



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN  
PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO

## *Reporting*

### *Service*

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# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/155      *Bactrocera zonata* does not occur in Syria

The NPPO of Syria has confirmed that *Bactrocera zonata* (EPPO A1 quarantine list) does not occur in Syria and that a suitable trapping network is in place.

**Source:** Personal communication with Dr K. Alrouechdi, FAO/SNEA - Tunis, 2002-09-19.

**Additional key words:** absence

**Computer codes:** DACUZO, SY

## 2002/156      *Verticillium albo-atrum* does not occur in Israel

The NPPO of Israel has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Verticillium albo-atrum* does not occur in Israel. Expert mycologists consider that past records from the 1950s are invalid and were based on a misidentification with *Verticillium dahliae* (non-hop strain), another species which occurs in Israel. All subsequent records of verticillium wilt in Israel refer exclusively to *V. dahliae*. The situation of *V. albo-atrum* in Israel can be described as follows: **Absent, pest record invalid.**

**Source:** NPPO of Israel, 2002-09

**Additional key words:** misidentification, absence

**Computer codes:** VERTAA, IL

## 2002/157      Eradication of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* in Finland

In 1997, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in one glasshouse in Finland on *Dendranthema* (see EPPO RS 97/181). Eradication is known to have been successful. The situation of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* in Finland can be described as follows: **Absent, eradicated.**

**Source:** NPPO of Finland, 2002-09

**Additional key words:** eradication

**Computer codes:** LIRIHU, FI



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/158      First report of European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma in Slovenia

The NPPO of Slovenia has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the situation of European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma (EU Annex I/A2, as Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma) in Slovenia. In 1999, severe symptoms of leptonecrosis were observed in peach and apricot trees in the submediterranean region in the western part of Slovenia (Nova Gorica). In 2000, a European stone fruit yellows caused by phytoplasmas belonging to apple proliferation group (16SrX) was confirmed by laboratory testing using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), nested PCR and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analyses. These sensitive and specific molecular methods were introduced for the routine detection of European stone fruit yellows at the official testing laboratory.

At the same time, the presence of a vector, *Cacopsylla pruni*, was observed in the ESFY-infected areas. This vector was tested in the laboratory and found positive for European stone fruit yellows. Recently, a progression of European stone fruit yellows in Slovenia was reported, based on visual assessments of symptoms. The disease can spread by infested *Cacopsylla pruni* and infected plants for planting, especially where sensitive cultivars of stone fruit are grown. The presence of European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma was confirmed by laboratory testing of apricot, peach and plum trees from different regions in Slovenia (Primorska, Kras, Maribor). European stone fruit yellows is listed as Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma on the A2 quarantine list, and infected areas are subject to official control. A systematic delimiting survey is planned in 2003. Visual inspections of stone fruit growing areas will be combined with laboratory testing and followed by the destruction of infected trees, spraying of vectors and avoiding of planting of sensitive stone fruit cultivars. Control of nursery stock material and imported material by visual inspection and laboratory testing is part of official control. The situation of European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma in Slovenia can be described as follows: **Present: confirmed in some parts of Slovenia where host crops are grown.**

**Source:**            NPPO of Slovenia, 2002-09

**Additional key words:** detailed record, new record

**Computer codes:** ESFY, PHYP16, SI



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/159      Details on the situation of several quarantine pests in Hungary in 2001

The NPPO of Hungary has communicated the following information to the EPPO Secretariat on the situation of EPPO quarantine pests in Hungary. This updates the previous report (EPPO RS 2001/083).

- ! *Cryphonectria parasitica* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): occurred on 5 sites (58 ha) on *Castanea* and *Quercus*. The infested area did not increase. Sites for the production of propagating material are free from the pest. Infected areas are subject to regular phytosanitary inspections. **Present, only in 5 sites.**
- ! *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): as reported in EPPO RS 2002/01, the pest continues to spread towards the north. During surveys for root damage conducted in 2001 in ten counties of the country, mainly in monoculture of maize, damage was observed on 10311 ha in counties Baranya, Bács-Kiskun and Csongrád. Infected areas are placed under official control.
- ! *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): was found in 12 counties on 2045,25 ha of orchards and 3000 ha of private gardens. Infected areas are placed under official control. **Present: in 12 counties.**
- ! *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): infested soil and crops were found on 495.58 ha of isolated areas, which were placed under official control. **Present, only on 495.58 ha of isolated areas.**
- ! *Globodera pallida* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): as reported in EPPO RS 2002/141, found in fields of 5 growers at 3 locations of the county of Pest (Alsónémedi, Bugyi, Nyársapát), corresponding in total to an infested area of 8 ha. Infected places were placed under official control. **Present: only at 3 locations in county Pest.**
- ! *Helicoverpa armigera* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): found on maize and *Capsicum* on 701.5 ha. Infected areas are subject to regular phytosanitary inspections. **Present, limited distribution.**
- ! *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): 38.5 ha of seed potatoes and 74.2 ha of ware potatoes were found infested in 3 localities (Kisújszálás, Dunaegyháza, Hajdúszoboszló). The pest was not recorded on other crops. Infected areas were placed under official control. **Present, only in 3 localities.**
- ! *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): as already reported in EPPO RS 2001/102, this pest was found in 2001 in Hungary. It is present in 1 county (Csongrád) at 7 places (16.24 ha) in glasshouses. Infected areas were placed under official control. **Present, only in 1 county at 7 places.**
- ! *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* (A2 quarantine pest): spot occurrence was observed at 1 farm on tomato. **Present, few reports.**



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! *Viteus vitifoliae* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): found in 22 farms on European grapevine, in 165 farms on grapevine rootstock. Infected areas are subject to regular phytosanitary inspections. **Present, limited distribution.**

**Source:** NPPO of Hungary, 2002-09

**Additional key words:** detailed records, new record

**Computer codes:** CORBMI, DIABVI, ENDOPA, ERWIAM, HELIAR, HETDPA, HETDRO, LIRIHU, PSDMS3, VITEVI, HU

## 2002/160      First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Spain

In February 2002, surveys for *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert list) were conducted in several nurseries in Mallorca (Islas Baleares, Spain) on rhododendron. Two consignments of rhododendron pot plants from Palma and Santa Maria del Camí showing symptoms of twig blight and necrotic spot on leaf tips and margins were found. *P. ramorum* was isolated and identified. The mating type was identified as being A1. This is the first report of *P. ramorum* in Spain.

**Source:** Moralejo, E. (2002) First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* on Rhododendron sp. in Spain. **Plant Disease 86(9), 1052.**

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PHYTRA, DE

## 2002/161      First report of *Phytophthora quercina* in Austria

*Phytophthora quercina* (EPPO Alert list) was isolated from mature oak trees of several species (*Quercus robur*, *Quercus petraea*, *Quercus pubescens*) in the eastern part of Austria during surveys in 1999-2000. Soil samples including necrotic fine roots were collected and leaf baits were used to study the presence of *Phytophthora* species. *P. quercina* was the most common species and was found in 11 of 35 sites. Other *Phytophthora* spp. included *P. citricola*, *P. syringae*, *P. gonapodyides*, *P. europaea*. The authors conclude that these results suggest that *P. quercina* is widely distributed in oak forests in Austria and may play an important role in oak decline in certain oak ecosystems in Austria.

**Source:** Balcý, Y.; Halmschlager, E. (2002) First report of *Phytophthora quercina* from oak forests in Austria.

**New Disease Reports, volume 6, August 2002 – January 2003.**

<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2003/2002-28.htm>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PHYTQU, AT



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

**2002/162**      Epidemic of *Plasmopara halstedii* on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* in Hungary

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (candidate EPPO quarantine pest) was introduced into Hungary at the beginning of the 20th century and had become an important weed species in Hungary by the end of the century. Studies on potential natural control of *A. artemisiifolia* in 1996 identified 6 pathogens, including *Plasmopara halstedii* (causing downy mildew of sunflower), which occurred sporadically on *A. artemisiifolia* without causing severe damage. During autumn 2001, an epidemic disease was observed on *A. artemisiifolia* in large areas of central Hungary. Symptoms were angular, light green lesions with a white cover of sporangia on the lower leaf surface, becoming necrotic. *P. halstedii* was identified as the causal agent of this epidemic, and was sometimes found in combination with *Albugo tragopogonis*. Incidence of downy mildew infection was 12-40%, but could reach 95-100%. Mass mortality of *A. artemisiifolia* was observed. This epidemic might be due to unusually high precipitation in September and warm temperatures in October 2001. This is the first record of an epidemic of *P. halstedii* on *A. artemisiifolia* in Hungary and in Europe.

**Source:**            Vajna, L. (2002) Downy mildew epidemic on common ragweed in Hungary caused by *Plasmopara halstedii*  
**New Disease Reports, volume 6, August 2002 – January 2003.**  
<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2003/2002-22.htm>

**Additional key words:** natural enemies, invasive plant

**Computer codes:** AMBEL, HU



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 2002/163      Survey on soybean viruses in Iran

A survey was conducted in five main soybean-producing provinces of Iran (Golestan, Mazandaran, Ardebil, Lorestan and Khuzestan) in 1999-2000 to study the presence of soybean viruses. 3110 leaf samples were collected from 80 soybean fields, and tested for the presence of 13 viruses: *Alfalfa mosaic alfamovirus* (AMV), *Bean common mosaic potyvirus* (BCMV), *Bean yellow mosaic potyvirus* (BYMV), *Blackeye cowpea mosaic virus* (BICMV), *Cucumber mosaic cucumovirus* (CMV), *Pea enation mosaic enamovirus-1* (PEMV-1), *Peanut mottle potyvirus* (PeMoV), *Soybean mosaic potyvirus* (SMV), *Tobacco mosaic tobamovirus* (TMV), *Tobacco ringspot nepovirus* (TRSV) (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* (ToRSV) (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* (TSWV) (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) and *Tobacco streak ilarvirus* (TSV). All viruses were found\*. The overall virus incidence was 15.4%. SMV, TSV, TRSV, ToRSV and TSWV had previously been recorded in soybean in Iran and AMV, BCMV, BYMV, CMV, PEMV-1 and PeMoV on other hosts. The authors note that this is the first report of naturally occurring infections of 8 viruses in soybean fields in Iran: AMV, BCMV, BICMV, BYMV, CMV, PEMV-1, PeMoV and TMV.

\*New data according to the EPPO Secretariat: *Tomato ringspot nepovirus*, *Bean yellow mosaic potyvirus*, *Cucumber mosaic cucumovirus* and *Tobacco streak ilarvirus* in Iran. *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) on soybean in Iran.

**Source:** Golnaraghi, A.R.; Shahraeen, N.; Pourrahim, R.; Farzadfar, S.; Ghasemi, A. (2002) First report of natural occurrence of eight viruses affecting soybeans in Iran.

**New Disease Reports, volume 6, January 2002 - July 2002**

<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/july2002/2002-7.htm>

**Additional key words:** new records, detailed records

**Computer codes:** AMV, CMV, BYMV, BCMV, BICMV, PeMoV, SMV, TMV, TSWV, TRSV, TSV, ToRSV, PEMV-1, IR



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/164      New finding of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in France

In France, *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in 1999 in two tomato fields in the south-east (departments of Gard and Bouches-du-Rhône). Eradication measures were applied and eradication was confirmed in 2000 (see EPPO RS 2000/094 and 2000/168). In July 2002, *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* was detected in tomatoes grown under plastic tunnels in the municipality of Eygalières (Bouches-du-Rhône). Tomato plants in the infested tunnels were destroyed. An area of compulsory control was defined around the infested place. Surveys conducted in other plastic tunnels of the production site concerned, and in nearby farms, were all negative. It is suspected that the infection might have originated from infected tomato plants imported from Spain. Monitoring will continue. A decree on compulsory control of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus*, *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus* (EPPO Alert List), *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* (EPPO Alert List), *Tomato infectious chlorosis crinivirus* (EPPO Alert List) and *Cucumber vein yellowing ipomovirus* (EPPO Alert List) is in force in France since July 2002.

**Source:** Anon. (2002) Où l'on reparle du TYLCV sur tomate. Phytoma no. 533, p. 5.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** TYLCV, FR

## 2002/165      Findings of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland

The NPPO of Finland has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the finding of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland. In June-September 2002, the pest was found in 55 farms producing potato and in 269 home gardens. Measures have been taken to destroy the pest. A heavy storm at the beginning of June is thought to be the source of introduction. This storm developed in the eastern part of Estonia, where *L. decemlineata* occurs, and passed over the south-east and east of Finland, where the pest was later found. It is thought that some beetles may overwinter in 2002-2003 in the South-East and East of Finland.

**Source:** NPPO of Finland, 2002-10

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** LEPTDE, FI





# EPPO *Reporting Service*

**2002/166**      Further details on *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 on *Pelargonium* in the United States

EPPO RS 2001/124 and 2002/115 reported on findings of *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in the US in 1999, in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and South Dakota. Further data is now available. In Wisconsin, *R. solanacearum* was isolated in spring 1999 on *Pelargonium* plants imported from Guatemala and grown in glasshouses. Tests were later carried out on several strains of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (including *Pelargonium* strains from Wisconsin, South Dakota and New Jersey) to determine biovar and race. Results showed that these three isolates belonged to biovar 2, race 3. Furthermore, pathogenicity tests were carried out and demonstrated that these *Pelargonium* strains were also highly pathogenic to potato and tomato. The authors also mention that *Solanum dulcamara* (weed host of *R. solanacearum*) occurs in north-eastern United States. They express concern about the possible movement of *R. solanacearum* from glasshouse-grown *Pelargonium* to field potatoes.

**Note:** the record of *R. solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 in New Jersey is new for the EPPO Secretariat.

**Source:** Williamson, L.; Nakaho, K.; Hudelson, B.; Allen C. (2002) *Ralstonia solanacearum* Race 3, Biovar 2 strains isolated from geranium are pathogenic to potato. *Plant Disease*, 86(9) 987, 991.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PSDMS3, US



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/167      Detections of plant diseases in Greece from 1981 to 1990

The laboratories of the Benaki Phytopathological Institute carry out identification of pathogens on plant samples sent by extension services, agricultural cooperatives, farmers or individuals, or collected by scientists. Diseases (including pathogens, nutrient deficiencies etc.) identified in 1981-1990 were listed. The EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following detailed records on several EPPO A2 quarantine pests. Note that these records may not necessarily reflect the present situation of these pests in Greece. Regions are indicated in bold followed, between brackets, by lower subdivisions (mostly municipalities and/or prefectures).

Apple mosaic ilarvirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest on Rubus) (found on rose): Polidrosso Attiki.

Apple proliferation phytoplasma (found on apple): **Attiki** (Avlona); **Ditiki Makedonia** (Kastoria) , **Peloponnisos** (Artemissio Arkadia, Daras Arkadia, Korinthos, Mana Korinthia, Tripoli Arkadia), **Thessalia** (Agia Larissa).

Apricot chlorotic leaf roll phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest as European stonefruit yellows phytoplasma) (found on apricot, peach, plum): **Ditiki Makedonia** (Tsotili Kozani); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Kouloura Imathia); **Peloponnisos** (Mikros Valtos Korinthia).

Erwinia amylovora (found on pear, apple, loquat, wild pear) (previously known for EPPO as being of limited distribution): **Anatoliki Makedonia kai thraki** (Drama); **Attiki** (Agios Stefanos); **Cyprus**; **Ditiki Ellada** (Agrinio Etoloakarnania, Ahaia, Amaliada Iliia, Komboti Etoloakarnania, Messologi, Patra); **Ditiki Makedonia** (Ambelokipi Kastoria, Amohori Florina, Flambouro Florina, Perasma Florina); **Ionio** (Kefalonia, Zakynthos); **Ipiros** (Ftelia Arta); **Kentriki Ellada** (Kastania Evritania); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Akrolimni Pela, Arseni Pela, Essovalta Pela, Halkidiki, Kariotissa Pela, Naoussa Imathia, Veria); **Kriti** (Ierapetra Lassithi, Oropedio Lassithi, Rethimno); **Notio Egeo** (Kithnos, Meriha Kithnos, Naoussa Paros); **Peloponnisos** (Arkadia, Dimena Argolida, Korinthos, Leheo Korinthia, Milia Arkadia, Tripoli, Xilokastro Korinthia); **Thessalia** (Agia Larissa, Karditsa, Paleoklissio Karditsa, Trikala, Xinoneri Karditsa); **Vorio Egeo** (Ahladeri, Lesvos).

Plum pox potyvirus (found on apricot, damson, peach, plum) (already known as being widespread in Greece): **Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraci** (Folea Kavala); **Attiki** (Agia Paraskevi, Ano Voula, Halandri, Holargos, Kefalari, Kifissia, Markopoulo, Maroussi, Melissa, Neo Iraklio, Oropos, Politia, Rafina, Trizinia); **Ditiki Ellada** (Amaliada Iliia); **Ditiki Makedonia** (Tsotili Kozani); **Kentriki Ellada** (Faros Evia); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Naoussa



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Imathia, Skidra Pela, Seres); **Notio Egeo** (Vagies Rodos); **Peloponnisos** (Arkadiko Argolida, Assos Korinthia, Astros Arkadia, Bolati Korinthia, Ermioni Argolida, Evrostina Korinthia, Kalamaki Argolida, Korinthia, Mili Argolida, Nea Epidavros Argolida, Velo Korinthia, Vohaiko Korinthia).

*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* (found on tomato) (already known as being widespread in Greece): **Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki** (Loutra Evros); **Attiki** (Afidnes, Athina, Dekelia, Kato Souli, Krioneri, Marathonas, Megara, Poros); **Ditiki Ellada** (Epitalio Iliia, Evinohori Etoloakarnania, Kavassilas Iliia, Korinthos, Ligourio Argolida, Skotini Argolida, Vonitsa Etoloakarnania); **Ionio** (Kerkira); **Ipiros** (Arta, Preveza); **Kentriki Ellada** (Thiva Viotia); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Dionissos Viotia, Istiea Evia, Thessaloniki); **Kriti** (Rethimno); **Peloponnisos** (Examilia Korinthia, Fihtio Argolida, Kalamata Messina, Kandila Arkadia, Nafplio Argolida, Nemea Korinthia); **Thessalia** (Ambelakia Larissa, Logaki Trikala, Nea Aghialos Magnissia, Trizano Trikala, Trikala, Volos Magnissia).

*Ralstonia solanacearum* (found on tomato in 1984 and 1986): **Ditiki Ellada** (Alfioussa Iliia), **Peloponnisos** (Skala Lakonia, Stefania Lakonia). *Note that this is consistent with the pest status of Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 in Greece as officially declared in 1996, i.e. "absent, formerly present"*.

*Stolbur phytoplasma* (found on tomato): **Ionio** (Kerkira); **Kentriki Ellada** (Kapareli Viotia); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Seres); **Thessalia** (Almiros Magnissia, Nea Aghialos Magnissia)

*Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* (on tomato and tobacco): **Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki** (Kavala); **Attiki** (Agios Stefanos, Krioneri); **Kentriki Ellada** (Thiva Viotia); **Kentriki Makedonia** (Polikastro Kilkis, Seres).

**Source:** Holevas, C.D.; Chitzanidis, A.; Pappas, A.C.; Tzamos E.C.; Elena, K.; Psallidas, P.G.; Alivizatos, A.S.; Panagopoulos, P.E.; Kyriakopoulou P.E.; Bem, F.P.; Lascaris, D.N.; Velissariou, D.E; Vloutoglou, I.; Analytis, S.C.; Paplomatas, E.J.; Asprogomos, J.S.; Varveri, C. (2000) Disease agents of cultivated plants observed in Greece from 1981 to 1990. Annales de l'institut phytopathologique Benaki 19(1), 1-96.

**Additional key words:** detailed records

**Computer codes:** GR



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2002/168      New version of the EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus

The new version of the EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus is now available on a CD-Rom (Version 2.1). This searchable database covers organisms important in agriculture and crop protection: crops, pests (including pathogens and weeds), natural enemies, organisms used in ecotoxicological studies.

For each organism it provides:

- ! preferred scientific name
- ! Bayer code
- ! synonyms
- ! common names in many languages
- ! taxonomic relationships and other classifications

At present, about 27,700 species of plants are included (cultivated plants, wild plants and weeds), 19,000 species of animals (especially insects, mites and nematodes) and 4000 species of microorganisms, including viruses. EPPO has already made some major improvements to the data and program, and intends to progress continuously in making the database more accurate and homogeneous. The new version covers the following improvements:

- ! Removal of duplicate codes so that every Bayer code is now unique.
- ! Every organism correctly classified within a single hierarchical biological classification.
- ! System extended to cover all organisms in EPPO's plant quarantine system PQR, and to ensure full harmonization of codes and names with PQR.
- ! Addition of viruses and phytoplasmas.
- ! Corrected French common names to include accented characters.
- ! More and better options for data retrieval.

The EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus is available as a stand-alone CD-Rom for use on a single PC, with an interface allowing the data set for each organism to be retrieved by entering its Bayer code or any of its names. It can be ordered from the EPPO Secretariat at a price of 170 EUR. Users who already have a license to use the Bayer code system can obtain it at the reduced price of 113 EUR.

**Note:** EPPO can also supply on diskettes the Bayer code system (version 2.3, August 2002) as data files for incorporation in users' own systems (core files, no search interface). A licence fee of 180 EUR is charged for this. The EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus on CD-Rom does not give the user the right to use the data in this way.

**Source:**            **EPPO Secretariat 2002-10**