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EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/118 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By browsing through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included on the EPPO Alert List. The situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New geographical records**

Barley yellow dwarf luteovirus is reported for the first time from Tunisia. It was found in all surveyed regions: Beja, Bizerte, Cap-Bon, Jendouba, Le Kef, Siliana, Zaghuan (Makkouk *et al.*, 2001). **Present, in the major cereal-growing regions.**

During a survey carried out in Lebanon in 1999, *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected in sugar beet samples collected in the Bekaa valley (Choueiri *et al.*, 2000). **Present, in the Bekaa valley (major sugar beet-growing region).**

Diaporthe phaseolorum var. *caulivora* (Ascomycetes, Diaporthales), causing soybean stem canker, is reported for the first time from Argentina, at Oliveros, Santa Fe. In the fields where samples were collected, the disease incidence reached 76 % (Pioli *et al.*, 2001). **Present, found in 1999 near Santa Fe.**

The *Phytophthora* root rot disease of alder (formerly on the EPPO Alert List) was first found in Italy. Seedlings of *Alnus cordata* growing in a nursery in northern Toscana were found naturally infected by the *Phytophthora* species. The disease caused wilting and mortality (Santini *et al.*, 2001). **Present, found in one nursery in northern Toscana.**

Squash leaf curl begomovirus (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is reported for the first time in Saudi Arabia (Al-Shahwan *et al.*, 2000). **Present, no details.**

- **Detailed records**

Citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported for the first time from the western area of Palestinian West Bank; it was not found in the eastern part of West Bank (Jarrar *et al.*, 2000).

Ditylenchus dipsaci (EPPO A2 quarantine list) is reported from the Aegean region of Turkey on narcissus (Borazanci & Çinarli, 1996), and from the Province of Amasya in the Black Sea region on onion, *Allium cepa* (Mennan & Ecevit, 2001).



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A recent survey on the distribution of potato cyst nematodes (EPPO A2 quarantine pests) in England and Wales (GB), showed that *Globodera* species were present in 64 % of sampled sites. Of the populations found, 67% were pure *G. pallida*, 8 % were pure *G. rostochiensis* and 25 % contained both species. These results showed an increase in potato cyst nematodes incidence and a shift towards *G. pallida* as the dominant species (Minnis *et al.*, 2000).

Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found in 1999 and 2000 on peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) in Georgia, US (Wells *et al.*, 2001).

In 1993-1994, *Liriomyza trifolii* (Diptera, Agromyzidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) caused damage to protected tomato crops in the Province of Içel, Mediterranean region of Turkey (Ulubilir *et al.*, 1996).

Liriomyza trifolii (Diptera, Agromyzidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is present in the Ismailia Governorate in Egypt (Omar & Faris, 2000).

Meloidogyne chitwoodi (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was first found in Texas (US) on potatoes in October 2000. The paper also mentioned its presence in New Mexico (Szalanski *et al.*, 2001).

Mycosphaerella populorum (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) occurs in Kentucky, US. It was found in 2001-01, on two plantations of hybrid poplars ((*Populus trichocarpa* x *P. deltoides*) x *P. maximowiczii*) (Stanosz *et al.*, 2001).

A study on tospoviruses in Greece, showed that *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* occurs in the prefectures of Drama, Pieria (near Katerini) and Xanthi. *Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus* was not found (Chatzivassiliou *et al.*, 2001).

In Iran, severe leaf and stem necrosis was observed in potato fields of Firuzkuh (Tehran Province) during summer 1998. *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* was detected in affected potato crops. This is the first report of this virus on potato in Iran, although its presence was reported from ornamental crops in the Tehran Province (near Tehran and Absard) (Pourrahim *et al.*, 2001).

In 2000, *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has spread in Gard and Drôme (southeast of France), essentially on peach but also on apricot and plum (Breniaux, 2001).

Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) occurs in the State of New York, US (Heidenreich *et al.*, 2001)



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Recent surveys showed that bacterial leaf scorch of northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest), is widespread in New Jersey, USA (USDA/Forest Service Pest Alert).

- **New host plants**

Spathiphyllum is reported as a new natural host of *Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). Diseased plants were observed in a greenhouse in Toscana, Italy, in September 1999 (Materazzi & Triolo, 2001).

Source: Al-Shahwan, I.M.; Harrison, B.D.; Abdalla, O.A.; Al-Saleh, M.A. (2000) Detection of Squash leaf curl virus (SqLCV), Okra leaf curl virus and other geminiviruses in Saudi Arabia. **Arab and Near East Plant Protection Newsletter**, no. 31, p 34

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Mennan, S.; Ecevit, O. (2001) The first record of the dissemination of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* by seed in Turkey. **Phytopathology**, 91(6), S138.

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Pourrahim, R.; Farzadfar, S.; Moini, A.A.; Shahareen, N.; Ahoonmanesh, A. (2001) First report of Tomato spotted wilt virus on potatoes in Iran. **Plant Disease**, **85(4)**, p 442.

Santini, A.; Barzanti, G.P.; Capretti, P. (2001) A new *Phytophthora* root disease of alder in Italy. **Plant Disease**, **85(5)**, p 560.

Stanosz, G.R., Stanosz, J.C.; Rousseau, R.J. (2001) Hybrid poplar stem cankers caused by *Mycosphaerella populorum* in Kentucky, USA. **New Disease Reports**, vol 4. <http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/>

Szalanski, A.L.; Mullin, P.G.; Harris, T.S.; Powers, T.O. (2001) First report of Columbia root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*) in potato in Texas. **Plant Disease**, **85(4)**, p 442.

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USDA/Forest Service Pest Alert. Bacterial Leaf Scorch affects New Jersey State tree. <http://www.fs.fed.us/na/morgantown/fhp/palerts/leaf/leaf.htm>

Wells, L.; Culbreath, A.K.; Pappu, H.R. (2001) Impatiens necrotic spot in Georgia peanut. **Phytopathology**, **91(6)**, S94.

Additional key words: detailed records, new records,
new host plants

Computer codes: BNYVV0, BYDV00, CTV000,
DIAPPC, DITYDI, HETDPA, HETDRO, INSV00,
LIRITR, MELGCH, MYCOPP, PHYTCM, SLCV00,
TSWV00, XANTPR, XYLEFA, AR, EG, FR, GB, GR,
IL, IR, IT, LB, SA, TN,TR, US



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/119 Situation of several regulated pests in Israel

The NPPO of Israel (PPIS) has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current status of several regulated pests in its country.

Puccinia horiana (Basidiomycetes: Uredinales - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) - Following the interception in 1998 of this quarantine fungus in one nursery on chrysanthemum plants grown from imported plant propagation material, PPIS immediately initiated a delimiting survey and control program (RS 98/082). The pathogen was discovered at 8 production sites whose plants had originated from the infected nursery. Eradication proved successful, and ongoing surveys and detection tests have indicated no infection in the country since April 1999. The status of this pest in Israel can be described as: **Absent: eradicated.**

Pulvinaria psidii (Hemiptera: Homoptera: Coccidae) - This mealybug was recently identified for the first time in Israel on litchi and mango, in several locations, as well as on ornamental plants in scattered sites throughout the country. In well-tended and commercial fruit groves, however, infestation was found to be low. PPIS is considering this a regulated non-quarantine pest and has implemented the necessary phytosanitary measures to ensure pest freedom in certified fruit tree propagation material. The status of this new pest in Israel can be summarized as: **Present: at low prevalence.**

Liriomyza sativae (Diptera: Agromyzidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest)- Pursuant to RS 2001/005, PPIS had determined the status of this pest to be: **Present.**

Source: **NPPO of Israel, 2001-09.**

Additional key words: eradication, new record,
detailed record

Computer codes: LIRISA, PUCCHN, PULVPS, IL



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/120 First report of *Erwinia amylovora* in Slovenia

Erwinia amylovora (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is an A1 quarantine pest in Slovenia which had never been found, so far. Official and systematic surveys have been conducted since 1998. More than 600 monitoring points were checked for the presence of symptoms and approximately 60 host plants with or without suspect symptoms were tested every year. During this survey, the disease was found for first time in July 2001, at one location on an old pear tree showing visual symptoms. The bacterium was isolated on growing medium from a few samples collected from a single infected tree. Its identity was determined by laboratory analyses using immunofluorescence, pathogenicity and PCR tests. The identify of the pathogen was also confirmed by the Dutch Plant Protection Service's laboratory in Wageningen. Eradication measures have immediately been taken according to national legislation. The infected tree was destroyed even before the identification of bacterium was completed, and the survey was intensified with observations and sampling of all host plants within a radius of 5 km. Within a radius of 1000 m from the infected tree, 62 samples were collected and tested, and 2 positive samples were found corresponding to one apple and one pear tree. This lead to the immediate destruction of the apple and pear trees concerned. These infected fruit trees were all located in private gardens in the Northern part of Slovenia which is not an important fruit-tree production area. As the survey finishes on October 15 and no further infections have been found the current situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Slovenia can be described as "**Absent: found only at one location and eradicated.**"

Source: **NPPO of Slovenia, 2001-10.**

Additional key words: new record, eradication

Computer codes: ERWIAM, SI



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/121 Present situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Switzerland

The first outbreaks of fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora* – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) were discovered in Switzerland in 1989, in the eastern part of the country (Solothurn and Zürich cantons). Since then, the disease has spread in the eastern part of Switzerland and its incidence has increased. In 1999, isolated outbreaks were observed for the first time in the western part, in the cantons of Vaud, Jura, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Geneva and Ticino, mainly on ornamentals (*Cotoneaster salicifolius*) and also in a few commercial fruit orchards. 2000 was a very favourable year for the disease and severe attacks were noted in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, in particular in apple orchards in Thurgau. In the French-speaking part and Ticino, the disease has rapidly spread (65 communes were concerned), and only the Valais canton remained free from fireblight (Cazelles & Hasler, 2001). The present situation (as of mid-August 2001) is the following: in French-speaking Switzerland and Ticino only a few outbreaks were observed on ornamental plants (*Cotoneaster salicifolius*). 8 communes located in 3 cantons were concerned (1 in Neuchâtel, 1 in Ticino and 6 in Vaud). In this part of Switzerland, commercial orchards have not been found infected in 2001. The German-speaking part of Switzerland is more severely affected by fireblight. The numbers of infested communes per canton are the following: 11 in Aargau, 4 in Appenzell Innerrhoden, 20 in Appenzell Ausserrhoden, 7 in Bern, 2 in Basel, 20 in Luzern, 46 in St Gallen, 1 in Schaffhausen, 2 in Schwyz, 64 in Thurgau and 40 in Zürich. In the canton of Thurgau, approximately 30 orchards were found infected, and two of them showed high levels of infection. In the canton of St Gallen, among the six orchards concerned, two were severely infected. Infected fruit trees have been found in several cantons of the eastern part, as well as numerous infected plants of *Cotoneaster dammeri*. High infection levels have also been noted on *Crataegus*. Measures are being taken to prevent further spread of the disease. In a few communes, destruction of ornamental plants has been ordered. Prophylactic measures are being taken, and treatments (copper compounds) can be recommended in orchards where a high risk of infection is expected. Apparently, no fireblight has been reported from nurseries in 2001.

The situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Switzerland can be described as follows: **Present, mainly in the German-speaking part of the country, but isolated outbreaks have been found since 1999 in French-speaking cantons (except Valais) and in Ticino.**

Source: Cazelles, O.; Hasler, T. (2001) Progression du feu bactérien en Suisse en 2000. **Revue suisse de viticulture, arboriculture, horticulture**, **33(1)**, 17-21.

Site Web de la Station fédérale de recherches en production végétale, RAC, Changins, CH-1260 Nyon 1. Inspectorat phytosanitaire. Feu bactérien.
http://www.admin.ch/sar/scripts/get.pl?rac+recherches/pv/phytosan8_f.html+0+60

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ERWIAM, CH



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/122 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* occurs in Crete (GR)

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected for the first time in 1997 in the Lasithi plateau in Crete (GR). The bacterium was isolated from infected potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* cvs. Spunta and Kennebec) showing visible symptoms, and the identity of the bacterium was confirmed according to EU Directive 93/85/EEC. In 1997 and 1998, a survey confirmed the presence and the distribution of the bacterium in the Lasithi and Heraklion provinces. In 1998, the bacterium was detected in 99 out of 459 tested samples (21%) from Lasithi plateau, and in 18 out of 155 samples (6%) from different fields in Heraklion province. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the presence of ring rot in Crete, and will enquire on the present status of the disease in Greece.

Source: Goumas, D.E.; Chatzaki, A.K.; Troulakis, J.; Louskas, K.; Giannoulis, J. (2001). The ring rot disease of potato caused by *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*. Present status in Crete. Abstract of a paper presented at the 9th Hellenic Phytopathological Congress, Athens, Greece, 1998-10-20/22.
Phytopathologia Mediterranea, 40(1), p 75.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBSE, GR

2001/123 Situation of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Russia

In the 1980s, in the publications of the All-Russian Institute of Phytopathology, there were reports indicating the possible presence of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in several regions of Russia (northwest chernozem region (Kaliningrad, Moscow and Voronej), Krasnodar territory, Far East, Urals and Siberia).

Today, however, the presence of *R. solanacearum* has not been confirmed in these regions. In 1999, a single case was confirmed in the region of Leningrad in one small plot of 0.06 ha of potato cultivar Sante. However, it is noted that a country-wide monitoring programme is needed to ascertain the present situation of *R. solanacearum* in Russia.

Source: Sudarikova, S.V.; Shneyder, E.Y. (2000) Brown rot of potato.
Zashchita i Karantin Rastenii, no. 12, 28-29.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PSDMSO, RU



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/124 Other reports of *Ralstonia solanacearum* on *Pelargonium*

Following the previous report of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 on *Pelargonium zonale* imported into Germany from Kenya (see EPPO RS 2001/106), the EPPO Secretariat looked for more information and found some other incidents.

In the Netherlands, the PD Newsletter of January 2001 mentioned the occurrence of brown rot on *Pelargonium*. All infected plants were destroyed.

In Belgium, two firms producing *Pelargonium* were found infected by *Ralstonia solanacearum* in 2000. They had imported cuttings from the Netherlands. All suspect plants were destroyed (Annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2000 on Internet).

Interestingly, there is also a report from Wisconsin (US) which mentions the identification of *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 on two varieties of *Pelargonium* in 1999. A similar bacterial isolate has also been found in South Dakota. When inoculated, the isolates from Wisconsin and South Dakota produced typical wilt symptoms to both geranium and potato plants. It is noted that previously, *R. solanacearum* race 1 biovar 1 was the predominant race/biovar reported on glasshouse-grown ornamentals in the USA (Williamson *et al.*, 2001).

In 1999, losses in *Pelargonium* crops due to *R. solanacearum* were reported for the first time from Pennsylvania (US), but not data is given on the race/biovar found (NAPIS web site).

Note: It seems that the risk of moving *R. solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 on host plants other than Solanaceae, and in particular on pelargonium, may need to be re-assessed.

Source: **Belgian Ministry of Agriculture Web site.**

DG4 – Rapport d'activités. La Qualité des Matières premières et du Secteur Végétal. 2000.
http://cmlag.fgov.be/fr/rap/rapport_fr.html

NAPIS Web site.

Pennsylvania Plant Pest Report of 1999-05-14. Alert-Southern bacterial wilt on geraniums.
<http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/states/pa/penpag99/99051704.txt>

Dutch Ministry of Agriculture Web site.

Nieuwsbrief PD, no. 1, January 2001. Onderzoek naar bruinrot in Pelargonium.
<http://www.minlnv.nl/pd/nwsbrf/>

Williamson, L.; Nakaho, K.; Allen, C.; Hudelson, B.; (2001) *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3, biovar 2 isolated from geranium in Wisconsin.

Phytopathology, 91(6), S95.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: PSDMSO, BE, NL, US



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/125 Studies on the host range of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2

Studies on the host range of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) were carried out in the UK and in Nepal. Common agricultural weeds and crops which grow in the high hills of Nepal were examined after artificial inoculation and under natural conditions to determine whether they could act as host plants. Results of artificial inoculation studies indicated that the bacterium could infect and multiply in the weeds *Drymaria cordata*, *Polygonum capitata* (both summer weeds), *Cerastium glomeratum*, *Stellaria media* (both winter weeds) and in the crop *Brassica juncea* (mustard). When sampled 3 months after harvest of a wilted potato crop, bacterial populations could be recovered from root extracts of naturally growing *D. cordata* plants (in 75 % of the plants), as well as in *P. capitata* (in 25 % of the plants). When artificially inoculated, *B. juncea* developed wilt symptoms. However, in natural conditions, when planted into heavily infested plots, no infection could be found. The authors concluded that the role of non-solanaceous summer weeds in the persistence of the bacterium in the environment may have been previously underestimated and that further studies are needed.

Source: Pradhanang, P.M.; Elphinstone, J.G.; Fox, R.T.V. (2000) Identification of crop and weed hosts of *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2 in the hills of Nepal.
Plant Pathology, 19(4), 403-413.

Additional key words: host plants

Computer codes: PSDMSO



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/126 *Erwinia chrysanthemi* causes sudden decline of date palm in Saudi Arabia

In Saudi Arabia, since spring 1995, a new and serious disease of date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) has been observed in the Al Qassim region (Central Saudi Arabia). The disease, called 'sudden decline', starts with the appearance of a wilted young spear (unopened leaf) which is rapidly followed (within 2 weeks) by the death of the whole tree. Within one more week, suckers are also killed. Usually, the disease attacks only a few trees in an orchard and especially affects young plantations (3-7 year old trees). On diseased trees, massive amounts of slime are observed in the heart and a bacterium could be isolated. Biological and physiological tests of the isolated bacterium suggested that it is a form of *Erwinia chrysanthemi* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). The pathogenicity of the isolated bacterium was confirmed by artificial inoculation to date palm seedlings. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the occurrence of *E. chrysanthemi* in Saudi Arabia, nor on its pathogenicity to date palm.

Source: Abdalla, M.Y. (2001) Sudden decline of date palm trees caused by *Erwinia chrysanthemi*.
Plant Disease, 85(1), 24-26.

Additional key words: new record, new host plant

Computer codes: ERWICH, SA

2001/127 *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* found again in Finland

The NPPO of Finland has informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* (TSWV - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found again in July 2001 on Gerbera pot plants at one nursery. The virus had been previously found at the same nursery in May 2001 on New Guinea Impatiens (see EPPO RS 2001/086). It is considered that the most likely source of introduction of TSWV was the previous infection at the nursery. All infested pot plants were destroyed. The situation of *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* in Finland can be described as follows: **Present, found only at 1 production site of pot plants, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Finland, 2001-07

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: TSWV00, FI



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/128 Situation of pepino mosaic potexvirus in Germany

Within the framework of the official monitoring according to Article 4 of Commission Decision 2001/536/EC (Temporary measures against the introduction and spread of Pepino mosaic virus), *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List) was found in leaves and fruit of tomato in a small glasshouse in Hamburg. The origin of the infection is not known. It may however not be excluded that the pest was introduced with tomato fruits that the company had supplied for local marketing from another origin. Eradication measures have been taken. This is the third record of an outbreak of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in tomato-growing companies in Germany (1999 in Hessen, 2000 in Thüringen - see EPPO RS 2000/171). Eradication measures have been effective only in the first case, in Hessen. Consequently, *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* is known to occur in Germany at two locations, under protected cultivation.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Germany can be described as follows: **Present, only at 2 premises (in Thüringen and Schleswig-Holstein) under protected cultivation. Transient: actionable, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2001-10.**

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, DE



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/129 *Tecia solanivora* introduced into Islas Canarias, Spain

Tecia solanivora (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae – EPPO Alert List) is a serious pest of potato whose larvae feed exclusively on tubers in the field and in stores. It is currently spreading in Central and South America, and was recently introduced into Islas Canarias, Spain. In June 1999; severe outbreaks of a potato tuber moth were noted in the north of Tenerife which is the main potato-growing region of the island. In March 2000, the pest was identified as *Tecia solanivora*. Since summer 2000, a survey has been set up and pheromone traps have been placed in potato fields and stores on the island of Tenerife. In the field, the number of affected ‘municipios’ has increased, but the south of Tenerife island remains free from the pest. In February 2001, results of trapping in potato stores showed that on the 21 sites studied only 3 were free of *T. solanivora*, in the majority of potato stores male captures ranged from 1 to 15 per week, and in 2 stores high populations levels were found with 15 to 50 males caught per week. Pheromone traps were also placed in other islands. So far, no males have been caught in the fields of the main potato-growing regions of the other islands, but captures were made in ware potato stores in La Gomera, Lanzarote and Gran Canaria. Spanish local newspapers report that in 2001, it was estimated that in the north of Tenerife, potato production was reduced by 50% because of *T. solanivora* and a severe drought, leading to economic losses of at least 150 millions pesetas (about 900,000 EUR). The situation is considered serious and discussions are reported in the newspapers about financial compensation for growers. To avoid any further spread of *T. solanivora*, information campaigns for the growers describing the pest and control methods are being carried out, surveys are being intensified in potato fields and stores with pheromone traps, a prohibition to use ware potato tubers from infested areas as seed potatoes is being enforced. It is thought that this pest was introduced illegally with potatoes from Venezuela, Colombia or Ecuador. This is the first report of *T. solanivora* in Europe. The situation of *T. solanivora* in Spain can be described as follows: **Present, only in the Islas Canarias (north of Tenerife both in the fields and stores - found only in potato stores in La Gomera, Gran Canaria, Lanzarote).**

Source: INTERNET

La plaga que arrasa los cultivos de papas tinerfeñas amenaza con invadir Gran Canaria. **La Provincia, 03 Junio 2001.**

<http://www.editorialprensacanaria.es/periodicos/1/2001-06-03/articulo2999.html>

El precio de la papa se dispara y sube 23 pesetas el kilo en un año en las Islas.

La Provincia, 16 Mayo 2001.

<http://www.editorialprensacanaria.es/periodicos/1/2001-05-16/articulo2266.html>

Sequía y plagas reducirán a la mitad la producción de papa local este año.

El Día Tenerife, 16 Agosto 2001.

<http://www.eldia.es/2001-08-16/tenerife/tenerife3.htm>

Short report of the EU Standing Committee on Plant Health of 2001-02-26/27.

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/rc/scph/rap29_en.html

NPPO of Spain, 2001-10.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: SCRSSO, ES



EPPO Reporting Service

2001/130 Additions to the EPPO Alert List: *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* and *Aulacaspis yasumatsui*

The NPPO of France suggested that the following two species could be usefully added to the EPPO Alert List: *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* and *Aulacaspis yasumatsui*. The thrips species *N. samayunkur* is a pest of marigold (*Tagetes* spp.) which has recently been introduced into the south of France, constituting a first record for Europe. The scale *Aulacaspis yasumatsui* is a pest of cycads which came to the attention of the French NPPO because of its recent introduction into Florida (US), and the damage it is currently causing there.

Neohydatothrips samayunkur (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

Why	In September 2000, thrips were collected on an outdoor crop of marigold (<i>Tagetes</i> sp.) in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, in France. The pest was identified by the INRA of Antibes as <i>Neohydatothrips samayunkur</i> which is a new species for Europe and France.
Where	North America: Mexico, USA (Florida and Hawaii). Central and South America: Brazil (found for the first time in 1999), Costa Rica, El Salvador. Asia: Japan, Sri Lanka Oceania: Australia. Africa: Kenya (pers. comm. between Mound and INRA, 2000-12). EPPO region: recently found in the south of France. The origin of the populations observed in the south of France is not known for the moment.
On which plants	<i>Tagetes</i> genus only (<i>Tagetes patula</i> , <i>T. erecta</i>).
Damage	In France, the first symptoms were noticed 3 years ago on a crop of <i>Tagetes patula</i> in self-production (since 6-7 years, seeds had been collected and used from one year to another). Damage was observed at the end of summer. Infested plants showed discoloration, deformation and finally drying of the upper leaves. Flowers turn greenish yellow. Plant growth was reduced. In Brazil (Montero <i>et al.</i> , 1999), it was observed that seedlings of <i>Tagetes patula</i> as well as the growth of plants were disturbed by this thrips species.
Pathway	The pest is likely to be moved through imports of <i>Tagetes</i> spp. plants for planting coming from infested countries. Specimens were intercepted in California on grasses in 1965 (Nakahara, 1999), and some other host plants (certainly fortuitous) are sometimes mentioned.
Possible risks	<i>Tagetes</i> species are widely used as bedding plants in the EPPO region and can also be grown for the production of essential oil. Thrips species are difficult to detect on consignments and their control is difficult in practice. Although the origin of the introduction into the south of France is not known, it shows that there are pathways for it, and also that the pest is able to survive there. More data is needed on the other 'host plants' which could carry it, as well on its biology to assess where it could establish in Europe. It seems that it could present a risk for the outdoor <i>Tagetes</i> crops in Southern Europe and <i>Tagetes</i> grown under protected conditions in the whole region.
Source(s)	Monteiro R.M., Zawadneak M.A.C. & Mound L.A. 1999. <i>Neohydatothrips samayunkur</i> Kudo (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) infesting marigold (<i>Tagetes patula</i> , Compositae) in Brazil. <i>Anais da Sociedade Entomologica do Brasil</i> 28: 323-326. Nakahara, S. 1999. Validation of <i>Neohydatothrips samayunkur</i> (Kudo) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) for a thrips damaging marigolds (<i>Tagetes</i> spp.). <i>Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington</i> 101(2): 458-459.

EPPO RS 2001/130
Panel review date

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Entry date 2001-08



EPPO Reporting Service

Aulacaspis yasumatsui (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) – Cycad aulacaspis

Why	<i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i> came to our attention because of its recent introduction and spread in Florida (US). In Florida, it was first described in 1996, although it is suspected that it has been introduced in 1992 by an expedition funded by a botanical garden.
Where	Asia: southeast Asia (recorded in Hong Kong (China), Thailand, but probably present in other countries). North America: USA. Florida: first found in Miami in 1996, then spread to many other counties (as of 2000: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hendry, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Nassau, Okaloosa, Orange, Palm Beach, Polk, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, Suwanee). First found in 1998 in Hawaii (probably introduced from Florida). Caribbean: Cayman Islands.
On which plants	Exclusively cycads in the following genera : <i>Cycas</i> (Cycadaceae –preferred genera among cycads), <i>Dioon</i> , <i>Encephalartos</i> , <i>Microcycas</i> (Zamiaceae) and <i>Stangeria</i> (Stangeriaceae).
Damage	Infestation usually start on the underside of the leaflets. Damage initially appears as chlorotic spots. As infestation increases, scales infest the upper surfaces of the leaflets, then petioles and trunks. Highly infested cycads are almost completely coated with a white crust. A particular feature is that <i>A. yasumatsui</i> can infest cycad roots. Males and females have been observed on roots of containerized and planted cycads (up to 60 cm deep in the soil). Without control by natural enemies, this species is highly damaging for cycads and often lethal. In addition to direct injury, scales are remarkably persistent, and dead scales disfigure the plants for a very long time.
Pathway	<i>A. yasumatsui</i> could be introduced through the import of cycad plants from infested countries. <i>A. yasumatsui</i> has a high potential to spread to new areas via plant movements because one or few fecund females hidden between leaf bases, fibrous stems or roots can easily escape detection. Spread over short distances is ensured by wind dispersal of crawlers. <i>A. yasumatsui</i> could also be dispersed by people, animals, birds, larger insects...
Possible risks	Cycads are valuable ornamentals plants in the EPPO region. <i>A. yasumatsui</i> presents a risk for cycads grown under glass for the whole region, and in gardens for countries of the Mediterranean basin where they are outdoor ornamental plants. In addition, it could threaten the survival of several rare and already endangered species conserved in botanical collections.
Source(s)	Broome, T. The Asian cycad scale. Palm & Cycad Societies of Florida, Inc. http://www.plantapalm.com/vce/horticulture/asiancycadscale.htm Hamon, A. Cycad aulacaspis scale, <i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i> - http://doacs.state.fl.us/~pi/enpp/ento/aulacaspis.html Heu, R.A.; Chun, M.E. Sago Palm Scale – New Pest Advisory no. 99-01 – State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture. http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/npa.htm Howard, F.W., Hamon, A., McLaughlin, M., Weissling, T., Yang, S-L. 1999. <i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i> (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Diaspididae), a scale insect pest of cycads recently introduced into Florida. Florida Entomologist 82 (1): 14-27. Takagi, S. 1977. A new species of Aulacaspis associated with cycad in Thailand (Homoptera: Coccoidea). Insecta Matsumurana New series 11: 63-72. Weissling, T.J., Howard, F.W., Hamon, A. - Featured Creatures. Cycad Aulacaspis scale. http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu/orn/palms/cycad_scale.htm

EPPO RS 2001/130
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Source: NPPO of France, 2000-08

Additional key words: EPPO Alert List

Computer codes: AULSYA, NHDTSP



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/131 *Trogoderma granarium* no longer occurs in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of *Trogoderma granarium* (Coleoptera: Dermestidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) on its territory. Old records mentioned the presence of the insect with a limited distribution, only in stores. However, in 1996 an official monitoring programme was carried out at storage companies in all parts of Austria, and *T. granarium* was not found. Since that time, the pest has not been found. The Austrian NPPO officially declares that *T. granarium* does not occur in Austria. The situation of *T. granarium* in Austria can be described as follows: **Absent, found in the past but since 1996 no longer found.**

Source: NPPO of Austria, 2001-10

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: TROGGA, AT

2001/132 *Sternochetus mangiferae* is not present in China

Quarantine Pests for Europe indicates that *Sternochetus mangiferae* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae – EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is possibly present in China (unconfirmed) and present in Hong Kong. According to recent information, the record in Hong Kong is an interception and it also appears that the source of the unconfirmed record in China cannot be traced, so it should be considered erroneous. Accordingly, the situation in China and in China (Hong Kong) will be corrected to: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Source: CABI, 2001-06.

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: CRYPMA, CN



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/133 Outbreak of a potential pest in Germany: *Crenidorsum aroidephagus*

In 2000, in Berlin, an unusual whitefly species was recorded in the glasshouses of the Botanical Garden of Tierpark Friedrichsfelde, and of the Zoological Garden. It was recently described as a new species *Crenidorsum aroidephagus* (Sternorrhyncha, Aleyrodidae) by Martin *et al.* (2001). The plants have not been shown to be damaged by the infestation. Because of the public access to the glasshouses, the pest is being biologically controlled. *C. aroidephagus* is known to occur in Central and South America, southern USA, Pacific Region and Madeira (PT). Until now, only plants of Araceae have been found infested by *C. aroidephagus*.

The situation of *C. aroidephagus* in Germany can be described as follows: **Present: under protected conditions in a botanical/zoological garden (Berlin), under biological control.**

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2001-10.**

Martin, J.H.; Aguiar, A.M.F.; Baufeld, P. (2001) *Crenidorsum aroidephagus* Martin & Aguiar sp. nov. (Sternorrhyncha: Aleyrodidae), a New World whitefly species now colonising cultivated Araceae in Europe, Macaronesia and the Pacific Region.

Zootaxa, 4:1-8.

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: DE

2001/134 Additions to the EPPO A1 quarantine list

At its last session in 2001-09-08/19, the Council of EPPO has agreed the following additions to the EPPO A1 list:

Epitrix cucumeris

Phaeoramularia angolensis

Rhizoecus hibisci

No other modifications were proposed.

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, 2001-09**