named CBCVd-pis, has been identified in pistachio trees in California. A survey conducted in October 2021 first detected the CBCVd-pis strain in wild *Pistacia atlantica* trees in northern Tunisia. Infected trees had deformed and chlorotic leaves, as well as dwarfing (Elair *et al.*, 2025).

In Brazil, the subspecies *pauca* of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) was known to occur on olive trees (*Olea europaea*) in Minais Gerais and Sao Paulo states (EPPO RS 2016/134). In 2023 and 2024, *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* was isolated from three olive trees exhibiting leaf browning and scorch symptoms in Chapecó (Santa Catarina state) (Canale *et al.*, 2025).

- **Eradication**

In Italy, *Euwallacea similis* (Coleoptera: Scolytinae, EU A1 Quarantine pest as 'non-European *Scolytinae* spp.') was first reported in May 2024 in Montechiarugolo (Parma Province, Emilia-Romagna Region) in one infested *Ficus macrophylla* (EPPO RS 2024/058) in a private house. The regional plant protection service was informed, and official eradication measures were applied. They included the incineration of the infested plant and surveys with traps. No further specimens were caught in traps. The outbreak is considered eradicated (NPPO of Italy, 20254).

The pest status of *Euwallacea similis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated**.

- **Absence**

In Switzerland, an official survey was conducted in 2024 to survey the potential presence of *Phytophthora pluvialis* (EPPO Alert List) in Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) stands. The survey was conducted at 35 selected sites with high humidity and dense tree stands, and samples were taken from 127 trees. Symptoms such as crown thinning and needle discoloration were recorded, and symptomatic needles were tested using real-time PCR for specific detection of *P. pluvialis* and generic PCR-based *Phytophthora* detection. No *P. pluvialis* was detected (NPPO of Switzerland, 2025).
The pest status of *Phytophthora pluvialis* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

The NPPO of Japan informed the EPPO Secretariat that the record for *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 List) in Okinawa island (EPPO RS 2025/055) was erroneous, and indeed refers to *Zeugodacus tau* (Diptera: Tephritidae).
The pest status of *Zeugodacus cucurbitae* in Japan is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated**.

- **New host plants**

Experiments on 8-year-old seedlings of *Pinus sibirica* and 4–5-year-old seedlings of *Larix sibirica* showed that both species are susceptible to pine wood nematode *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A2 List) (Kulinich *et al.*, 2025)

Sources:

Canale MC, Cardoza Y, Ortiz PC, Mituti T, Fernandes J, Sabião RR, Barbé S, Brugnara EC (2025) First report of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* in *Olea europaea* in Santa Catarina, Southern Brazil. *Journal of Plant Pathology* (early view) https://doi.org/10.1007/s42161-025-01894-2

Elair M, Chelli-Chaabouni A, Digiaro M, Mahfoudhi N (2025) First report of citrus bark cracking viroid-pistachio infecting wild *Pistacia atlantica* in Tunisia. *Journal of Plant Pathology*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42161-025-01891-5

Faúndez EI, Carpintero DL, De Magistris AA (2024) Primer registro de *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855)(Heteroptera: Pentatomidae: Pentatominae) en Argentina. *Acta zoológica lilloana* 68(2), 601-613. https://doi.org/10.30550/j.azl/2031

Kulinich OA, Arbuzova EN, Kozyreva NI, Chalkin AA, Shchukovskaya AG, Ryaskin DI (2025) Study of susceptibility of siberian pine (*Pinus sibirica*), scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and siberian larch (*Larix sibirica*) seedlings to the pine wilt disease. *Russian Journal of Parasitology* 19(1),125-138 (on Russian with English abstract). https://doi.org/10.31016/1998-8435-2025-19-1-125-138

IPPC website. Official Pest Reports- Australia (2025-03-20): Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV) in Australia.
https://www.ippc.int/fr/countries/australia/pestreports/2024/08/tomato-brown-rugose-fruit-virus-tobrfv-in-south-australia/

NPPO of Japan (2025-04).
NPPO of Italy (2025-04).
NPPO of Switzerland (2025-04).

Sánchez-Moncada B, Álvarez LA (2025) Occurrence of grapevine Pinot gris virus in commercial table grapes in Peru. *New Disease Reports* **51**(1), e70014. https://doi.org/10.1002/ndr2.70014

Tkaczyk M, Sikora K, Milenković I (2025) First report of bacteria associated with bleeding cankers on oak trees in Serbia. *Forest Pathology* 55(1), e70010.

Additional key words: detailed record, new record, new host plants, eradication, absence

Computer codes: BRNNGO, BURSXY, CBCVD0, CBCVPD, GIBSQU, PHYTUV, TOBRFV, XYLBSI, XYLEFA, XYLEFP, AU, CH, IT, JP, RS, RU, TN

2025/087 EPPO Workshop for Inspectors: Innovative Strategies for Phytosanitary Inspections (Den Haag, NL, 2025-11-18/20)

The EPPO Secretariat is pleased to announce that the next EPPO Workshop for Phytosanitary Inspectors will be organized in collaboration with Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA). It will deal with Innovative Strategies for Phytosanitary Inspections and will be held on the 18th to the 20th of November 2025 in Den Haag (NL).

The Workshop will be divided into four main sessions as well as interactive practical exercises including:

- Inspection of passenger luggage at points of entry
- E-commerce
- New technologies – with a focus on drones and imagery
- Communication for phytosanitary inspections

The target audience of the Workshop are phytosanitary inspectors and others involved in (planning of) inspection and who work closely with inspectors.

Link for pre-registration: http://meeting.eppo.int/index.php/C8801
More information can be found on the EPPO website: https://www.eppo.int/MEETINGS/2025_meetings/wk_inspec_phytosan_inspec

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2025-04).

Additional key words: Conference, EPPO

Computer codes: NL

2025/088 First report of *Grapholita inopinata* in the European part of the Russian Federation

In the Russian Federation, the Manchurian fruit moth *Grapholita inopinata* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, EPPO A2 List) is known to occur in the eastern part of the territory, mainly in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. To determine the westernmost distribution of *G. inopinata* and assess its abundance, a nine-year pheromone monitoring programme across 13 administrative regions of Russia was conducted from 2014 to 2018 and 2021 to 2024 in private and state-owned gardens.
In the Asian part of the Russian Federation, observations were made in eight regions: one in in Eastern Siberia: Irkutsk Oblast (2 localities); and seven in Western Siberia - Krasnoyarsk Krai (4), Tomsk Oblast (1), Kemerovo Oblast (2), Altai Krai (8), Altai Republic (1), Novosibirsk Oblast (2), and Omsk Oblast (1). In the European part of the Russian Federation, the monitoring covered five regions: three in Central Russia - Perm Krai (5 localities), Udmurtia (1), Kirov Oblast (2), and two in Southern Russia - Orenburg Oblast (1), and Stavropol Krai (1).

Grapholita inopinata was caught in pheromone traps in 8 out of 13 administrative regions of Russia included in the study. In 7 of these regions, the moth was recorded for the first time. Five of these regions are in Western Siberia – Kemerovo (2021), Tomsk (2021), Novosibirsk Oblasts (2021), Altai Republic (2022), Altai Krai (2022), Omsk Oblast (2022), one in Eastern Siberia - Irkutsk Oblast (2024), and one is in the European part of Russia - Perm Krai (2023). This extends the geographical range of the moth westwards. The authors also report that two generations of the pest occur in the southern part of Krasnoyarsk Krai whereas *G. inopinata* was so far considered as univoltine.

Source: Akulov EN, Kovalenko MG, Lovtsova JA, Musolin DL, Kirichenko NI (2025) Western range limit, population density, and flight dynamics of the fruit pest *Grapholita inopinata* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in Russia. *Life* 15(4), 521. https://doi.org/10.3390/life15040521

Pictures *Grapholita inopinata*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CYDIIN/photos

Additional key words: detailed record, biology **Computer codes:** CYDIIN, RU

2025/089 First report of *Xylosandrus compactus* in Montenegro

During a study in the National Parks Durmitor and Biogradska Gora and surroundings of Boka Kotorska bay in November 2023, a single female specimen of *Xylosandrus compactus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae – formerly EPPO Alert List) was found near the village of Kameno in Herceg Novi municipality in the Coastal region of Montenegro. The specimen was found in a dormant state in a soil sample from a deciduous forest dominated by oak (*Quercus* spp.) and hornbeam (*Carpinus* spp.) trees. No damage to trees or galleries were reported. Further surveys are needed to determine if there is an established population in the area.

It is not known how the specimen was introduced, however Fiala *et al.* (2025) suggest introduction could have occurred via the nearby port of Herceg Novi as the nearest recorded *X. compactus* population in Croatia is situated beyond the expected capacity of natural spread.

The situation of *Xylosandrus compactus* in Montenegro can be described as: **Present, not widely distributed (only in one location).**

Source: Fiala T, Knížek M, Holuša J (2025) First report: *Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichhoff, 1876), new invasive ambrosia beetle in Montenegro. *Annals of Forest Science*. **82**(1), 16. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13595-025-01290-x

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

2025/090 Update on the situation of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Spain

In Spain, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A2 List) was reported in Islas Canarias in 2016 (EPPO RS 2024/009), Comunidad Valenciana in 2017 (RS 2017/129), Andalucía in 2019 (RS 2019/183), and in Murcia in 2023 (RS 2024/009). Official surveys have been conducted since then and an update on the situation is provided below. Official phytosanitary measures are applied according to the national contingency plan. They include the destruction of infested plant material, trapping and chemical treatments.

- Communidad Valenciana

Since the initial detection in 2017 (EPPO RS 2017/129) *S. dorsalis* has been detected in 428 plots across 5 regions in Alicante province, 2 regions in Castellón province and 6 regions in Valencia province. Infested plants included *Citrus* x *aurantium* var. *clementina, C. x limon, C. reticulata, C. x aurantium* var. *sinensis, C. x aurantium* var. *unshiu* and *Punica granatum*.

- Murcia

During surveys in 2024, *S. dorsalis* was detected in new municipalities: evidence of damage was reported in a total of 42 plots with identification of the species in 18 plots. The infested plots were located in the municipalities of Alguazas, Alhama de Murcia, Archena, Cartagena Mazarrón, Molina de Segura, Mula, Murcia, San Javier, Santomera, Torre-Pacheco. In addition to citrus, infested plants included celery (*Apium graveolens*), grapes (*Vitis* sp.), *Capsicum annuum, Punica granatum,* and *Rosa* sp.

- Andalucía

The first record was in 2019 in the municipality of Motril (Granada province). *S. dorsalis* was detected again in November 2023 on two young *Citrus x limon* var. *meyeri* in a nursery in the municipality of Pulpí (Almería province) following an trace-back analysis after an interception of infested plant material from the nursery in another European Union Member State. Official phytosanitary measures have been applied, including the prohibition of plant movement out of the nursery.

The pest status of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Spain is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member state concerned, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Spain (2023-12, 2024-12, 2025-02).

Plan de contingencia de *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood (octubre 2024) https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/pncscirtothripsdorsalisoctubre2024_tcm30-705334.pdf

Pictures *Scirtothrips dorsalis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCITDO/photos

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

2025/091 Update of the situation of *Toumeyella parvicornis* in Italy

In Italy, the pine tortoise scale *Toumeyella parvicornis* (Hemiptera: Coccidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in Campania region in 2014. It was subsequently found in 2018 in the city of Rome (Lazio region) (EPPO RS 2021/082), in one locality in Abruzzo and Puglia region in 2021 (RS 2021/191), in Toscana region in Firenze in 2022 (RS 2022/083), and Tirrenia (Pisa) in 2023 (RS 2024/128). The NPPO of Italy provided an update for some outbreaks, and first records for the Marche region. In each case an area is demarcated that includes an infested area of 500 m radius around the infested plants, and a buffer zone of a radius of 5 km around the infested area. Official measures are applied.

- Abruzzo

In 2024, *T. parvicornis* was found in five new *Pinus pinea* stands located in urban areas in the province of Pescara (municipalities of Pescara, Montesilvano and Spoltore), as well as in one stand in the province of Teramo (municipality of Pineto).

- Campania

As of March 2025, the demarcated area has been extended as a consequence of new findings. The pest is present in the five provinces of Campania. The main infested area covers 68 municipalities in the province of Napoli, 47 in Caserta, 37 in Salerno, 22 in Avellino, 10 in Benevento. In addition, isolated outbreaks have been found in Dragoni, Telese Terme, Benevento, Grottaminarda, Ispani and Camerota. Official measures aim to contain the pest.

- Lazio

The pest is present in the three of provinces of Lazio (Romae, Latina and Frosinone). In 2023 and 2024 the demarcated area had to be extended as a consequence of new findings. Infested areas have been demarcated in 26 municipalities in the province of Rome, ten in the province of Latina and two in the province of Frosinone Official measures aim to contain the pest.

- Marche

T. parvicornis was first found in 2024 in Marche region in the municipalities of Grottammare and Massignano (province of Ascoli Piceno) on some *P. pinea* in public areas and private gardens

- Toscana

The outbreak in Firenze is considered to be eradicated after surveys confirmed no further findings in 2022-2024.

The pest status of *Toumeyella parvicornis* 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 (2025-02, 2025-04).

Decreto ministeriale 3 giugno 2021 - Misure fitosanitarie di emergenza ai fini del contrasto dell'organismo nocivo Toumeyella parvicornis (Cockerell) (Cocciniglia tartaruga). Gazzetta Ufficiale n.173 del 21-07-2021. http://www.agricoltura.regione.campania.it/difesa/files/DM-03-06-21.pdf

Maps of the demarcated areas are available

- Abbruzzo; https://www.regione.abruzzo.it/content/ulteriori-rinvenimenti-dellorganismo-toumeyella-parvicornis

- Campania: https://agricoltura.regione.campania.it/difesa/toumeyella.html
- Lazio: https://www.regione.lazio.it/documenti/85438

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

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** TOUMPA, **IT**

2025/092 First report of *Nepovirus myrtilli* in the EPPO region

Blueberry leaf mottle virus (*Nepovirus myrtilli*, BLMoV, EPPO A1 List) is an extremely damaging virus to *Vaccinium* spp., only known to occur in Canada, the USA and South Korea. During a study in 2019-2023 to determine the presence of BLMoV in Türkiye, 316 blueberry leaf samples were collected from commercial orchards of highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) and lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium arctostaphylos*) as well as asymptomatic wild blueberries (*Vaccinium myrtillus)* growing around commercial orchards, from the provinces of Antalya (Mediterranean region), Bursa and Istanbul (Marmara region), Kayseri (Central Anatolia region) and Rize and Sakarya (Black Sea region). Samples were tested by DAS-ELISA and RT-PCR. Eight of the 316 samples tested positive for the presence of the BLMoV by RT-PCR. This included one *V. corymbosum* showing interveinal chlorosis in Istanbul province, six *V. corymbosum* plants, three of which were symptomless and three showed reddening symptoms in Sakarya province and one *V. myrtillus* showing reddening symptoms in Rize province.
Caglayan *et al*. (2025) note that highly susceptible cultivars of *V. corymbosum* (Jersey and Rubel) are not commonly grown in Türkiye. The authors also suggest viral symptoms reported here may be caused by other viruses as many sampled plants showed viral symptoms but tested negative for BLMoV, and some BLMoV-infected plants were asymptomatic. So far, studies on viral diseases of *Vaccinium* in the country only detected blueberry mosaic associated virus (*Ophiovirus vaccinii*, BlMaV – EU RNQP).
The authors underline the need to take immediate actions to prevent further spread of BLMoV because it is transmitted naturally through pollen and honeybees.

The situation of *Blueberry leaf mottle virus* in Türkiye can be described as: **Present, not widely distributed**.
This is the first report of BLMoV in the EPPO region and the first report on *Vaccinium myrtillus*, which is a native species in the region.

Source: Caglayan K, Tunc B, Akkan R, Taş V, Roumi V (2025) Occurrence of blueberry leaf mottle virus (*Nepovirus myrtilli*) in Türkiye. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection* **132**(2), 79. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41348-025-01071-8

Pictures: Blueberry leaf mottle virus. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/BLMOV0/photos

Additional key words: new record, new host **Computer codes: BLMOV0**, TR

2025/093 First report of pepper whitefly-borne vein yellows virus in Spain and in Europe

Pepper whitefly-borne vein yellows virus (*Polerovirus PEWBVYV* - PeWBVYV) is a newly described virus species in the genus *Polerovirus*. It was first described in 2016 in Israel on pepper (*Capsicum* spp.) in the Jordan valley and later in the northern coastal area where it has caused heavy losses in bell pepper cultivation. Symptoms are similar to those caused by other pepper-infecting *Polerovirus* species (pepper vein yellows viruses 1-6, such as PeVYV-2 which occurs in Israel) and include discoloration of the fruit, reduction in fruit size and change in fruit shape, insipid fruit taste, leaf yellowing. In severe cases, fruits are not marketable.
Whereas pepper vein yellows viruses are transmitted by aphids, PeWBVYV has been shown to be transmitted by the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List), specifically by the MEAM1 species of the species complex (and not by the MED species).
In January 2024 viral symptoms were observed in greenhouses producing pepper fruit in Almeria (Spain), in the absence of aphid vectors. Laboratory analysis confirmed the presence

of PeVYV and PeWBVYV in a mixed infection. This is the first record of PeWBVYV outside of Israel. As of March 2025, it is estimated that about 1000 ha of bell pepper crops in Spain are affected by this virus (out of 10000 ha in the area) in the municipalities of El Ejido, Roquetas de Mar, and Níjar.

Source: Phytoma (2025-03-20) Aparece en Almería un nuevo virus transmitido por la mosca blanca https://www.phytoma.com/noticias/noticias-de-actualidad/aparece-en-almeria-un-nuevo-virus-transmitido-por-la-mosca-blanca.

Ghosh S, Kanakala S, Lebedev G, Kontsedalov S, Silverman D, Alon T, Mor N, Sela N, Luria N, Dombrovsky A, Mawassi M. Transmission of a new polerovirus infecting pepper by the whitefly Bemisia tabaci. *Journal of virology* **93**(15),10-128. https://doi.org/10.1128/jvi.00488-19

Ghosh S, Bello VH, Ghanim M (2021) Transmission parameters of pepper whitefly-borne vein yellows virus (PeWBVYV) by *Bemisia tabaci* and identification of an insect protein with a putative role in polerovirus transmission. *Virology* 560, 54-65. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2021.05.005

Additional key words: new record, new pest **Computer codes:** PEWBVY, ES, IS

2025/094 First report of tomato fruit blotch virus in Malta

The NPPO of Malta recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of tomato fruit blotch virus (ToFBV - *Blunervirus solani*, EPPO Alert List) on its territory. An official survey was conducted across the country on tomato crops (*Solanum lycopersicum*). Three samples tested positive in the following municipalities: Saint Paul's Bay, Żabbar, Mellieħa.

The pest status of tomato fruit blotch virus in Malta is officially declared as: **Present**.

Source: NPPO of Malta (2025-03).

Pictures *Blunervirus solani*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOFBV0/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOFBV0, MT

2025/095 First reports of tomato fruit blotch virus in France and in Belgium

A recent pest risk assessment, published by Anses, reports the first finding of tomato fruit blotch virus (*Blunervirus solani* - ToFBV - EPPO Alert List) in France. ToFBV has been identified in 6 departments in tomato crops (14 outbreaks in total) in the Nouvelle Aquitaine region (Lot-et-Garonne department, in 2023 and 2024), in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region (Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Vaucluse departments in 2024) and in Occitanie (Gard, Pyrénées-Orientales departments in 2024). In all cases, the tomato russet mite (*Aculops lycopersici)* was also present.
In France, observations from several outbreaks report percentages of plants bearing symptomatic fruits varying from 2 to 10% for crops grown using conventional agricultural practices (1 outbreak in soil-free greenhouse and 1 outbreak under a tunnel), 10% and more rarely up to 20% for crops under a tunnel in organic farming (2 outbreaks). No symptoms were observed on leaves.
It is noted that ToFBV was also recently identified from plant material collected in 2017.

The risk assessment concludes that the phytosanitary risk of ToFBV for France and EU Member States is low to moderate with a high uncertainty.
The situation of tomato fruit blotch virus in France can be described as: **Present, not widely distributed and not under official control**.

The risk assessment also reports the first finding of ToFBV in a greenhouse producing organic tomato fruit in Belgium, in a mixed infection with tomato marchitez virus (*Torradovirus marchitezum* – TmaV – EU A1 Quarantine Pest) and Southern tomato virus (*Amalgavirus lycopersici* – STV). Symptoms on fruits were observed on 20 to 30 different varieties and prevented their marketing. This finding had also been reported by Luigi *et al*. (2024). The NPPO of Belgium indicated that both reports are about the same finding in 2022 in one organic tomato growing company in East-Flanders. Samples were collected in the framework of a research project (HARMSTAT). All tomato plants at this location were destroyed. In 2023, no clear damage nor positive findings were reported. A new research project (VIRISK) was carried out in the same site and in 2024 a positive sample was detected again. The current research focuses (among other things) on finding the reservoir where the virus could survive as all tomato plants were always destroyed at this location.
The NPPO made a correction stating that the virus detected together with ToFBV in 2022 was tomato matilda virus (TMaV - Iflaviridae) and not tomato marchitez virus (TmaV). Tomato matilda virus is a new species in the family Iflaviridae for which little data is available.
The pest status of tomato fruit blotch virus in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, transient**.
The pest status of tomato marchitez virus in Belgium is officially declared as: **Absent, pest not recorded.**

Source: Anses (2025) AVIS de l'Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail relatif à « l'évaluation du risque lié au tomato fruit blotch virus (ToFBV) pour la France métropolitaine » 20pp. https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/SANTVEG2024-AUTO-0092.pdf

Luigi M, Tiberini A, Taglienti A, Bertin S, Dragone I, Sybilska A, Tarchi F, Goggioli D, Lewandowski M, Simoni S, Faggioli F (2024) Molecular methods for the simultaneous detection of tomato fruit blotch virus and identification of tomato russet mite, a new potential virus–vector system threatening solanaceous crops worldwide. *Viruses* **16**(5), 806. https://doi.org/10.3390/v16050806

NPPO of Belgium (2025-04).

Pictures *Blunervirus solani*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOFBV0/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOFBV0, TOANV0, STV000, VASALY, BE, FR

2025/096 Confirmation of the role of tomato russet mite (*Aculops lycopersici*) as a vector of tomato fruit blotch virus

The tomato russet mite *Aculops lycopersici* (Trombidiformes: Eriophyoidea) is a tomato pest, and has also been suspected to be involved in the transmission of tomato fruit blotch virus (*Blunervirus solani* - ToFBV - EPPO Alert List), as it has often been observed on ToFBV-infected tomato plants (EPPO RS 2024/016). A recent study confirmed that *A. lycopersici* could acquire the virus from infected tomato plants, and that viruliferous *A. lycopersici*

could transmit ToFBV to healthy tomato plants. After a four-week inoculation period of 38 healthy plants, 13 (about 34%) tested positive for ToFBV after 18 weeks. They showed foliar symptoms consisting of slight mosaic, chlorotic areas and discoloration.

Source: Bertin S, Sybilska A, Luigi M, Tarchi F, Goggioli D, Taglienti A, Luison D, Faggioli F, Simoni S, Lewandowski M, Tiberini A (2025) Transmission of tomato fruit blotch virus by the tomato russet mite: epidemiological implications for an emerging/re-emerging tomato disease. *Scientific Reports* 15(1),12079. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-97142-9

Pictures *Blunervirus solani*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOFBV0/photos

Additional key words: aetiology **Computer codes:** TOFBV0, VASALY

2025/097 First report of tomato brown rugose fruit virus and pepino mosaic virus in Iraq

During surveys conducted in Iraq in 2020-2023 on tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) crops using pathogen-specific immunostrip kits, the following viruses were detected for the first time in Iraq: tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus fructirugosum* – ToBRFV - EPPO A2 List), Pepino mosaic virus (*Potexvirus pepini* – PepMV - – EPPO A2 List), Pepper mild mottle virus (*Tobamovirus capsici* – PMMoV), Cymbidium mosaic virus (*Potexvirus cymbidii* – CymMV), Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus (*Tobamovirus viridimaculae* – CGMMV).

Source: Obaid HK, Adhab M (2025) Outbreak of tobamoviruses and potexviruses associated with disease epidemics in tomato production area of Iraq. *Iraqi Journal of Agricultural Sciences* **56**(Special), 237-246. https://doi.org/10.36103/bnvh7n83

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOBRFV, PMMOV0, CYMMV0, CGMMV0, IQ

2025/098 First record of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 2 in Italy

Two recent articles report the first detections of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated viruses in Campania region (southern Italy). Watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 2 (*Coguvirus henanense*, WCLaV-2 – EPPO Alert List) was found in the field (Parella, 2025) and in commercial seeds, and watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1 (WCLaV-1, *Coguvirus citrulli*– EPPO Alert List) was found in commercial seeds (Minutolo et al., 2024).

WCLaV-2 was first found in 2023 in Italy, on watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*, cv. Samba) in a commercial field (about 4000 m^2) in Eboli (Salerno province, Campania region, southern Italy). Foliar symptoms were observed on 100% of watermelon plants in this field, and included curling, wrinkling, yellow mottling and chlorosis. Certain watermelon fruits showed circular lesions and deformations. WCLaV-2 was identified through high-throughput sequencing and confirmed by RT-PCR.
This is the first record of WCLaV-2 in Italy, as well as in the EPPO region. Until then, this virus had been recorded only from China (Henan), and in a few states in the USA and Brazil.

The situation of WCLaV-2 in Italy can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution (one field)**.

During the development of a RT-PCR test to detect coguviruses at the genus level, commercial seeds of various plant species bought in 2023 in several garden centres in Campania region (southern Italy) were grown to seedlings in pots in a greenhouse. Pooled leaf samples were tested by RT-PCR to detect the presence of coguviruses, and such samples

from watermelon seedlings gave a positive result. Further tests were conducted to identify virus species and assess their prevalence in the positive seed lots. For watermelon, coguviruses were detected from 7 out of 16 seedlings of cv. Crimson Sweet (43.7 %) tested, 11 out of 19 (57.8 %) of cv. Sugar Baby, and 6 out of 13 (46.1 %) of cv. Tonda F1. No symptoms were observed on the seedlings, but the authors note that the young developmental stage is possibly not conducive to symptoms development. Further sequencing confirmed the presence of in the seeds of WCLaV-1 (cvs. Crimson Sweet and Sugar Baby) and WCLaV-2 (cv. Tonda F1).

Note from the EPPO Secretariat. WCLaV-1 has not been reported in the field in Italy to date. The origin of commercial watermelon seed found infected by WCLaV-1 in the present study is not known, and therefore the virus is not considered present in Italy in EPPO Global Database.

Source: Parrella G (2025) First record of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 2 infecting watermelon in open field in Italy. *Plant Disease* (early view). https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-02-25-0245-PDN

Minutolo M, Nicoloso V, Cinque M, Chiumenti M, Di Rauso Simeone G, Di Serio F, Alioto D, Navarro B (2024) A polyvalent tool for detecting Coguviruses in multiple hosts allowed the identification of a novel seed-transmitted coguvirus infecting Brassicaceae. *Phytopathology* **114**, 823-831.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** WCLAV1, WCLAV2, IT

2025/099 First record of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1 (WCLaV-1) and WCLaV-2 in Slovenia

Watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1(*Coguvirus citrulli*, WCLaV-1 – EPPO Alert List) and watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 2 (*Coguvirus henanense*, WCLaV-2 – EPPO Alert List) are first reported from Slovenia. In July 2024, a pooled leaf sample was collected from several plants of three watermelon cultivars (*Citrullus lanatus*) grown in an open field (approx. 5000 m2) in Dombrava (Gorizia region) in western Slovenia. Plants showed leaf mosaic, wilting and necrosis. The disease incidence was estimated at 10%. The sample tested positive by RT-PCR for both WCLaV-1 and WCLaV-2.
In addition, five watermelon seed samples from commercial seed lots were tested as well as seedlings obtained from those seed lots, and both viruses were found in all seeds and seedlings tested. Retrospective analyses of HTS data showed that WCLaV-1 and WCLaV-2 were present in some watermelon seeds in 2018 and 2019 (but not in other cucurbit seeds).

This is the first record of WCLaV-1 in the EPPO region and the second of WCLaV-2 (EPPO RS 2025-098).

The situation of WCLaV-1 and WCLaV-2 in Slovenia can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution (one field)**.

Source: Vučurović A, Bajde I, Brodarič J, Pecman A, Kogej-Zwitter Z, Bukvič V, Jakoš N, Kutnjak D, Rot M, Mehle N (2025) First report of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1 (WCLaV-1) and WCLaV-2 in watermelon in Slovenia. *Plant Disease* (early view) https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-02-25-0251-PDN

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** WCLAV1, WCLAV2, SI

2025/100 Evidence of seed-transmission of watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1 (WCLaV-1) and WCLaV-2

A study was conducted to develop an ELISA test against watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 1 (*Coguvirus citrulli*, WCLaV-1 – EPPO Alert List) and watermelon crinkle leaf-associated virus 2 (*Coguvirus henanense*, WCLaV-2 – EPPO Alert List). The specificity of the antibodies obtained for WCLaV-1 and WCLaV-2 was confirmed. To further investigate seed contamination and transmission, an antigen-coating ELISA test was applied on 259 seedlings of watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) cv. 'Crimson Sweet' grown from commercial seeds and, as a result, 93.1% tested positive for WCLaV-1 and 17.8% for WCLaV-2. In an ELISA test on 40 seedlings of each of two other cultivars, 50% of seedlings were positive for WCLaV-1 and 25% for WCLaV-2 on cv. 'Sugar baby', and 92.5% of seedlings were positive for WCLaV-1 and 90% for WCLaV-2 on cv. 'Fairfax'. The authors note that these results show high seed-transmission rates of WCLaV-1 and -2. They add that these viruses can remain infective inside seed for a long time, as they were recovered from seedlings grown from the oldest seed lot in the study (eight-year-old). Finally, further analysis showed that WCLaV-1 was inside in the cotyledon of the seed, and therefore sterilization and disinfection treatments of watermelon seeds are not effective to eliminate this virus.

Source: Kauffmann CM, Vendramini M, Batista AMV, Mota HBS, Andrade IA, Cárdenas SBS, Queiroz PS, Silva BA, Correa JR, Nagata T (2025) Specific antibody production using recombinant proteins to elucidate seed transmission and nuclear localization in radicles of *Coguvirus citrulli* and *Coguvirus henanense*. *Journal of Virological Methods* **325**, 114886.

Additional key words: aetiology, diagnostics **Computer codes:** WCLaV-1, WCLaV-2

2025/101 First report of *Cryphonectria carpinicola* in Croatia

Cryphonectria carpinicola (EPPO Alert List) is first reported from Croatia. Although no symptoms of hornbeam decline have been observed in Croatia, a survey was conducted in spring 2024 at five forest sites in continental Croatia, after a chance observation of a *Cryphonectria*-like stromata on the bark of a dead hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) branch. *C. carpinicola* was found in four out of five sampled forest stands in central Croatia where *C. betulus* occurs: Maksimir (Zagreb county), Popovača (Sisak-Moslavina county), Plitvička jezera (Ličko-senjska county), Varaždin (Varaždin county). The identity of the fungus was confirmed by morphological and molecular tests The majority of isolates were obtained from dead stems or branches. However, in two different populations, the fungus was isolated from branches on living trees that had died off distally to the area of the observed fungal sporulation, suggesting the fungus to be at least a weak pathogen on susceptible hornbeam trees.

The situation of *C. carpinicola* in Croatia can be described as: **Present.**

Source: Nuskern L, Ježić M, Idžojtić M, Rigling D, Ćurković-Perica M (2025) First report of *Cryphonectria carpinicola* in Croatia. *Forest Pathology* **55**(2), e70015. https://doi.org/10.1111/efp.70015

Pictures *Cryphonectria carpinicola*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CRYNCA/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CRYNCA, HR

2025/102 Incursion of *Phytophthora lateralis* in Croatia

Phytophthora lateralis (EPPO A2 List) was found in April 2015 in a hedge of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (Port Orford cedar) trees in the village of Mali Poganac, in the county of Koprivnica-Križevci (Central Croatia). The identity of the pathogen was confirmed by morphological and molecular tests. As no other host plants of *P. lateralis* occurred in the vicinity, it is considered that the pathogen was probably introduced with the *C. lawsoniana* plants that had been bought in a nursery in 2010 and were likely imported from the Netherlands. All of *C. lawsoniana* trees in the hedge died by May 2016.
Further surveys in the following years did not detect symptoms of decline caused by *P. lateralis* in this area, nor in any nurseries or garden centres. It is considered that *P. lateralis* is no longer present in Croatia.

The situation of *Phytophthora lateralis* in Croatia can be described as: **Absent, pest no longer present**.

Source: Tomić Ž, Novak A, Šimunac K, Križanac I, Ivić D (2024) *Phytophthora lateralis* Tucker & Milbrath na pačempresu (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (A. Murray bis) Parl.) u Hrvatskoj. *Glasilo biljne zaštite* **24**(6), 615-633. https://hrcak.srce.hr/323383

Personal communication with Tomić Ž (2025-04).

Pictures *Phytophthora lateralis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYTLA/photos

Additional key words: incursion **Computer codes:** PHYTLA, HR

2025/103 *Phytophthora cinnamomi* identified on avocado in Crete (GR)

In September 2023, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (EU RNQP) was found to cause wilting and leaf chlorosis on avocado (*Persea americana*) on the island of Crete, Greece. In severe cases defoliation, extensive dieback and root rot were observed. *P. cinnamomi* is a known damaging pest of avocado in other countries worldwide. The authors observed this is the first reported occurrence of *P. cinnamomi* on the island of Crete and the first occurrence on avocado in Greece.

Source: Kavroulakis N, Tziros GT, Mikalef L, Malandrakis AA (2024) First report of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* causing root rot of avocado trees in Greece. *Plant Disease* **108**(10), 3185. https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-05-24-0939-PDN

Pictures *Phytophtora cinnamomi*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYTCN/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PHYTCN, GR

2025/104 First report *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *indologenes* causing maize leaf blight disease in Iran

In 2020 an emerging leaf blight disease of maize (*Zea mays*) was observed in Kerman province of Iran. Surveys in 2020-2022 confirmed the emergence of the disease. The causal agent was identified as *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *indologenes*. Prior to this report this species was

considered non-pathogenic to maize unlike *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* (EPPO A2 List).

Pantoea stewartii subsp. *indologenes* has previously been reported as the causative agent of onion *(Allium cepa)* and pineapple *(Ananas comosus)* rot, foxtail *(Setaria italica)* and pearl millet *(Pennisetum americanum)* leaf spot, rice *(Oryza sativa)* leaf blight, and lucky bamboo *(Dracaena sanderiana)* wilt and leaf blight. It was also recently reported as causing pneumonia in humans.

Source: Huang L, Price EP, Sarovich DS, Johns D, Subedi S (2025) Bacteremia and community-acquired pneumonia caused by *Pantoea stewartii* subspecies *indologenes*, Australia. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* **31**(2), 328. https://doi.org/10.3201/eid3102.240546

Mangeli F, Sistani F, Lori Z, Azadvar M, Hosseinipour A, Shahriyari N (2024) First report of maize leaf blight disease caused by *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *indologenes* in Kerman Province, Iran. *Crop Protection* 184, 106836.

Additional key words: new record, new host, one health **Computer codes:** PNTOIN, IR

2025/105 *Potexvirus citriflavimaculae*, a new Mandarivirus associated with vein yellowing and mottling of citrus

Potexvirus citriflavimaculae (citrus yellow mottle-associated virus, CiYMaV) was first identified by high throughput sequencing from 74 *Citrus* spp. trees in Punjab Province, Pakistan in 2018, and later by molecular testing in 18 samples of *Citrus reticulata* from 3 orchards in New Delhi, India in November 2022. Infected trees showed moderate to severe vein yellowing and leaf mottling. Koch's postulates were confirmed on *C. maxima* and *C. reticulata x C. sinensis*. In Pakistan, infections were observed in the absence of other known citrus viruses and CiYMaV was confirmed to infect *C. reticulata, C.* x *limon, C. sinensis* and *C. maxima*. As some *Citrus* spp. trees did not display any symptoms, further investigations are needed to determine which *Citrus* species are symptomatic. In samples collected in India all samples showed co-infection with citrus yellow vein clearing virus (*Potexvirus citriflavivenae,* CYVCV, EPPO Alert list), therefore Kumar *et al.* (2024) suggest *P. citriflavimaculae* may be present in other countries, such as China, where symptoms are attributed to CYVCV.

Source: Kumar R, Gupta N, Sharma SK, Kishan G, Srivastava N, Khan ZA, Kumar A, Baranwal VK (2024) Mixed infection of two mandariviruses identified by high-throughput sequencing in kinnow mandarin and development of their specific detection using duplex RT-PCR. *3 Biotech*. **14**(6), 170.

Wu J, Zhang S, Atta S, Yang C, Zhou Y, Di Serio F, Zhou C, Cao M (2020) Discovery and survey of a new mandarivirus associated with leaf yellow mottle disease of citrus in Pakistan. *Plant Disease* **104** (6), 1593-1600. https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-08-19-1744-RE

Wu J, Zhang S, Liang X, Xing F, Atta S, Wang X, Cao M (2023) Development and pathogenicity analysis of full-length infectious cDNA clones of citrus yellow mottle-associated virus in citrus plants. *Journal of Integrative Agriculture*. **22**(10), 3034-3041. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jia.2023.08.014

Additional key words: new record, new pest **Computer codes:** CIYMAV, PK, IN

2025/106 Potato Virus H found on tomato in China

During a field survey in Yunnan Province, China, in July 2023, tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum*) were reported to show leaf yellowing, leaf curling and abnormally shaped and coloured fruit. Molecular tests revealed this was caused by *Carlavirus chisolani* (Potato Virus H, PVH – EU A1 quarantine pest). Inoculation tests fulfilling Koch's postulates confirmed that *C. chisolani* is pathogenic to *S. lycopersicum*. PVH was first described in 2014 on potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) (EPPO RS 2015/056).

Source: Xu Z, Weng H, Yang Z, Wang L, Mao Q, Cao Y, Song X, Rao S, Chen J, Li Y, Li J (2024) First report of potato virus H infecting tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in China. *Plant Disease* **108**(10), 3204. https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-05-24-1111-PDN

Additional key words: new host **Computer codes:** PVH000, CN

2025/107 *Phytophthora ramorum* is no longer present in Portugal

In Portugal, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time on *Viburnum* spp. in 2006 (EPPO RS 2013/130). The last confirmed report of *P. ramorum* was in 2013. The NPPO of Portugal recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that no detections of *P. ramorum* have been made in Portugal during annual surveys since 2013.

The pest status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Portugal is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of Portugal (2025-02).

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

Additional key words: absence, eradication **Computer codes:** PHYTRA, PT

2025/108 *Atriplex semilunaris* in the Canary Islands (ES)

Atriplex semilunaris (Amaranthaceae) is native to Australia and has been recorded as an invasive alien plant in the Canary Islands (ES). It was first recorded on the island of Fuerteventura in 2003, and in 2009 it was reported as a transformer species in the areas where it is widespread. It occupies over 300 km^2 mostly along the eastern part of the island. In Lanzarote Island, it has a similar behaviour and is widespread. Recently, *A. semilunaris* has been reported from the islands of Tenerife (2022) and Gran Canaria (2023). In all four islands, *A. semilunaris* is found in disturbed habitats including semi-urban habitats and along roadsides. As the species produces a large amount of seed, further spread is predicted potentially into natural habitats. The pathway for movement between the islands is not known but it is suggested that *A. semilunaris* is introduced as a contaminant in soil and other building materials. Apart from the Canary Islands, *A. semilunaris* has not become established anywhere else in the world outside of Australia. It has been reported as a transient species, introduced into Europe as a contaminant of wool. Several other invasive alien species which are invasive in the Canary Islands have been detected in North Africa and there is the potential for a similar movement for *A. semilunaris*. If *A. semilunaris* were to establish in North Africa, widespread expansion would be possible.

Source: Verloove F, Padrón-Mederos MA, Pascual MS, Reyes-Betancort JA (2025) First records of the Australian invasive weed *Atriplex semilunaris* Aellen (Amaranthaceae s.l.) in Gran Canaria and Tenerife (Canary Islands, Spain). *BioInvasions Records* **14**(1), 1–12, https://doi.org/10.3391/bir.2025.14.1.01

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, new record **Computer codes:** ATXSM, ES

2025/109 The impact of *Amaranthus palmeri* on *Gossypium hirsutum*

Amaranthus palmeri (Amaranthaceae - EPPO A2 List) is a dioecious summer annual species native to North America. In the EPPO region it is present in several countries with both established and transient populations. In Türkiye *A. palmeri* is an invasive alien plant and can invade summer crops. In other regions, *A. palmeri* is reported to decrease cotton yield by up to 50 %. This could be a concern for Türkiye as in some years, cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) planting has been delayed due to excessive spring rainfall. Late sowing conditions could favour *A. palmeri* emergence and stimulate early competition. A study was conducted to assess if *A. palmeri* reduces cotton growth and yield in early and late emerging crops. *A. palmeri* and cotton were grown in pots under two regimes (1) early sowing seed of both seed together, and (2) late: sowing *A. palmeri* with cotton at 4–6 leaf stage. Three different *A. palmeri* densities 1, 2 and 4 seeds per pot were used. Field experiments were also conducted to assess early *A. palmeri* competition with cotton. Pot experiments showed that early competition caused a greater decrease in cotton height and dry weights compared to late competition. The field experiments showed cotton height, node number, boll number and yield significantly decreased with increasing *A. palmeri* densities. These results show that *A. palmeri* has the potential to cause negative impacts on cotton in Türkiye and management strategies should be implemented.

Source: Erbaş F, Doğan MN, Türkseven SG, Ongun AR, Tunali SP (2024) Competition of Palmer amaranth at different densities with cotton in Turkey. *Weed Research* 65(2), e70007. https://doi.org/10.1111/wre.70007

Pictures: *Amaranthus palmeri*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AMAPA/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, impact **Computer codes:** AMAPA, TR

2025/110 First reports of alien plants in natural areas in Poland.

During surveys conducted in 2022-2024, two invasive alien plant species (*Phyllostachys bissetii* and *Miscanthus x giganteus* both members of the Poaceae family) were observed in south-eastern Poland.

Phyllostachys bissetii
Phyllostachys bissetii is a species of running (leptomorph) bamboo species native to east Asia. It was recorded in February 2022 on the Lubatówka River which is part of the Natura 2000 network of protected areas. *P. bissetii* has not been previously recorded in the natural environment in Europe. In 2022, the population was recorded to occupy 4 m^2 and in 2024 this had expanded to an area occupying 18 m in length and 1.5–4 m wide, occupying in total, approximately 50 m^2. Disturbance in the riparian system may facilitate the spread of the species.

Miscanthus x giganteus
Miscanthus is a genus of perennial grass species with bamboo-like stems. *M.* × *giganteus* was detected along the Magierka Stream (tributary of the San river) in August 2023. It was recorded in one patch with six stems approximately 3.5 m tall. By July 2024 this had increased to 12 stems. *M.* × *giganteus* flowers in autumn (in Poland) but, as a sterile hybrid, it does not produce seeds. It has the potential to spread widely in riparian areas if floods erode banks and transport fragments of its rhizomes to new areas. The persistence of the population highlights that this hybrid is able to tolerate winter temperatures.

Further surveys should be conducted to assess if additional populations of either species occur in the local area and if identified these should be eradicated.

Source: Bylak A, Bobiec A, Bobiec M, Kukula K, Low T (2025) Early warning of two emerging plant invaders in Europe. *Scientific Reports* **15**, 11666. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-95582-x

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, new record **Computer codes:** MISGI, PLLBI, PL

2025/111 *Trianthema portulacastrum* in the Hula Valley in Israel

Trianthema portulacastrum (Aizoaceae – EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) has a wide native range including the Americas, Asia and Africa. In the EPPO region it is established in Israel and Jordan where it occurs in ruderal habitats, roadsides, lakes, riverbanks, coastal areas and agricultural habitats. In Israel, *T. portulacastrum* occurs in the region south of Lake Kinneret, in the central coastal plain and in the in the Hefer Valley. It has spread in the Hula Valley and is now an invasive alien species of increasing importance in agricultural fields. Between 2019 and 2022, a field survey was conducted to assess the locations and habitats where *T. portulacastrum* is present in the Hula Valley. In total, 16 sites infested with *T. portulacastrum* were identified. It was recorded as widespread in field and vegetable crops and there were heavy infestations of field boundaries, banks of waterways, and other moist areas. In the Hula Valley, *T. portulacastrum* starts to emerge in early April and flowers 3–4 weeks later. It can produced seeds throughout the summer until late autumn. Experiments conducted under controlled conditions showed that *T. portulacastrum* emergence rate decreases with depth with seed buried at 6 cm showing no emergence. Seed

germination rates were shown to decrease with decreasing temperature. Germination was optimal at a regime of 12 h night/day of 25/35 ºC.

Source: Goldwasser Y, Rabinowitz O, Achdary G, Kapiluto O, Abu-Nasser J, Smirnov E, Eizenberg H (2024) The invasive weed *Trianthema portulacastrum* in Israel. *Plants* **13**, 518. https://doi.org/10.3390/plants13040518

Pictures *Trianthema portulacastrum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TRTPO/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, detailed record **Computer codes:** TRTPO, IL

2025/112 The distribution of *Impatiens glandulifera* in the Southern Urals (Russian Federation)

Impatiens glandulifera (Balsaminaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an invasive, annual species native to the Western Himalayas. It is widespread in the EPPO region where it has negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The expansion of *I. glandulifera* in the Russian Federation began in the 1970s. Currently, the species is widespread in all regions of Central Russia, and in the Southern Urals it is considered an invasive species that has spread across natural habitats. In the Southern Urals *I. glandulifera* is becoming increasingly established in both natural and anthropogenic habitats in the northern, north-eastern, and central region. At present, *I. glandulifera* has been found in 62 localities in the Southern Urals. The largest areas of invasion are in urban and semi-urban habitats, forest habitats, and along the banks of small streams and rivers in populated areas where it forms large monocultures. *Impatiens glandulifera* can also be found encroaching into protected habitats such as the Yang-Tau Geopark, in the north-east of the Republic of Bashkortostan (Central Russia). The establishment of *I. glandulifera* is aided by rich mineral nutrients in the soils and moisture content.

Source: Abramova LM, Golovanov Ya M (2025) Current distribution and ecological-phytocoenotic characteristic of the invasive species *Impatiens glandulifera* Royle in the Southern Urals. *Russian Journal of Ecology*, **55**, 383–390.

Pictures *Impatiens glandulifera*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/IPAGL/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, detailed record **Computer codes:** IPAGL, RU