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2026/113 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**

Eggplant mottled dwarf virus (*Alphanucleorhabdovirus melongenae*, EMDV) is first reported from Hungary. It was identified on cucumber plants (*Cucumis sativus*) showing severe leaf crinkling, vein yellowing and necrosis in a greenhouse in Ács (Komárom-Esztergom County) in September 2025 (Palkovics *et al.*, 2026). EMDV was also first identified by HTS analysis and confirmed by RT-PCR in symptomatic *Capsicum annuum* by Demián *et al.* (2026), together with bell pepper alphadornavirus (*Alphaendornavirus capsici*, BPEV) and pepper cryptic virus 2 (*Deltapartitivirus duocapsici*, PCV2). **Present, not widely distributed.**

Hercinothrips dimidiatus (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) is reported for the first time in the USA. In January 2026, eight adult females were recorded on *Aloe arborescens* plants in San Diego, California. In February 2026, a further 56 adult females and 24 larvae were collected in Santa Barbara County (California) on *A. dawei*, *A. arborescens*, *A. munchii* and *A. vera* (Forthman, 2026). The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological tests. **Present, not widely distributed.**

Neopestalotopsis rosae is reported for the first time in the Philippines. Since 2022 this fungus has been causing leaf spot on strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) at high incidence in different municipalities in Benguet province (Piñon Biscocho *et al.*, 2026). **Present, not widely distributed.**

Sirococcus tsugae (formerly EPPO Alert List) was first reported in Germany in 2014 on two *Cedrus atlantica* trees in Niedersachsen (EPPO RS 2015/076) before being declared eradicated in 2023 (RS 2023/031). In March 2026, *S. tsugae* was detected on 50 *C. atlantica* trees in a forest in North Rhine-Westphalia showing yellow-brown needles, fallen needles and shoot dieback. A decision on phytosanitary measures is pending (NPPO of Germany, 2026).

The pest status of *Sirococcus tsugae* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

- **Detailed records**

In Mexico *Acidovorax citrulli* (syn. *Paracidovorax citrulli*, EPPO A1 List) is causing leaf blight on cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) seedlings in Sinaloa (Osuna-Garcia *et al.*, 2026). Before this report, the bacterium was only recorded on watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) in Mexico.

Bactrocera tryoni (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) has previously been reported and eradicated in Western Australia on ten occasions since 1989. In March 2026, *B. tryoni* was reported in Como and South Perth (Perth, Australia). Official measures are applied to eradicate the pest (Government of Western Australia, 2026).

In Iraq, *Bactrocera zonata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) is now more prevalent in stone fruits (apricot and peach) production in Najaf region than *Ceratitidis capitata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) (Abu Ragheef *et al.*, 2026).

In China, the pinewood nematode *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time in Xizhang (Tibet) (Li *et al.*, 2026).

Euwallacea fornicatus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EPPO A2 List as part of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato*) was detected on castor bean (*Ricinus communis*) in Brazil. Surveys were conducted in 46 municipalities in 10 Brazilian states from April 2023 to September 2024 (Soares *et al.*, 2026). *E. fornicatus* was detected in 28 municipalities from five Brazilian states (Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, São Paulo). The EPPO Secretariat had no previous record for Rio Grande do Sul.

In Brazil, the root knot nematode *Meloidogyne enterolobii* (EPPO A2 List) is reported as an emerging species in commercial soybean (*Glycine max*) fields in central and south Brazil (Bahia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul) (de Assis dos Santos Diniz *et al.*, 2026).

In France, *Pochazia shantungensis* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae - EPPO Alert List) was first recorded in 2018 in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, in Occitanie region in 2022, in Corse in 2023 and in Alsace, Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Rhône-Alpes in 2025 (EPPO RS 2021/129, RS 2022/001, RS 2023/011, RS 2024/168, RS 2025/007, RS 2025/028, RS 2025/239). Following the recent EPPO PRA on *P. shantungensis* and the absence of any significant impact in France, the NPPO of France has removed *P. shantungensis* from the national list of temporary quarantine pests (NPPO of France, 2026-04).

- **Absence**

The NPPO of France informed the EPPO Secretariat that grapevine red blotch virus (*Grabovirus vitis*, GRBV - EPPO A1 List) does not occur on its territory. Surveys have been conducted by INRAE and the Institut Français de la Vigne et du Vin (IFV) using HTS. Since 2016, 300 samples of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) from the main wine-producing regions (Alsace, Bourgogne, Chablis, Champagne, South of France). GRBV was not detected (NPPO of France, 2026-05).

The pest status of grapevine red blotch virus in France is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

- **Eradication**

In Switzerland the fungus *Austropuccinia psidii* (EPPO Alert List) was first found in May 2024 on imported bonsai plants in garden centres (EPPO RS 2025/041). After confirmation of the finding, all plants of the same lot were immediately removed from sale and destroyed. Since then, no further plants with symptoms have been found. The outbreak is therefore considered eradicated.

The pest status of *Austropuccinia psidii* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated** (NPPO of Switzerland, 2026-05).

In Italy, the outbreak of the fungus *Geosmithia morbida* (EPPO A2 List) found in 2022 on two *Juglans* spp. plants in an old walnut plantation for wood production in the municipality of Reggello (province of Firenze, Toscana region) (EPPO RS 2022/154) is considered eradicated. The entire walnut plantation was felled and surveys in recent years found no infected plants.

The pest status of *Geosmithia morbida* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned** (NPPO of Italy, 2026-03).

- New host plants

Prodioplosis longifila (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae - EPPO A1 List) was detected for the first time on *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Cocculus laurifolius* grown for production of ornamental cut foliage in open-fields and greenhouses Cundinamarca in Colombia (Naranjo-Serrato *et al.*, 2026).

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- Naranjo-Serrato AN, Cardenas-Urrego WF, Villamil-Martha HJ, Pardo-Ramirez LM, Ramirez-Gil JG (2026) Evidence-based monitoring of *Prodioplosis longifila* in foliage crops: damage, economic impact, trapping tools, and population dynamics. *Neotropical Entomology* 55(1), 31 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13744-026-01379-6>
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- NPPO of Germany (2026-04).
- NPPO of Italy (2026-03).
- NPPO of Switzerland (2026-05).
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Piñon Biscocho J, Lee MJ, Calica MD, Lumancas Mandap JA, Butalid JW, Pedroche N, Latina RA, Sumabat Dacones L (2026) First report of *Neopestalotiopsis rosae* causing leaf spot on strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) in Benguet, Philippines. *Plant disease* (early view) <https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-01-26-0148-PDN>

Palkovics L, Petróczy M, Pécsi Z, Szathmáry E (2026) First report of eggplant mottled dwarf virus in *Cucumis sativus* from Hungary. *Plant Disease* (early view) <https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-01-26-0183-PDN>

Soares NS, Duarte LS, Araújo AS, Rainho HL, Hickmann F, Aurélio MS, Silveira-Neto S, Zucchi RA, Savaris M (2026) A close relationship: *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Eichhoff, 1868) haplotype H22 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) and *Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae) in Brazil. *Entomological Communications* 8, ec08008. <https://doi.org/10.37486/2675-1305.ec08008>

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

Computer codes: BPEV00, BURSXY, CSYV00, DACUTR, DACUZO, DIAACI, EMDV00, EUWAWH, HERCIDI, MELGMY, NPESRS, PCV200, PRDILO, PSDMAC, PUCCPS, SIROTS, XYLBFO, POCZSH, AU, BR, CH, CN, DE, FR, HU, IQ, MX, PH, US

2026/114 Pests newly found or intercepted in Germany

The following pests have recently been found in Germany or detected on imported plant material (interceptions) by the German NPPO. Express Pest Risk Analyses were conducted. A short summary is presented below.

Archips micaceana (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) was intercepted on *Capsicum annuum* fruit imported from India. This polyphagous leafroller is unlikely to establish in Germany as the climate is unsuitable. However, it is considered that it could establish in southern EU Member States and cause damage there. Phytosanitary measures are recommended in case of findings.

Beet capulavirus 1 (*Capulavirus betae*, BCV1): this virus was first described in 2023 based on metagenomic studies on sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris*) in France. BCV1 was detected in tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum*) grown in a greenhouse in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Plants showed viral symptoms (leaf curling and dieback). As very little is known about this virus, its quarantine status cannot be assessed.

Carrot virus Y (*Potyvirus carotae*, CarVY), a virus presumed to be native to Australia, was detected on two farms in Bayern on carrots (*Daucus carota*). The phytosanitary risk for Germany was assessed as low, but the risk was considered higher for southern EU Member States.

Glaucias subpunctatus (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae): this stink bug which is native to Asia was intercepted in a consignment of bonsais from Japan. *G. subpunctatus* is polyphagous and causes extensive damage in fruit production in Japan. It is considered that it could establish in Germany and in other EU Member States and cause damage there. Phytosanitary measures are recommended in case of findings.

Source: Express-PRA zu Beet capulavirus 1
Express-PRA zu Carrot virus Y - Auftreten
Express-PRA zu *Glaucias subpunctatus*
Express-PRA zu *Archips micaceana*

Available at <https://pflanzengesundheit.julius-kuehn.de/risikoanalysen.html> and <https://pra.eppo.int/institute/32>

Additional key words: new record, incursion

Computer codes: ARCHMI, CAPVBE, CARVY0, GLAUSU, DE

2026/115 Changes made to the EU list of regulated pests

The EU list of regulated pests included in the Annexes II to IV of [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2072](#) has recently been modified and published in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/826.

The EPPO Secretariat has summarized below the main changes.

Additions to Annex II A (Union Quarantine pests, not known to occur in the Union territory):

- *Agrilus bilineatus*
- *Gymnandrosoma aurantianum*
- *Naupactus xanthographus*

Transfer

Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum is transferred from Annex II A to Annex II B (Union Quarantine pests, known to occur in the Union territory). New requirements will apply for plants for planting and rhizomes of *Curcuma longa* and *Zingiber officinale*.

The following pests are no longer regulated as quarantine pests:

- *Acidiella kagoshimensis*,
- *Acidoxantha bombacis*,
- *Callistomyia flavilabris*,
- *Euphranta oshimensis*,
- *Gastrozona nigrifemur*,
- *Insizwa oblita*,
- *Paratephritis fukaii*,
- *Paratephritis takeuchii*,
- *Urophora christophi*

Protected zone quarantine pests (Annex III)

Erwinia amylovora: Corse (France), Galway city (Ireland) and some regions of Italy (Liguria, Valle d'Aosta and some parts of the provinces of Lombardia and Toscana) are no longer considered as protected zones for *E. amylovora*.

In addition, new requirements apply to import of certain plants and plant products in relation to *Agrilus planipennis*, *Apriona cinerea*, *Apriona germari* and *Apriona rugicollis*, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, *Bactrocera zonata* (Annex VII).

Source: EU (2026) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/826 of 14 April 2026 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* OJ L, 2026/826. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2026/826/oj

Additional key words: regulations, quarantine lists

Computer codes: ACIEKA, ACIXBO, AGRLBL, AGRPL, APRICI, APRIGE, APRIJA, CLMYFL, DACUDO, DACULA, DACUZO, ECDYAU, EPHNOS, ERWIAM, GASZNI, INZWOB, NAUPXA, PTEPFU, PTEPTA, URORCH, EU

2026/116 EPPO-NEPPO Workshop on Pest Reporting (Hammamet, TN, 2026-11-10/12)

EPPO and NEPPO (Near East and North Africa Plant Protection Organization) will organize an international Workshop on Pest Reporting on 2026-11-10/12 in Tunisia.

The objectives of this Workshop are to improve the understanding of pest reporting obligations including pest status determination, to share experiences, and to discuss pest reporting procedures and tools.

Participants can pre-register online until the 15th of June at <http://meeting.eppo.int/index.php/F9305>.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2026-05).
https://www.eppo.int/MEETINGS/2026_meetings/wk_pest_reporting

Additional key words: workshop

Computer codes: EPPO, NEPPO

2026/117 First report of *Amrasca biguttula* in Türkiye

Amrasca biguttula (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae, EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time in the EPPO region, in Türkiye.

During field surveys conducted by scientists in Antakya district (Hatay Province, Mediterranean region) in 2024, specimens of *A. biguttula* were collected from two eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) fields using a sweep net. Considering that *A. biguttula* is an important pest of cotton, additional field surveys were conducted in September-October 2025 in cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*) fields in Antakya and Reyhanlı districts. Nymphs and adults of *A. biguttula* were detected from both host plants during these surveys in Reyhanlı district. The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular tests. The specimens were placed within the Asian lineage of the species through phylogenetic analysis.

On cotton, ‘hopperburn’ symptoms were observed.

As cotton is a major industrial crop in Türkiye, the establishment of *A. biguttula* may represent a serious phytosanitary concern.

The NPPO of Türkiye indicated to the EPPO Secretariat that *A. biguttula* has never been detected during surveys conducted by researchers and provincial agricultural and forestry directorate employees in the Hatay and Adana regions. No damage to crops has been reported so far. Surveillance for *Amrasca biguttula* will be conducted in 2026.

Source: Bozdoğan İE, Carpar H, Demirel N, Coşkun ÖF (2026) First record of *Amrasca (Sundapteryx) biguttula* (Ishida, 1913)(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae: Typhlocybinae) from Türkiye and its morphological and molecular identification. *Zootaxa* **5768**(2), 261-272.

NPPO of Türkiye (2026-05).

Pictures: *Amrasca biguttula*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EMPOBI/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: EMPOBI, TR

2026/118 First report of *Popillia japonica* in Iraq

Popillia japonica (Coleoptera: Rutelidae - EPPO A2 List) is first reported in Iraq. The pest was reported causing severe damage on soybean (*Glycine max*), a new crop for Iraq. The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular tests.

The phylogenetic analysis showed that the local isolate of *P. japonica* was identical to or very close to isolates from Canada, China and the USA.

Further studies are needed to assess the presence of *P. japonica* on other crops and in other regions of Iraq.

Source: Fadel AR, Sadiq FH, Lilo HM (2026) Molecular diagnosis of Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica* larvae infesting soybean crop in Iraq. *Arab Journal of Plant Protection* **44**(1), 115-118. <https://doi.org/10.22268/AJPP-001368>

Pictures: *Popillia japonica*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POPIJA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: POPIJA, IQ

2026/119 First report of *Pochazia shantungensis* in the USA (Georgia)

Pochazia shantungensis (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae - EPPO Alert List) was first reported in the USA in Georgia, in July 2025. An alert was issued by the Georgia Department of Agriculture in December 2025. It is not known whether the pest is established there.

Dong *et al.* note that the closely related species *Pochazia chinensis* was recorded as the most common species on North American tree species planted under sentinel gardens in the Republic of Korea including *Juglans nigra*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Quercus rubra*, and *Carya illinoensis*. They also provide an extensive list of host plants of *P. shantungensis*.

Source: Dong Y, Seung J, Lee S, Hulcr J (2026) *Pochazia shantungensis* and *Pochazia chinensis* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae)—two confusable invasive planthoppers. *Journal of Integrated Pest Management* 17(1), pmag021.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/jipm/pmag021>

Georgia Department of Agriculture Pest Alert (2025-12-02) New GDA pest alert: brown winged plant hopper. <https://www.ggia.org/post/new-gda-pest-alert-brown-winged-plant-hopper>

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

Additional key words: new report

Computer codes: POCZSH, POCZCH, US

2026/120 Update on the situation of *Scirtothrips aurantii* in Sicilia (Italy)

Scirtothrips aurantii (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A1 List) was first detected in January 2026 (EPPO RS 2026/030) in citrus growing areas of Catania and Siracusa provinces (Sicilia) on orange trees (*Citrus x aurantium* var. *sinensis*).

In February 2026, *S. aurantii* was found on blueberry crops (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) showing minor leaf lesions, growing in a greenhouse in the Acate area (Ragusa province). This finding resulted from a traceback survey following an interception by the Phytosanitary Service of the Lombardia region. *S. aurantii* was found in high numbers throughout the greenhouse. This is the first report of *S. aurantii* in Ragusa province. In April 2026, the presence of *S. aurantii* was officially confirmed by molecular testing by the national reference laboratory. Surveys are being conducted to delimit the infested area. Official measures will be taken with the aim of eradicating the outbreak.

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

Source: NPPO of Italy (2026-04).

Pictures: *Scirtothrips aurantii*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCITAU/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: SCITAU, IT

2026/121 *Diaphorina citri* confirmed as a vector of citrus yellow vein clearing virus

Citrus yellow vein clearing virus (*Potexvirus citriflavivenae*, *Potexvirus*, CYVCV, EPPO Alert List) is known to be transmitted by mechanical transmission and insect vectors including *Aphis spiraecola*, *A. craccivora*, and *Dialeurodes citri*. CYVCV had been detected in the Asian

citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* (vector of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*’ - Hemiptera: Psyllidae - EPPO A1 List), but previously no transmission studies had confirmed that *Diaphorina citri* can vector CYVCV.

During a field study conducted between 2021-2023, CYVCV was detected in *Diaphorina citri* in citrus orchards across Fujian Province, China. Inoculation tests and an experimental study using infectious clones confirmed that *Diaphorina citri* transmits CYVCV between citrus species, in a semipersistent manner.

Source: Bin Y, Jiang L, Zhuang A, Li M, Li J, Song Z, Zhou C, Wei T, Li Y (2026) Semipersistent transmission of citrus yellow vein clearing virus by Asian citrus psyllid: insights from field surveys and infectious clone-based studies. *Phytopathology Research* 8(1), 32 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42483-026-00424-x>

Pictures: *Potexvirus citriflavivenae*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CSYV00/photos>

Additional key words: aetiology, vector

Computer codes: CSYV00, DIAACI, CN

2026/122 First record of *Ponticulothrips diospyrosi* in Italy and Switzerland

The Japanese gall-forming thrips (*Ponticulothrips diospyrosi*, Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae) is a pest of persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) native to Asia, with no prior records outside of Japan or the Republic of Korea.

In summer 2023, *P. diospyrosi* was first observed on persimmon trees showing margin-roll galls in a private garden in Fino Mornasco municipality (Como Province, Lombardia region) in Italy. During field investigations in June 2024 in Lombardia region, it was also found in two sites in Como province and Varese province. Separately, an entomologist in Switzerland reported its presence on a persimmon tree in his garden in the municipality of Vernate (Lugano district, Ticino canton) from May 2022. Damage to the fruit was only cosmetic, and the growth of infested trees was not affected. The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular testing. This is the first record of *P. diospyrosi* in Italy and Switzerland and the first record in the EPPO region. Further studies are needed to determine the biology and ecology of *P. diospyrosi* in Europe.

Preliminary assessments by both the Plant Protection Services of Lombardia and Switzerland concluded that *P. diospyrosi* does not qualify for listing as a quarantine pest. because the species is strictly monophagous on *D. kaki*, and this crop is only grown in small areas.

The situation of *P. diospyrosi* in Italy can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution.** The situation of *P. diospyrosi* in Switzerland can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: Zugno M, Tapparo A, Giordano L, Cavagna B, Masumoto M, Okajima S, Marazzi C, Apothéloz-Perret-Gentil L, Linder C (2026) First records of Japanese gall-forming thrips *Ponticulothrips diospyrosi* Haga & Okajima, 1983 (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae) in Europe. *EPPO Bulletin* 56(1), 146-154

Pictures *Ponticulothrips diospyrosi*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PONLDI/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PONLDI, IT, CH

2026/123 *Biscogniauxia rosacearum*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Biscogniauxia rosacearum* is a wood-decaying fungus affecting several fruit tree species. It was first described in 2016. It occurs in part of the EPPO region but has recently been extending its geographical and host ranges. Considering its potential impact across the EPPO region, the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures recommended that it is added to the Alert List.

Where: It is believed that *B. rosacearum* is native to Iran, but, since 2016, it has also been reported in Italy, Portugal and Spain, and more recently in Germany, Tunisia and South Africa. Because past *B. rosacearum* samples may have been misidentified as *B. mediterranea*, the actual distribution of *B. rosacearum* may be wider than currently reported.

EPPO region: Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia

Africa: Tunisia, South Africa

Asia: Iran

On which plants: *B. rosacearum* was first identified from Rosaceous fruit trees and has now been reported on a wider range of hosts, the full extent of which is not yet known due to potential misidentification of past samples as *B. mediterranea*. The host range of *B. rosacearum* includes the following species: *Arbutus unedo*, *Cydonia oblonga*, *Eucalyptus* sp., *Myrtus communis*, *Olea europaea*, *O. europaea* subsp. *africana*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Pistacia vera*, *Prunus domestica*, *P. dulcis*, *Pyrus communis*, *Vitis vinifera* and many oak species (*Quercus* spp.).

Damage: Damage depends on the host plant affected but can include cankers ('charcoal canker'), necrotic leaf spots, blight, defoliation, gummosis, yellowing, dieback and decline. *Biscogniauxia* species can be endophytes, and are known to be secondary pathogens causing symptoms when the host plant is stressed. However recent studies report significant damage to young and healthy trees.

Dissemination: The dispersal of *B. rosacearum* has not been extensively studied, but it is transmitted by wind or insects. It is not yet known what vectors may transmit *B. rosacearum*, but the pathogen has been reported in insect galleries of *Coraebus fasciatus* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) and in *Platypus cylindrus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae) specimens. In international trade, the fungus may be carried by host plants for planting.

Pathways: host plants for planting, wood of host plants?

Possible risks: Many host plants of *B. rosacearum* are economically and ecologically significant plants grown across the EPPO region. *B. rosacearum* has the potential for significant host damage, especially if host plants are already weakened by drought or infection by another pest. *B. rosacearum* has been reported in a range of climates including temperate and Mediterranean/subtropical climates, suggesting that it could establish in a large part of the EPPO region. More studies are needed to understand the biology and geographical distribution of *B. rosacearum*. Control strategies available are limited to pre-emptive measures designed to improve tree health. In areas where it is not widespread, infested host plants can be felled and burnt to limit further spread.

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Panel review date -

Entry date 2026-05-

Additional key words: Alert List

Computer codes: BISCRO

2026/124 First report of *Cryphonectria carpinicola* in Azerbaijan

Cryphonectria carpinicola (EPP0 Alert List) is first reported from Azerbaijan. *C. carpinicola* was reported on chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) trees in Çınarlı village (Gakh district) from a sample collected in 2011 and in Yuxarı Tala (Zaqatala district) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) in Yuxarı Tala (Zaqatala district) during surveys in 2023 and Qələdüz village (Guba district) during surveys in 2025. This is the first report of the fungus on European chestnut. The identity of the fungus was confirmed by molecular tests. The only reported symptoms were yellow-orange stromata on tree bark.

Cornejo *et al.* (2026) consider that *C. carpinicola* is a secondary pathogen on *C. betulus* and *C. sativa* as inoculation experiments on chestnut and hornbeam seedlings only produced small lesions and did not result in tree death.

The situation of *Cryphonectria carpinicola* in Azerbaijan can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: Cornejo C, Aghayeva D, Beenken L (2026) The tree-parasitic fungus *Cryphonectria carpinicola* discovered on European chestnut and European hornbeam in Azerbaijan. *EPP0 Bulletin* (early view) <https://doi.org/10.1111/epp.70069>

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

Additional key words: new record, new host plant

Computer codes: CRYNCA, AZ

2026/125 First report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Greece

As part of official surveys, four samples of bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) seeds were collected from four small (0.6- to 1.2-ha) field crops in the Regional Unit of Florina (Western Macedonia) in December 2024. Florina is one of the main bean-producing Regional Units in Greece. No symptoms of bacterial wilt had been observed on these crops or on the seeds. *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 List) was detected in one of the samples. This is the first confirmed report of the presence of this pathogen in Greece. Eradication measures have been applied, and further surveys will be conducted in bean crops in the region.

The situation of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Greece can be described as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: Dervisi I, Reppa CI, Glynos PE, Karafla CD, Iliopoulou K, Voskopoulos G, Holeva MC (2026) First report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*, the causal agent of bacterial wilt, in bean seeds produced in Greece. *Plant Disease* 110(3), 1003. <https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-07-25-1351-PDN>

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

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CORBFL, GR

2026/126 Update on the situation of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in the Netherlands

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 List) was first reported in the Netherlands causing vascular wilt of bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in three fields in the municipality of Altena in September 2024 (EPPO RS 2024/224). Eradication measures were applied.

In 2025, 97 inspections were carried out in fields of host plants, and 11 samples were collected from symptomatic plants. In addition, asymptomatic weeds were sampled in the immediate vicinity of 50 cultivation sites. *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* was not detected in any samples.

In addition, imported seed, that had not been tested in the country of origin, was tested. Out of 10 samples of asymptomatic runner bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*) and green bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) seeds, one sample tested positive for *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and was destroyed.

The NPPO of the Netherlands also received three reports on the possible presence of *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in seed lots from other EU Member States. This resulted in the finding of the bacterium in seed lots before sowing. The lots were destroyed.

The NPPO of the Netherlands considers that *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* is not widespread in the Netherlands. The NPPO will continue to carry out surveys for *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in 2026 in *Phaseolus* spp., *Vicia faba* and *Glycine max* cultivation sites and weed samples in the immediate vicinity of these crops.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2026-04) *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in 2025 niet in teelt aangetroffen - NVWA blijft monitoren. Accessed online (2026-05): <https://www.nvwa.nl/actueel/nieuws/2026/04/17/cff-in-2025-niet-in-teelt-aangetroffen-nvwa-blijft-monitoren>

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

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBFL, NL

2026/127 Update on the situation of American plum line pattern virus in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of results of the official surveys for American plum line pattern virus (*Ilarvirus APLPV* - EPPO A1 List) on its territory. The virus has been previously recorded from Piemonte, Puglia and Sicilia (EPPO RS 2003/118, RS 2010/108).

Official surveys were conducted in 2021-2025 on *Prunus* species in the regions of Campania, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Piemonte, Puglia, Toscana, and Veneto in nurseries, orchards and public sites. They included visual inspections of branches and leaves. In the case of suspicious symptoms, symptomatic petals and young leaves were collected from the entire canopy of the plant to obtain a representative sample for subsequent laboratory analysis according to EPPO Standard PM 7/67. No samples tested positive for APLPV.

The status of American plum line pattern virus in Italy is officially declared as: **Absent: pest no longer present.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2026-03).

Pictures: *Ilarvirus APLPV*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/APLPV0/photos>

Additional key words: detailed report, absence

Computer codes: APLPV0, IT

2026/128 Update on the situation of *Elsinoë citricola* in Brazil: presence in three additional states and on Tahiti lime

Elsinoë citricola (EU Quarantine pest, 2019/2072 Annex II A) is a relatively new species to science, which was first described in 2017. It was isolated from a single Rangpur lime (*Citrus × limonia*) tree in December 2010 in Minas Gerais (Brazil) that showed lesions on the fruits, leaves and young stems (Fan *et al.*, 2017). Since this report, no further reports of *E. citricola* have been published in Brazil or anywhere else in the world. However, several consignments of Tahiti lime (*Citrus × latifolia*) have been rejected from import by the European Union due to reported citrus scabs between 2022 and 2024 (Embrapa, 2024).

During a study to determine the presence of *E. citricola* and identify *Elsinoë* species present on Tahiti lime and Rangpur lime in Brazil, *E. citricola* was reported on *C. × limonia* trees in March 2024 in commercial orchards, farms and trees on roadsides and demonstration orchards in Minas Gerais (Viçosa municipality), Rio de Janeiro (Sumidouro and Nova Friburgo municipalities) and São Paulo (Santa Adélia municipality). Further findings were reported in September 2024 in São Paulo (on an isolated *C. × latifolia* in pasture in Santa Adélia municipality) and in December 2024 in Mato Grosso (on one *C. × latifolia* tree in Nova Mutum).

This is the first report of *E. citricola* in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Mato Grosso and the first report of *E. citricola* on *C. × latifolia*. *E. citricola* is considered as the dominant *Elsinoë* species on *C. × limonia*.

The identity of the pathogen was confirmed by morphological and molecular tests. Many samples reported from Rangpur lime were from unmanaged areas not subject to fungicide treatments.

Additionally, symptoms of scab on *Citrus* spp. (*Citrus × latifolia*, *Citrus × limonia*, *Citrus limetta*, *Citrus reticulata*) were reported from April to September 2024 from the following states: São Paulo (municipalities of Araraquara, Mogi Mirim, Águas de Lindóia, and Santa Adélia), Minas Gerais (municipality of Viçosa), Mato Grosso (municipality of Nova Mutum) and Paraná (Carlópolis municipality). However, pure cultures of *Elsinoë* sp. could not be obtained from these samples, so the cause of the scabs could not be identified.

The situation of *Elsinoë citricola* in Brazil can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: de Andrade CC, da Silva AS, de Andrade Ogata L, Dalbosco M, Pires LM, Silva-Junior GJ, Barreto RW, Pereira CM (2026) *Elsinoë citricola* is prevalent in rangpur lime scab in Brazil and also occurs on Tahiti lime. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 18, 1-8 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-026-03228-z>

Embrapa (2024) Laboratório na Bahia ajuda produtores a exportar limão tahiti para a União Europeia - Portal Embrapa. <https://www.embrapa.br/cultivos/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/9128896/laboratorio-na-bahia-ajuda-produtores-a-exportar-limao-tahiti-para-a-uniao-europeia>

Fan XL, Barreto RW, Groenewald JZ, Bezerra JDP, Pereira OL, Cheewangkoon R, Mostert L, Tian CM, Crous PW (2017) Phylogeny and taxonomy of the scab and spot anthracnose fungus *Elsinoë* (Myriangiales, Dothideomycetes). *Studies in Mycology* 87, 1-41 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.simyco.2017.02.001>

Additional key words: detailed record, new host plant

Computer codes: ELSICI, BR

2026/129 Interceptions of *Elsinoë citricola* on citrus fruit in the EU

The EU database TRACES include non-compliance data of consignments of plants, plant products and other objects presented for import into the EU. Between January 2022 and the 21st May 2026, the database reports the following interceptions due to findings of *Elsinoë citricola* (EU Quarantine pest, 2019/2072 Annex II A) in citrus fruits:

Country of Origin	Species	Number of consignments
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Bangladesh	<i>Citrus medica</i>	1
Bangladesh	<i>Citrus x aurantiifolia</i>	2
Indonesia	<i>Citrus x limonia</i>	1
Philippines	<i>Citrus</i>	1
Philippines	<i>x Citrofortunella microcarpa</i>	1

If these identifications are confirmed, this would extend the geographical and host range of *Elsinoë citricola*. The EPPO Secretariat did not find other evidence of the presence of *Elsinoë citricola* in these countries.

In addition, *Elsinoë* at genus level was identified on *Citrus x aurantium* var. *paradisi* fruit from Botswana. The EPPO Secretariat had no record of *Elsinoë* species in Botswana.

Source: TRACES database via [QlikSense dashboard](#)

Additional key words: interception

Computer codes: ELSICI, BD, BW, ID, PH, 1ELSIG

2026/130 Presence of non-regulated *Elsinoë* species on citrus species

Elsinoë fawcettii, *E. australis*, and *E. citricola* are EU Quarantine pests according to EU Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/2072 Annex II A. It is currently considered that they are the only *Elsinoë* species associated with *Citrus* fruits and that *Elsinoë* species are very highly host specific.

As a consequence, the detection of regulated *Elsinoë* species on imported citrus in the Netherlands was based on a genus-level real-time PCR test.

However, during routine testing of citrus fruits during import inspections in the Netherlands, citrus samples from countries where no regulated *Elsinoë* species are known to occur tested positive for *Elsinoë* sp., with high Ct values, raising questions regarding the presumed host specificity of *Elsinoë* species.

To determine the presence of *Elsinoë* species, a metabarcoding test was conducted on symptomatic fruits of five citrus host (*Citrus hystrix*, *Citrus limon*, *Citrus maxima*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Citrus x latifolia*) found during phytosanitary inspections at import between September 2022 and July 2024. These fruits were imported from nine countries (Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe). Using the ITS1 metabarcoding technique, DNA sequences of regulated and non-regulated *Elsinoë* species were identified on the citrus samples and clustered into five distinct clades representing a broad range of *Elsinoë* species. It should be noted that this technique cannot provide species-level resolution.

In samples that represented clades where no regulated *Elsinoë* species were present, citrus fruits still displayed symptoms including irregular, thick, warty and fissured lesions, associated with *E. fawcettii*, and large, flat and smooth lesions associated with *E. australis*. van de Vossenbergh *et al.* (2025) suggests that the current practice of genus-level molecular testing, combined with symptom analysis, host plant species and origin of the fruits used during phytosanitary inspections may be insufficient, as these tests may detect non-regulated species.

However, further research is needed; to determine whether these non-regulated *Elsinoë* species act as opportunistic or primary pathogens, to study spread mechanisms of these non-

regulated species, and to validate existing and new diagnostic tests covering all relevant *Elsinoë* species.

Source: van de Vossenberg BT, van Ingen-Buijs VA, Elliott AJ, van den Bosch TJ, Wildhagen MM, van Duijnhoven AA, van der Linde S (2025) Presence of non-regulated *Elsinoë* species on citrus fruits and their impact on regulatory plant health diagnostics. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **18**, 1-3 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-025-03168-0>

Additional key words: diagnostics, new record, detailed record, new pest, aetiology, diagnostics

Computer codes: ELSIAU, ELSIFA, ELSIAU

2026/131 *Hedychium gardnerianum* in the EPPO region: addition to the EPPO Alert List**Why**

Hedychium gardnerianum (Zingiberaceae) is recorded as established in the EPPO region where it forms dense stands which have impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. The EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants are seeking further information on any additional occurrences of *H. gardnerianum* the EPPO region.

Geographical distribution

EPPO region: Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

Africa: Kenya, Mauritius, Reunion, South Africa, Zimbabwe

Asia: Bhutan*, China (Yunnan*), India* (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim), Japan, Myanmar*, Nepal*, Thailand, Vietnam

North America and the Caribbean: Mexico, USA (Hawaii)

Central America and Caribbean: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Trinidad and Tobago

South America: Brazil, Ecuador (Galapagos)

Oceania: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand

* = Native distribution

Morphology

Hedychium gardnerianum is a perennial, clump forming herb with leafy shoots growing up to 2 m high. It has thick rhizomes which grow close to the ground surface. Flowers are yellow and grow in an inflorescence which is 25-40 cm long.

Biology and Ecology

Hedychium gardnerianum is a vigorous growing species with high seed production and a dense rhizome system.

Small pieces of rhizomes can be regenerate into viable plants.

Habitats

In its native range, *H. gardnerianum* grows in mountainous areas up to an altitude of 2500 m. In its native range it is an understory species in forests and woodlands. In its invasive range, *H. gardnerianum* can grow in a number of different habitats including watercourses, roadsides, disturbed areas, forests and crop areas. It grows in a number of different soil types but prefers moist, wet, and well-drained soils.

Pathways for movement

International pathways include plants for planting and cut flower trade. Reproductive plant material (seed and rhizomes) can be a contaminant of garden waste or soil or other growing media, which can aid local movement. Natural spread is by seed. *H. gardnerianum* produces a large quantity of seed which is dispersed by birds over short distances and by human assisted means over long distances (via the horticultural industry or in garden waste).

Impacts

Hedychium gardnerianum can act as a habitat transformer. It can prevent forest regeneration. It displaces native plants, forms vast, dense colonies and suppresses

understorey vegetation. It can block stream edges, altering water flow and access to the water. It can increase erosion from riverbanks.

Control

Management measures include physical and mechanical control measures. Control using herbicides is possible, however, their use in certain habitats is restricted. Biological control, using natural enemies from the plants' native range shows promise.

Source: Hu X, Mou FJ, Meng TY, Li YG (2023) A new record of *Hedychium gardnerianum* (Zingiberaceae) from southwest China reveals an update to its distribution range. *Israel Journal of Ecology and Evolution*, 2224-4662

Pereira MJ, Eleutério T, Meirelles MG, Vasconcelos HC (2021) *Hedychium gardnerianum* Sheph. ex Ker Gawl. from its discovery to its invasive status: a review. *Botanical Studies*62, 11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40529-021-00318-5>

Rojas-Sandoval J (2023) *Hedychium gardnerianum* (kahili ginger). CABI Compendium, 26679. <https://doi.org/10.1079/cabicompendium.26679>

Pictures: *Hedychium gardnerianum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HEYGA/photos>

Additional key words: Alert List, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: HEYGA

2026/132 *Solidago canadensis* alters rhizosphere bacterial communities

Solidago canadensis (Asteraceae: EPPO List Invasive Alien Plants) is native to North America and a widespread invasive alien plant in the EPPO region. It is also a widespread invasive in China where it has negative impacts on the habitats it invades including allelopathic impacts and the ability to affect soil microorganisms. These changes in the soil micro-environment further benefit *S. canadensis* by promoting its own seed germination. A study was conducted to evaluate the effect of *S. canadensis* on the rhizosphere bacterial community of the native plant *Artemisia argyi* (Asteraceae) in China. In addition, the effect of nitrogen deposition and rising temperatures on the rhizosphere bacterial community was assessed both in combination and separately. Seed of *A. argyi* were sown in natural soils where nitrogen, warming or *S. canadensis* were added in a randomized experimental design. Temperature increase and nitrogen separately reduced the rhizosphere bacterial community beneath *A. argyi*. When *S. canadensis* was added at 50 percent cover, the rhizosphere bacterial community was altered and quickly become similar to the community under stands of the invasive species alone. Both temperature increase and nitrogen addition decreased the rhizosphere bacterial community below both plant species.

Source: Wang YF, Zhang YL, Li Y, Ren GQ, Qi SS, Zhao BY, Dai ZC, DU DL (2026) *Solidago canadensis* alters rhizosphere bacterial communities of *Artemisia argyi* under warming and nitrogen deposition—invaded rhizospheres become similar to the invader's. *Plant Soil* 520, 1641-1652. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11104-026-08350-9>

Pictures: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SOOCA/photos>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ARTAG, SOOCA, CN

2026/133 First report of *Euphorbia davidii* in Türkiye

Euphorbia davidii (Euphorbiaceae) is an invasive alien plant in the EPPO region and was added to the EPPO A2 list in 2025. It is native to North America (USA and Mexico) and has shown negative impacts on crop yields in Argentina where it was introduced in the 1980s. It is recorded in a number of EPPO countries where it is reported as established, transient and in some countries with an unclear status. A new record for *E. davidii* is reported from Türkiye from the Sakarya province in 2026. Here, the species occurs along roadsides. Further monitoring of the population is required to ensure that it does not spread and cause damage in agricultural areas surrounding the current population.

Source: Aslan S, Yaşayacak H (2026) A new invasive record for the flora of Türkiye: *Euphorbia davidii* Subils (*Arsız Sütleğen*) and proposal of new Turkish scientific names for 5 taxa. *Bağbahçe Bilim Dergisi* 13, 15-21.

Pictures: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EPHDV/photos>

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: EPHDV, TR

2026/134 First report of *Centratherum punctatum* in South Africa

Centratherum punctatum (Asteraceae) is native to South America and is recorded as an invasive alien plant species in China, the Caribbean, Hawaii (USA), New Caledonia and the Galapagos islands (Ecuador). It can form dense mats where it can colonise disturbed areas competing with native plant species. It can also have negative impacts on ecosystem services in which it can modify successional patterns. In addition, it can have negative indirect effects especially for pollinator dynamics as it can attract a wide range of pollinators to its flowers which can be produced all year round. *C. punctatum* was recently discovered in the Limpopo Province in South Africa where it is reported to be aggressively spreading. The population is several kilometres from any known planted populations and has spread along roadways, including both disturbed and paved roads. Work is ongoing to eradicate *C. punctatum* from the Limpopo Province and to detect any additional satellite populations.

Source: Moshobane MC (2026) The lark daisy *Centratherum punctatum* Cass, an emerging invader in South Africa. *BiolInvasions Records* 15(1), 13-19, <https://doi.org/10.3391/bir.2026.15.1.02>

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: CNTPU, ZA

2026/135 Invasive plants in three of the largest cities in Italy

In urban areas, invasive alien plants can have a number of impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, impacts on urban infrastructure and in some cases human health impacts for example from allergenic pollen. Alien plants were surveyed in three Italian cities: Milan (Lombardia), Rome (Lazio) and Turin (Piemonte). Of the 28 alien plants surveyed (Table 1), *Ailanthus altissima*, *Sorghum halepense*, *Phytolacca americana* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* were the most dominant recorded species across the three cities. Invasive alien plants showed differences in distribution across urban areas where more species were identified in abandoned sites within the city, agricultural areas, and areas where there are water bodies and green areas. Focusing management in these priority areas can also act to protect urban islands of biodiversity and increase citizen wellbeing.

Table 1. Alien plants surveyed in Italian cities

Taxa	Family	EPP0 Status
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Sapindaceae	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Asteraceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Moraceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Scrophulariaceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Asteraceae	
<i>Humulus scandens</i>	Cannabaceae	A2 List
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Oleaceae	
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Oleaceae	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Observation List
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Vitaceae	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Vitaceae	
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulowniaceae	Alert List
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Phytolaccaceae	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Rosaceae	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Fagaceae	
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Polygonaceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Fagaceae	
<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	Asteraceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Asteraceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Asteraceae	List of invasive alien plants
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Rosaceae	Observation List
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Poaceae	
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Arecaceae	
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Ulmaceae	

Source: Montagnani C, Sebesta N, Vegini E, Daniele G, Barni E, Celesti-Grappo L, Emili F, Larcher F, Gentili R, Citterio S (2026) Invasive alien plants and the city: distribution patterns in response to urban elements and urbanization in three of the largest cities in Italy. *Urban Ecosystems* 29,14, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-025-01876-3>

Additional key words: detailed record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACRNE, AILAL, AMBEL, AMHFR, ARTAN, BRNPA, BUDDA, HELTU, HUMJA, LIGLU, LIGSI, LONJA, PRTIN, PRTQU, PAZTO, PHTAM, PRNLR, QUERU, POLCU, ROBPS, SENIQ, SIYAN, SOOCA, SOOGI, SPVJA, SORHA, TRRFO, ULMPU, IT