ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE ET MÉDITERRANÉENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES
EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

EPPO

Reporting Service

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EPPO *Reporting Service*

93/120 **EPPO...** Proposed additions to the EPPO quarantine lists

At the 31st Meeting of the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations in Linz, AT, it was decided to propose the following pests as additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine lists:

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *dieffenbachiae* (A1)
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *translucens* (A2)
Cacyreus marshalli (A2)
Tomato yellow leaf curl geminivirus (A2)

The final decision on their addition to the EPPO quarantine lists will be made at the EPPO Council meeting in Paris in 1993-09.

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1993-06)**

93/121 IT...Fruit tree MLO's in Italy

Apricot chlorotic leafroll MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported to be continuously spreading in Italy, and the same is true to a lesser extent of grapevine flavescence dorée MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). The agent of plum leptonecrosis (up till now considered by EPPO to be synonymous with apricot chlorotic leafroll MLO) has now been shown to be serologically distinct, and indeed to cover more than one distinct MLO (information from Horticulture Research International, GB). Apple proliferation MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is only important in a few areas of Friule and Alto Adige; in Veneto and Emilia Romagna, it is rare and unimportant. The situation of pear decline MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is difficult to evaluate because of confusion with various graft incompatibilities. Although symptoms suggest MLO infection, no MLO diseases have been properly characterized on these hosts in Italy.

Source: **Informatore Fitopatologico (1993), 43 (5), 39-40.**

93/122 NEW PEST/FR...Disease of radish caused by a MLO

In France a new disease of radish seed plants has been reported. The disease is characterized by considerable malformations of the flowers involving complete sterility. Transmission electron microscopy revealed the presence of numerous MLOs, of 50-100 nm size, in the sieve tubes of the affected plants. The disease was found for the first time in 1992 in Bouches-du-Rhône, but similar symptoms have been reported earlier from other cruciferous crops, such as cabbage and rape seed, under the name of virescence.

Source: Bonnet, A.; Delecolle, B. (1993) Les organismes de type mycoplasme attaquent aussi les porte-graines de radis.
Phytoma (FR) No. 451, 37-38.

93/123 NEW PESTS/IT...Some recent introductions to Italy

Besides the first record of *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), Arzone & Vidano reported 4 new introductions to Italy:
1. *Japananus hyalinus*, a cicadellid attacking *Acer* spp., probably of Asian origin but described in USA, and also recorded in AT, CS, FR, RO, RU, YU.
2. *Cicadulina bipunctata*, a cicadellid attacking Gramineae, found in North-East Africa and Asia, and also recorded in TR.
3. *Dialeurodes chittendeni*, an aleyrodid attacking *Rhododendron* spp. propably of Himalayan origin and also recorded in BE, CS, DE, DK, FI, GB, NL, SE and US.
4. *Phyllonorycter robiniella*, a gracillariid attacking *Robinia pseudacacia*, from the eastern USA, not previously recorded in the palearctic region.

In addition, the following were first records in Piemonte:

1. *Appendiseta robiniae*, a callaphid on *Robinia pseudacacia* from Canada, also recorded in CH, FR, GB (and in IT in Lazio and Campania).
2. *Dialeurodes citri*, an aleyrodid mainly on citrus but in Piemonte on *Ligustrum*, *Syringa* and *Laurus*, probably from Japan but now widespread in Far East and America, also reported in FR, RU, TR (and in IT in Sicily).
3. *Tinocallis kahawaluokalani*, a Callaphid on *Lagerstroemia* from China, Far East, India, Hawaii and Florida and also reported in Italy in Lazio.
4. *Metcalfa pruinosa*, a flatid on various woody plants from North America previously found in Italy in the Treviso area.

Source: Arzone, A.; Vidano, C. (1990) Exotic Insects newly introduced in Italy and Piedmont.
Informatore Fitopatologico 40 (7/8), 47-54.

93/124 **GVFDXX...**Detection of MLO's in *Scaphoideus titanus* by dot hybridization

In Italy experiments were carried out to detect mycoplasma-like organisms in *Scaphoideus titanus* leafhoppers which were reared on grapevine, infected by grapevine flavescence dorée MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). Using dot hybridization with biotinylated MLO-DNA probes it was possible to detect MLOs in the vector of the disease. Leafhoppers reared on asymptomatic, but infected grapevines also carried MLOs. The authors assumed that since many batches of leafhoppers gave positive signals to several probes it is possible that several different MLOs are involved in the flavescence etiology.

Source: Bertaccini, A.; Arzone, A.; Alma, A.; Vibio, M. (1993) Detection of mycoplasmalike organisms in *Scaphoideus titanus* reared on flavescence dorée infected grapevine by dot hybridization using DNA probes. **Phytopatologia Mediterranea 32, 20-24**

93/125 **PALYXX...**Update on the distribution of palm lethal yellowing MLO in Mexico

Since its appearance in Cozumel, Mexico, in 1977 palm lethal yellowing MLO (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has spread considerably within the country. Now the disease is present in the states of Quintana Roo, Yucatán and Campeche. Since its establishment the disease has destroyed 850 000 palm trees corresponding to 8500 ha of palm plantations. The disease is further spreading within the country and is now found on the Isla del Carmen threatening the major coconut producing regions of Tabasco, Veracruz and the Pacific coast. Main objective to control the disease is the plantation of resistant palm cultivars.

Source: Dirección General de Sanidad Vegetal (1993) Amarillamiento letal del Cocotero
Boletin SARH Fitosanitario Vol. 2 No. 5, 2-3.

93/126 XANTTR...*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *translucens* found in Turkey

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *translucens* (potential EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found in Turkey. Based on morphological , physiological and biochemical characteristics bacteria isolated from diseased wheat plants grown in an experimental field in the Aegean region of Turkey were identified as the causal agent of the bacterial streak disease of wheat. Pathogenity was confirmed by inoculation of various cereal plants and the bacteria were reisolated.

Source: Demir, G.; Üstün, N. (1992) Studies on bacterial streak disease (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *translucens*) of wheat and other Gramineae. **Journal of Turkish Phytopathology 21, 33-40**

93/127 XANTTR...*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *translucens* not present in Bulgaria

The EPPO secretariat was informed at the 31st meeting of the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations in Linz, AT, that *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *translucens* is not present in Bulgaria. The declaration of the Bulgarian Plant Protection Service is based on surveys in the country to detect the causal agent of bacterial streak of wheat. In view of earlier records, the present status is 'Absent, found previously but not established'.

Source: **Plant Protection Service of Bulgaria (1993-06)**

93/128 **PHIACI/LV...*Phialophora cinerescens* present in Latvia**

In Latvia, where carnations cover > 25% of the glasshouse area devoted to flower production, 60% of the crops are affected by wilt diseases of which 45% are caused by *Phialophora cinerescens* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). To control the disease investigations on the use on antagonistic bacteria and *Trichoderma* are carried out.

Source: Bankina, B. (1992) The use of antagonists to prevent *Phialophora* wilt of carnations in Latvia.
Bulletin OILB/SROP 15, 130-132.

93/129 TILLCO...Quarantine treatment for wheat seeds infested by *Tilletia controversa*

Experiments were carried out in Oregon (US) to evaluate the effects of a high temperature sodium hypochlorite treatment on germination of wheat seeds and its associated *Tilletia controversa* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) teliospores in order to develop a quarantine procedure for wheat consignments infested by the pest. Contaminated winter wheat seed lots were exposed for 15, 30 or 60 s to 0,07, 0,13, 0,27 or 0,67 M NaOCl solutions which were heated up to 50°, 55° or 60° C. It was determined that the maximum *T. controversa* teliospore mortality was achieved when the NaOCl concentration was ≤0,13 M. Seed germination varied in different winter wheat cvs. in dependence to temperature, exposure time and NaOCl concentration. The safest NaOCl concentration for killing teliospores of *T. controversa* and successful germination was 0,13 M when treatment temperature was ≤ 55°C. The authors suggest that the high temperature NaCl treatment might be an important tool for solving phytosanitary restrictions imposed due to the presence of *T. controversa* teliospores on wheat grains and seeds.

Source: Chastain, T.G. (1991) High-temperature sodium hypochlorite effects on viability of of *Tilletia controversa* teliospores and wheat seeds. **Crop Science 31, 1327-1330**

93/130 **BURSXY...**Reproduction of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* under Finnish summer conditions

A study carried out in Finland investigated the reproductive capabilities of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) under Finnish summer temperature conditions. *B. xylophilus* isolates from North America and *B. mucronatus* isolates from Finland were compared in this study concerning their reproductive success. Although *B. xylophilus* was less reproductive than *B. mucronatus*, it was, nevertheless, shown that the pine wood nematode is capable of reproducing under Finnish conditions.

Source: Tomminen, J. (1993) Reproductive success of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *B. mucronatus* under Finnish summer temperature conditions.
European Journal of Forest Pathology 23, 65-74.

93/131 **HETDGL...Detection of *Heterodera glycines* in Brazil**

Heterodera glycines (EPPO A1 quarantine pest and also COSAVE A2 pest) was detected in the 1991-1992 crop in four of Brazil's major soya producing States (Goiás, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul and Mato Grosso). The infested area is now estimated as over 100 000 ha and appears to be expanding rapidly.

EMBRAPA, the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuria, with resources from IICA's Emergency Fund, is investigating control and diagnostic procedures for this pest.

Source: **IICA Office Brazil (1993-06)**

93/133 **HETDGL...EPPO Distribution List of Heterodera glycines**

Due to the new record of *Heterodera glycines* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) from Brazil the distribution of the nematode is as follows:

EPPO Distribution List: *Heterodera glycines*

EPPO region: Egypt, Russia (Amur District in the Far East only).

Africa: Egypt.

Asia: China, Indonesia (Java only), Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic, Taiwan (unconfirmed record), Russia (Far East).

North America: Canada (Ontario), USA.

South America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador. Unconfirmed report from Argentina.

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1993-06)**

93/133 **PUBLICATION...New CD-ROM on the identification of beetle larvae**

"Beetle Larvae of the World" is the title of a new CD-ROM (Compact Disk - Read only Memory) on interactive identification and information for families and subfamilies. The data base consists of 385 beetle groups or taxa coded for 180 characters. Identification is aided by hundreds of colour diagrams with the relevant features highlighted and for most groups habitus drawings are provided based on representatives from various parts of the world.
The prize of the data base is 240,- USD and can be ordered from (ISBN: 0 643 0 5506 1):

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Source: **EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1993-06)**