



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPO

Reporting

Service

Paris, 2003-01-01

Reporting Service 2003, No. 01

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2003/001 Situation of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in the EPPO region

The situation of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in Europe was reviewed during the 7th Meeting of the EPPO *ad hoc* Panel on *D. virgifera* held jointly with the 9th International IWGO Workshop on *D. virgifera* in Belgrade, 2002-11-03/05. In summary, *D. virgifera* has continued to spread in Central Europe in 2002, mainly northwards and westwards (see Figure 1), and the outbreak has now reached Austria and Czechia. *D. virgifera* was also found for the first time in France near Roissy, Le Bourget and Orly airports (near Paris). In Italy, eradication measures taken in the Veneto region proved to be effective and very few adults were caught, while economic damage was observed for the first time in Lombardia and a new outbreak was detected near Aviano military airport in Friuli-Venezia-Giulia. It is worth noting that many infested countries have intensified their programmes of information and training for farmers on monitoring and control of *D. virgifera*. Figure 2 presents the area of economic activity of *D. virgifera* since 1998.

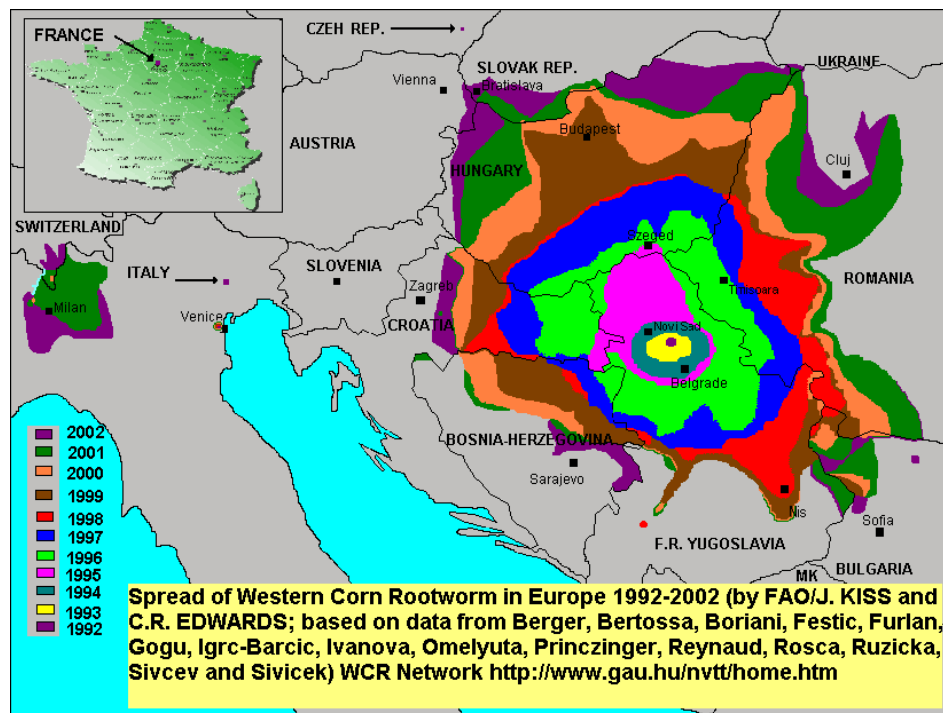


Figure 1. Spread of *D. virgifera* in Europe from 1992 to 2002 - Prepared by FAO/J. KISS and C.R. EDWARDS, based on data provided by Berger, Bertossa, Festic, Furlan, Gogu, Igrc-Barcic, Ivanova, Omelyuta; Princzinger, Reynaud, Rosca, Ruzicka, Sivcev and Sivicek.

Austria

Monitoring has been conducted since 1999. In 2002, 207 pheromone traps were placed in the provinces of Burgenland, Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Steiermark, Kärnten, Tyrol and Wien (mainly along the borders with Slovakia and Hungary, near terrestrial transit routes, waterways, airports). *D. virgifera* was found for the first time in Austria on 2002-07-10 near the towns of Deutsch Jahndorf and Andau in Burgenland (near the borders with Hungary and Slovakia). It was later captured at several locations in Burgenland and Niederösterreich. A total of approximately 500 adults were trapped in 65 traps. It is expected that further spread will occur in 2003. Measures will be taken



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to perform training, expand monitoring, impose crop rotation in infested areas, register suitable plant protection products.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Monitoring has been conducted since 1997 in Bosnia & Herzegovina. Both spread and population density were monitored in 2002. Trapping was done at 30 permanent trapping sites and 30 new sites. The pest spread 25-30 km in all directions, i.e. about 500-1000 km² along river Drina (east of the country) and Bosna (centre of the country). Surprisingly, it was not trapped in the area of Velika Kladusa, where it was first found in 2001. Climatic conditions were generally favourable to the development of *D. virgifera*. Limited root damage and silk clipping was observed but there was no economically important damage. It is assumed that further spread in the east and south of the country will be hampered by mountains and the pattern of maize-growing.

Bulgaria

Monitoring was conducted using pheromone traps (15 sites) and yellow sticky traps (55 sites). The pest continued to spread slightly towards the east and south, and was found for the first time east of the town of Kneza. So far, no root damage has been observed, but adult feeding damage on silks was observed near Prevala (as in 2001), G.B. Rechka and Gramada. Because of very hot and dry conditions, the pest was not found in the regions of Lom, Vratza and Montana. High densities were observed in hills and under irrigation in Prevala, GB Rechka and Gramada. 2496 adults were caught in total.

Croatia

D. virgifera was first observed in 1995. Pheromone and yellow sticky traps were placed at 145 monitoring sites in 2002. *D. virgifera* spread 30 km westwards, in the central and southern part of the infested area, but no further spread has been observed along the Hungarian border. The total infested area is estimated at 19,000 km² in 2002. Heavy damage was observed for the first time in the eastern part of Croatia.

Czechia

Monitoring for *D. virgifera* started in 1999. *D. virgifera* was found for the first time in 2002. Monitoring was performed using pheromone traps at 30 sites, mainly in the south of Moravia near borders (districts of Brno, Brěclav, Hodonín, Uherské Hradiště, Znojmo) and near Prague airport. *D. virgifera* was found for the first time in the village of Čejč (district Hodonín) in July 2002. During the monitoring period, it was found in the districts of Hodonín (Lužice, Sodoměřice, Mikulcice, Straznice), Uherské Hradiště (Boršice u Blatnice) and Brěclav (Lanžhot, Hrušky) near the border. In total, 9 males were caught. It is noted that conditions for spread were very suitable in 2002 (hot summer and south-eastern winds).

France

Monitoring has been conducted since 1999. In 2002, monitoring was conducted at 284 sites throughout the country (maize fields, near airports...) using pheromone traps. *D. virgifera* was found for the first time in August near Roissy and Le Bourget airports (North of Paris), and later near Orly airport (South of Paris) (9 adults in total). A compulsory control order was officially published and monitoring was intensified to determine the extent of infestation. Three areas were defined around the two sites where the pest was trapped: an outbreak area (within a radius of 5 km), a first buffer zone (10 km) and a second buffer zone (40 km). In the outbreak area, the following requirements are made: movement of green maize and soil prohibited, compulsory cleaning of agricultural machinery, maize not to be harvested before 1st October, compulsory crop rotation, control of grass weeds, insecticide treatments. In the first buffer zone, monitoring is also intensified, crop rotation and insecticide



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treatments are required. Finally, in the second buffer zone, information is given to growers and crop rotation is recommended. The trapping system in place following the first findings (with 91 additional traps) caught 288 adults on 16 traps. It is noted that the first finding took place very late in the season (end of August). In other regions of France, *D. virgifera* was not found.

Germany

Monitoring has been conducted in Germany since 1997. In 2002, 319 pheromone traps were placed at 189 trapping sites in 10 Länder at sensitive places (maize fields, points of entry, ports, rail and road terminals, motorway car parks, seed breeding farms). The largest number was located in the most exposed Ländern of Baden-Württemberg and Bayern, in the south of the country. No *D. virgifera* was trapped.

Hungary

A nationwide survey has been conducted in Hungary since 1996. In 2002, the permanent monitoring network was maintained (pheromone traps and yellow sticky traps) on 42 sites of 19 infested counties, and pheromone traps were also placed in maize fields at 35 locations in non-infested parts of 7 counties. In total, approximately 34.300 adults were caught. A survey on root damage was conducted in 10 infested counties (919 fields, 40621 ha). In Baranya, Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád, Tolna, Fejér, Hajdú-Bihar, Pest, Somogy and Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok counties, larval damage was observed on 7488 ha. In Baranya, Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád, Somogy and Tolna, root damage reached the economic level on 5381 ha and plant lodging was observed in several fields.

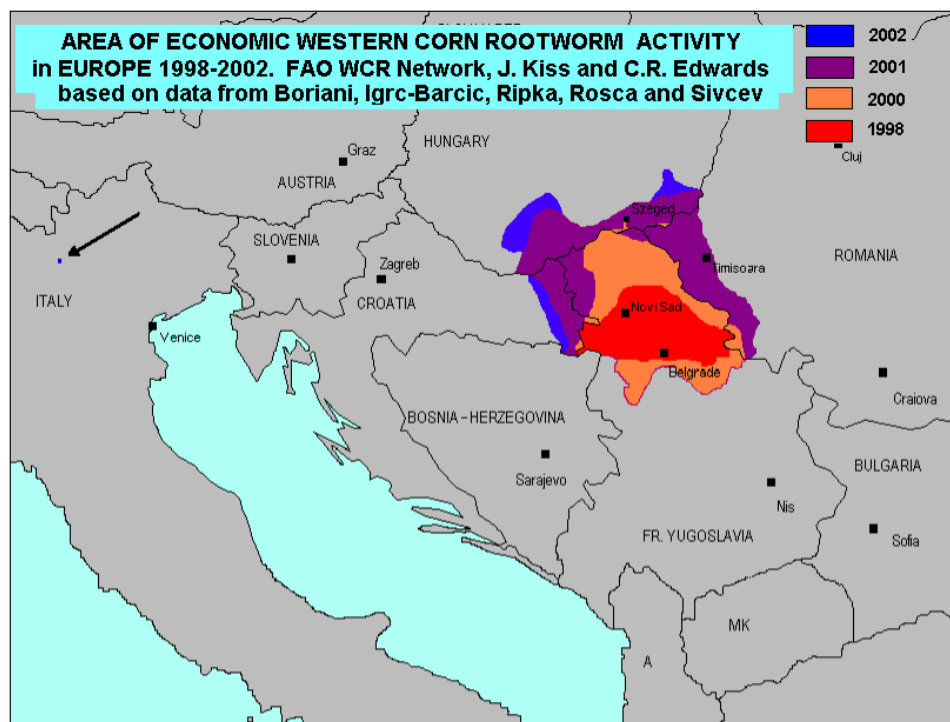


Figure 2. Area of economic activity of *D. virgifera* in Europe from 1992 to 2002 - Prepared by FAO/J. KISS and C.R. EDWARDS, based on data provided by Boriani, Igrc-Barcic, Ripka, Rosca and Sivcev.



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Italy

In 2002, monitoring was conducted in already infested areas, in maize monoculture, and at potential introduction places (airports, custom stations etc.). Pheromone traps were set up in Friuli-Venezia-Giulia (130), Veneto (1000), Emilia Romagna (100), Lombardia (400) and Piemonte (440) regions.

Emilia Romagna region

No *D. virgifera* was caught. Monitoring will continue.

Veneto region

It can be recalled that *D. virgifera* was first caught in 1998 near Marco Polo International airport near Venezia. In the initial outbreak area (2800 ha of cultivated land): 1) 291 pheromone traps were put in place; 2) maize monoculture was prohibited; 3) chemical treatments against adults were applied in all maize fields; 4) movement of fresh maize or soil in which maize had been grown in the previous year was prohibited; 5) maize not to be harvested before 15th September. In the buffer zone (approximately 25 000 ha of cultivated land) : 1) 357 pheromone traps were put in place in all maize fields close to the outbreak area (about 2-3 km from it), and 80 pheromone traps in monoculture maize fields in the remaining part of the buffer zone, according to a 2 x 2 km grid; 2) insecticide treatments were applied to maize fields where *D. virgifera* was caught and to neighbouring fields, i.e. approximately 120 ha twice between July and August. In the rest of the Veneto region, 218 pheromone traps were placed in sensitive sites, especially near airport facilities, in areas with a high presence of maize fields and along the border with Lombardia.

The 2002 results were as follows. In the outbreak area: 28 maize fields in monoculture (11.54 ha) were found and, according to the prohibition, were destroyed. 1 adult was caught in a field kept as set-aside in the previous year. In the buffer zone, 1 adult was caught in a field of maize in monoculture at 500 m of the outbreak area. Insecticide treatments were applied and no more catch was made. A new outbreak area of 190 ha was consequently defined.

It is concluded that the strategies implemented in the Veneto region have proved to be effective to stop *D. virgifera*, and populations were minimal in 2002. Within 5 years, there has been no significant spread from the initial outbreak area and population levels have decreased.

Piemonte and Lombardia regions

In Lombardia, many adults were captured in the provinces of Varese, Como, Lecco, Bergamo, Sondrio, Milano, Lodi, Brescia and Cremona. An economic population was detected (for the first time in Italy) in an area of some dozens of ha in the province of Como. Adult feeding damage on leaf and ears, and heavy root damage was observed. In Piemonte, *D. virgifera* was trapped in about 150.000 ha of cultivated land, including the provinces of Novara (near Lombardia), Alessandria, Biella, Torino, Vercelli, Verbano Cusio Ossola. No significant damage was observed.

In order to slow down the spread, an area within which maize monoculture will be prohibited will be created around the limits of the Piemonte/Lombardia infestation. The programme of information on the biology of the pest and on the importance of crop rotation will be intensified.

Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region

In this region, where monitoring has been conducted since 1996, *D. virgifera* was caught for the first time in 10 traps (31 adults) in fields around the military airport of Aviano (on approximately 800 ha of cultivated land). All maize fields around the airport were treated with insecticides against adults. An eradication/containment programme will be conducted following the strategies already implemented in the Veneto region.



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Romania

D. virgifera was first reported in Romania in 1996 at Nadlac (Arad county), near the Hungarian border. In 2002, monitoring was conducted in 15 infested counties, 7 non-infested counties and in 3 airport areas. Pheromone traps and yellow sticky traps were used at 165 sites. *D. virgifera* was caught in 14 counties: Alba, Arad, Bihor, Bistrita Nasaud, Caras-Severin, Cluj (new county infested in 2002), Dolj, Hunedoara, Mehedinti, Mures, Satu Mare, Salaj, Sibiu and Timis. *D. virgifera* was not caught in counties Gorj and Olt, where it had been found in previous years. Some economic damage was sporadically observed in Arad and Timis counties. Compared with 2001, population density has generally decreased in the infested areas.

Russia

The pathways for entry and areas likely to suffer damage by *D. virgifera* in Russia were studied. Natural spread is most likely to occur from Moldova (if the pest reaches this country) and southern Ukraine. Water transportation, from the estuary of Danube to ports of the Black sea, is considered as a possible pathway. In the Russian Federation, the areas likely to suffer highest damage are the regions producing grain maize, i.e. Rostov, Volgograd, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Kabardino-Balkaria. Given the annual rate of spread in Europe and control measures taken in infested countries, it is estimated that *D. virgifera* could reach Russia in 5 to 8 years.

Slovakia

D. virgifera was found for the first time in Slovakia in 2000 in the south of the country. Monitoring continued in 2002 using pheromone traps (144) and yellow sticky traps (145). A great number of adults were caught in Komárno (first finding in 2000) and Dunajská (first finding in 2001) districts, and also in new districts (Galanta, Nitra, Trnava). *D. virgifera* was caught neither in Skalica district (near the Czech border), nor in localities at the border with Ukraine (Čierna nad Tisou and Kristy). No economic damage was recorded.

Slovenia

In 2002, monitoring was conducted at 61 trapping points located near the Croatian, Austrian, Italian and Hungarian borders and in Ljubljana (airport). Since the limits of the outbreak are now approaching Slovenia, the number of pheromone traps was increased. *D. virgifera* was not caught in Slovenia in 2002, but the limit of the outbreak is close to the Slovenian borders and it is feared that it may appear next year.

Switzerland

In Switzerland, *D. virgifera* was found for the first time in 2001 in Ticino, near the border with Italy. In 2002, continuous cultivation of maize was prohibited in the infested area and monitoring was intensified. Pheromone traps were placed in 81 places (including 40 south of the Alps). *D. virgifera* was not found north of the Alps. South of the Alps, in Ticino, the number of adults captured during the monitoring period was approximately 50% more than in 2001 (3047 in total). The estimated infested area is now 1645 km². However, the increase is partly attributed to the larger monitoring area and higher trapping intensity. It is thought that the compulsory crop rotation has induced a reduction of populations, and that some catches were due to re-infestation from Italy. No economic damage was observed. In 2003, the crop rotation obligation will be extended to the whole Ticino and monitoring will be intensified.



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Ukraine

D. virgifera was caught for the first time in 2001 in the Zakarpat'ya region, near Hungary and Romania. In 2002, monitoring was conducted using pheromone traps in 20 regions, over an area 6000 ha of 6123 districts. More attention was given to areas near Romania, Slovakia and Hungary (Odessa, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zakarpat'ya). In total, 133 adults were caught in 17 locations of 6 districts in the Zakarpat'ya region (Vynogradivska, Beregovsky, Uzhgorodsky, Mukachivskiy, Khustsky, Irshavsky). *D. virgifera* has spread 20 km northwards in 2002, but most catches were made near the border. The estimated infested area is 575 km². In places already infested in 2001, captures in pheromone traps were sometimes 10 times higher than in the previous year. Limited adult feeding damage was observed in some areas, but no root damage was recorded.

Yugoslavia

D. virgifera was first found in Europe near Belgrade airport in 1992. In 2002, pheromone traps and yellow sticky traps were used on 100 sites to check for the presence of *D. virgifera* and to study population density on permanent monitoring sites. *D. virgifera* spread towards the south-east, in the Pirot region, and to the south in the Prokuplje region. The estimated infested area in 2002 is 71.900 km². In most regions, population densities increased, but remained below the economic threshold. In southern Vojvodina, climatic conditions were not favourable (severe drought) and populations declined. Economic populations and damage increased in the north of the country.

Source: Papers presented at the 7th Meeting of the EPPO ad hoc Panel on *D. virgifera* held jointly with the 9th International IWGO Workshop on *D. virgifera* in Belgrade, 2002-11-03/05.

Reynaud, P. (2002) Maïs, la chrysomèle des racines *Diabrotica virgifera* - Premier signalement en France. **Phytoma**, no. 555, 18-21.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: DIABVI, AT, BA, BG, CH, CZ, DE, FR, HR, HU, IT, RO, RU, SI, SK, UA, YU

2003/002 Outbreak of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in tomato in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List) was found in fruits of tomato in a glasshouse in Sachsen, in the framework of official EU monitoring. The origin of the infection is not known. Eradication measures have been taken. This is the fourth record of an outbreak of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in tomato in Germany since 1999. Eradication measures have been successful up to now in two of these cases. The pest status of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Germany is declared as follows: **Present, only in two premises, under protected cultivation. Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany, 2002-12

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PEPMV, DE



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2003/003 *Rhagoletis cingulata* does not occur in Germany

During summer 1999, *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was caught for the first time in Germany (one specimen) near Dörscheid in Rheinland-Pfalz (see EPPO RS 2001/006). Further studies were then conducted to assess the situation of *R. cingulata* in Germany. The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the results of investigations carried out in summer 2002. Information on *R. cingulata* was given to consultants and inspectors working in the field of fruit growing, and according to these, there was no indication of occurrence or damage by *R. cingulata*, neither in the past nor in 2002. A detection survey was also conducted in cherry orchards and *Prunus serotina*, using yellow plates. The traps were located at the place where *R. cingulata* had been found in 1999 and its immediate vicinity, as well as in the cherry-growing area of this region. A total of 74 traps was examined under the binocular. No *R. cingulata* was detected, while more than 2000 specimen of *R. cerasi* were counted. It is concluded that *R. cingulata* has not established. It is suspected that the single individual detected in 1999 may have been introduced by tourist movement. The pest status of *R. cingulata* in Germany is declared as follows: **Absent (single specimen found in 1999. A detection survey conducted in 2002 failed to find any further occurrence).**

Source: NPPO of Germany, 2003-01

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: RHAGCI, DE

2003/004 Molecular characterization of a new virus on pear in Italy

Since the 1990s, pear trees showing symptoms of reduced growth, reddish discoloration and premature leaf fall have been observed in Puglia, Southern Italy. In 1991, a virus was isolated and identified as a putative tombusvirus. In 2001, this virus was again isolated and molecular characterization was carried out. This virus was confirmed as a tombusvirus. It was closest to *Grapevine Algerian latent tombusvirus*, but was distinct from all known members of the genus. It was successfully transmitted to pear seedlings and rooted cuttings, which were still symptomless after 5 months, when the last observations were made. This virus was tentatively called Pear latent virus.

Source: Russo, R., Vovlas, C., Rubino, L., Grieco, F., Martelli, G.P. (2002) Molecular characterization of a tombusvirus isolated from diseased pear trees in Southern Italy.

Journal of plant pathology, 84(3), 161-166.

Additional key words: New virus

Computer codes: IT



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2003/005 Further details on *Puccinia hemerocallidis*

In the US, *Puccinia hemerocallidis* (EPPO Alert List) was first found in Georgia in 2000, and later spread to more than 20 states (including Hawaii). This fungus originates from Russia (Siberia)* and also occurs in China (Manchuria), Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Initial observations on uredinospore morphology and the presence of teliospores suggested that the American fungus may be different from the Asian species, and research was carried out to investigate this. The type specimen from Russia (Western Siberia, 1878) was examined and compared with specimens from China, Costa Rica** (specimen intercepted in USA), Japan, Russia (Primorski territory)*, Taiwan (Taihoku province) and USA. Based on morphological studies and molecular analysis of the ITS region, it was concluded that the American and Asian specimens belong to the same species. The authors note that *Hemerocallis* is one of the most important cultivated perennial plants in the US. There are currently extensive exchanges of *Hemerocallis* with other American countries, since plants from US are shipped to Costa Rica and other Central American countries to be propagated during the North American winter. This may have favoured spread.

*The EPPO Secretariat previously had no clear indication of the presence of this fungus in Russia.

**There is suspicion that the fungus could also be present in Costa Rica, as symptomatic plants from this country have been intercepted by USA, but this has not been confirmed.

Source: Hernandez, J.R.; Palm M.E.; Castlebury, L.A. (2002) *Puccinia hemerocallidis*, cause of daylily rust, a newly introduced disease in the Americas.

Plant Disease, 86(11), 1194-1198.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PUCCHM



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2003/006 Host plants of *Phytophthora ramorum*

In the US, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) has so far been reported on *Lithocarpus densiflorus* (tan oak), *Quercus agrifolia* (coast live oak), *Q. kelloggii* (black oak), *Q. parvula* var. *shrevei*. It was found on *Vaccinium ovatum* causing twig dieback, and was isolated from *Acer macrophyllum*, *Aesculus californica*, *Arbutus menziesii*, *Arctostaphylos manzanita*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, *Lonicera hispidula*, *Rhamnus californica* and *Umbellularia californica*, although its pathogenicity has not been yet demonstrated on these species. Two brief articles now report findings of *P. ramorum* on two other species, both Gymnosperms.

Sequoia sempervirens

P. ramorum was isolated in California from young trees showing leaf discoloration and cankers on branches, and on mature trees showing dying basal sprouts. *P. ramorum* was identified on the basis of morphology and molecular techniques. Inoculation studies were conducted on leaves and seedlings to test for pathogenicity. The authors note that, while *P. ramorum* causes a lethal canker on oak and tan oak, no unusual mortality or disease symptoms have been observed on overstory *S. sempervirens*, that the impact on understory *S. sempervirens* is unclear, but that *P. ramorum* seems to be able to kill sprouts.

Pseudotsuga menziesii

P. ramorum was isolated in California from 3 young *P. menziesii* showing cankers on small branches, dieback of branches and leaf fall. *P. ramorum* was identified by morphological and molecular studies, and pathogenicity was tested. The authors note that no unusual mortality or disease symptoms have been observed on overstory *P. menziesii*, and the impact of tip branch dieback on the growth of the trees is unknown. Infection was found only at one location, at the vicinity of heavily infected *Umbellularia californica* trees. More studies are necessary to determine whether *P. ramorum* occurs on *P. menziesii* at other locations, or if it is limited to this single location.

Source: Davidson, J.M.; Garbelotto, M.; Koike, S.T.; Rizzo, D.M. (2002) First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* on Douglas-Fir in California.

Maloney, P.E.; Rizzo, D.M. (2002) First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* on Coast Redwood in California.

Plant Disease 86(11), 1274.

Additional key words: new host plants

Computer codes: PHYTRA, US



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2003/007 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.

Detailed records

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens subsp. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), in Canada, had so far been found only in the eastern part of the country. It has now been found in Alberta, in the west (Hsieh *et al.*, 2002).

Glomerella acutata (EU Annexes as *Colletotrichum acutatum*) was found in western New York, US, in 2000. This is the first report in New York state and the second report in northeastern US (Turechek & Heidenreich, 2002).

Globodera pallida (EPPO A2 quarantine list) was detected in several samples collected from various areas of Czech Republic (no details given) (Promed, 2002). This confirms earlier reports according to the EPPO Secretariat.

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine list) was found in seed potato farms in Prince Edward Island, Canada. The seed crops concerned can only be sold for consumption or processing. A major disinfection programme is being implemented and infested land is being removed from seed production for two years. (Promed, 2002).

Phakopsora euvitis (EPPO Alert List) was found in Northern Territory, Australia, in 2001. It is considered as a very serious threat to commercial vineyards, and severe measures have been taken in Northern Territory to avoid its spread to the main grapevine-growing regions of Australia. Eradication measures include inspection of grapevine plants in gardens, destruction of infected plants and neighbouring plants.



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Source: Hsieh, T.F.; Huang, H.C.; Erickson, R.S.; Yanke, L.J.; Mündel, H.H. (2002) First report of bacterial wilt of common bean caused by *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* subsp. *flaccumfaciens* in Western Canada. **Plant Disease** **86(11)**, p 1275.

Turechek, W.W.; Heidenreich, C. (2002) First report of strawberry anthracnose (*Colletotrichum acutatum*) in strawberry fields in New York. **Plant Disease** **86(8)**, p 923.

Promed postings

2002-11-04 - Australia fights to save vineyards from fatal fungus

2002-12-27- First report of the potato cyst nematode *Globodera pallida* in the Czech Republic

2002-12-14 - Ringrot detected in Prince Edward Island seed potato fields

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: AU, HETDPA, CZ, CORBFL, CORBSE, COLLAC, US, CA,

2003/008 **Maize fine streak virus, a newly characterized virus of maize in the US**

In the 1970s, rhabdovirus-like particles were isolated from maize in southeastern US. This virus has now been characterized. In 1999, samples showing stunting and fine chlorotic streaks were obtained in Georgia, US. The virus was identified as a distinct new virus in the family Rhabdoviridae, and was tentatively called Maize fine streak nucleorhabdovirus. This virus is transmitted by the leafhopper *Graminella nigrifrons* under persistent conditions. Although this virus seems to have limited importance and limited distribution, the authors make the assumption that it may have emerged because of recent changes in agronomic practices, with the shift to insect-resistant Bt sweet corn, which is no longer sprayed against other insects.

Source: Redinbaugh, M.G.; Seifers, D.L.; Meulia, T.; Abt, J.J.; Anderson, R.J.; Styer, W.E.; Ackerman, J.; Salomon, R.; Houghton, W.; Creamer, R.; Gordon, D.T.; Hogenhout, S.A. (2002) Maize fine streak virus, a new leafhopper-transmitted rhabdovirus.

Phytopathology, **92(11)**, 1167-1174.

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: US



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2003/009 Distribution of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in coconut plantations

Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (EPPO Alert List) is a very serious pest of young palms. Early detection is needed to avoid the death of trees, but the pest is difficult to detect. In India, studies have been carried out to determine the spatial distribution of *R. ferrugineus* in coconut plantations, using pheromone traps, in order to adapt integrated pest management techniques. It was found that *R. ferrugineus* has an aggregated distribution in coconut plantations, both during periods of high and low activity. The authors note that these results are consistent with those of other studies on the distribution of *R. ferrugineus* in date plantations in Saudi Arabia, and of *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (EPPO Alert List) in oil palm plantations in Costa Rica.

Source: Faleiro, J.R.; Ashok Kumar, J.; Rangnekar, P.A. (2002) Spatial distribution of red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* Oliv. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in coconut plantations.

Crop Protection 21(2), pp 171-176.

Additional key words: biology

Computer codes: RHYCFE

2003/010 Doses for ionizing irradiation against fruit flies

A review of the literature and research results on irradiation against Tephritidae was done to determine whether generic irradiation treatments against fruit flies could be proposed. The article gives details on the history of irradiation, on criteria for tests and on doses for irradiation against Tephritidae. Based on literature data, the authors suggest that there is sufficient evidence to recommend a generic treatment against all Tephritidae with a minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy. It is also suggested that fruits should not have been stored in hypoxic conditions prior to treatment, because fruit flies are more resistant to irradiation in these conditions.

Source: Hallman, G.; Loaharanu, P. (2002) Generic ionizing radiation quarantine treatments against fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) proposed.

Journal of economic entomology 95(5), pp 893-901

Additional key words: quarantine treatment

Computer codes:



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2003/011 First report of citrus greening disease in Papua New Guinea

An outbreak of citrus greening disease (or yellow dragon disease) was detected in Papua New Guinea. This disease already causes serious damage to citrus production in countries of South-East Asia. It is caused by an unculturable Gram-negative, phloem-limited bacteria-like organism, transmitted by psyllids (*Diaphorina citri* and *Trioza erytrea*). Two species, *Liberobacter asiaticum* and *L. africanum* (both on EPPO A1 list), cause the disease in Asia and Africa respectively. The disease was previously detected in the Indonesian part of Papua in 1999, and in East Timor in 2000.

Source: Web site of department of agriculture, fisheries and forestry of Australia. News release 2002-11-21 "AQIS keeps weather eye on citrus industry's 'Yellow Dragon' in PNG" and fact sheet <http://www.affa.gov.au/ministers/truss/releases/02/02326wt.html>

Promed mail 2002-11-27 Liberobacter, citrus greening - Papua New Guinea

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes:

2003/012 Situation of grapevine yellows in France

In a review on the phytosanitary situation of grapevine in France in 2002, details are given on grapevine yellows. An outbreak of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine list) in Savoie was clearly confirmed in 2001 (352 infested plots), and 36 plots were uprooted because of infection levels above 20% (corresponding to 1.9 ha). In the south-west, the outbreaks detected in 2001 in Midi-Pyrénées (near Moissac and Cahors) have developed in 2002, and older outbreaks (in Poitou-Charentes and Aquitaine) have been reduced, as in 2001. In the south-east, in Languedoc-Roussillon, a noticeable decrease was also noted, but many isolated infected plants remain and represent possible points of future development as soon as control of vectors is lightened. At the end of 2001, a new outbreak was detected in the south of the Drôme department at the border between regions Rhône-Alpes and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. Surveys are not yet finished, but it seems that this occurrence was confirmed in 2002.

Grapevine bois noir phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine list) occurs at low incidence in many grapevine-growing region in France (EPPO RS 2001/166). The author notes that the only curative plant protection product available against bois noir, sodium arsenite, was withdrawn from use at the end of 2001, and stress the importance of sanitation measures to ensure destruction of infected material.

Source: Herlement, B. (2002) Bilan phytosanitaire vigne, millésime 2002. Maladies du bois et pourriture grise se font remarquer. Phytoma, no. 554, pp 12-17

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: FR, PHYP64, PHYP10



EPPO Reporting Service

2003/013 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance (as they are now called by FAO ISPM no. 13) for 2002 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2002/154) from the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*). The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of regulated pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications.

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Acarus, Dermestidae</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Hungary	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Austria	Poland	1
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	4
	<i>Sorgum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
<i>Arabis mosaica nepovirus</i>	<i>Gladiolus</i> hybrids	Bulbs and tubers	Netherlands	Romania	1
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Poinsettia</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Sweden	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Alternanthera ficoides</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Anubias</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Cassia</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Duranta</i>	Cuttings	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Vietnam	France	5
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Eryngium, E. foetidum</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Eryngium, E. foetidum</i>	Cut flowers	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Finland	3
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Kenya	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	2
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	(Netherlands)	Spain	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	?	Sweden	3
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Italy	Sweden	1	
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Pot plants	Hungary	Romania	2	
<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Malaysia	France	1	
<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	3	



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (continued)	<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i> , <i>Nomaphila siamensis</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	2
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> , <i>H. corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	2
	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Vietnam	France	4
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Ludwigia</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Ludwigia</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Manihot</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Cuttings	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Myrtus</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Nomaphila</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Nomaphila stricta</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Poinsettia</i>	Plants for planting	?	Sweden	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Malta	1
	<i>Rosa</i> , <i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Malta	1
	<i>Sinningia</i>	Pot plants	Hungary	Romania	1
<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1	
<i>Synnema triflorum</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Denmark	1	
<i>Cadra cautella</i>	<i>Coffea</i>	Stored products	Spain	Poland	1
<i>Calandra granaria</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Hungary	1
	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Stored products	Croatia	Hungary	1
<i>Calandra oryzae</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Hungary	1
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	3
<i>Curculio elephas</i>	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Hungary	1
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>Trifolium respinatum</i>	Seeds	Germany	Poland	1
<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Pot plants	Italy	France	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	3
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	10
	<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Malta	1
	<i>Freesia</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Ireland	1
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Netherlands	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Palestine	Netherlands	3
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Islas Canarias)	France	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Fruits	Zambia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	4
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	Netherlands	9
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
<i>Helicoverpa armigera, Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	3
<i>Hirschmanniella</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	Pot plants	Thailand	France	1
<i>Hirschmanniella thornei</i>	<i>Phoenix roebellini</i>	Pot plants	Thailand	France	2
<i>Hirschmanniella thornei, H. mucronata</i>	<i>Phoenix roebellini</i>	Pot plants	Thailand	France	2
<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Stored products	Bangladesh	Hungary	1
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Stored products	Malawi	Hungary	1
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Stored products	Tanzania	Hungary	1
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Stored products	Uganda	Hungary	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum, O. sanctum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Satureja</i>	Cut branches	Israel	France	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Dendranthema hybrids</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Finland	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	2
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Cuttings	USA	Netherlands	1
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Australia	France	1
Noctuidae	<i>Salvia</i>	Cuttings	Tunisia	France	1
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	<i>Phoenix</i>	Pot plants	Thailand*	France	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Sweden	2
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Pot plants	(Denmark)	Sweden	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Sweden	1
<i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Romania	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Plants for planting	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	1
<i>Plum pox potyvirus, Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Romania	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Plants for planting	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	2
<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Latvia	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Pot plants	Denmark	Norway	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cutting	Germany	Portugal	3
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	Germany	Spain	1
	<i>Dendranthema indicum</i> hybrids	Pot plants	Denmark	Norway	1
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Anthurium</i>	Leaves	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhachisphora styraci</i>	<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i> , <i>Acarus</i> , <i>Niptus hololeucus</i>	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Stored products	Indonesia	Hungary	1
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	11
	<i>Solanum melongena</i> , <i>Coriandrum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
<i>Tilletia</i>	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Seeds	Germany	Poland	1
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	7
	<i>Secale</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	4
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	3
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	<i>Tritisecale</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	3
<i>Uromyces</i>	<i>Gladiolus</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	Malta	1
<i>Uromyces</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i> , <i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	Malta	1



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! Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos, Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Ziziphus</i> spp.	Thailand	France	2
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	15
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Thailand	France	1
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1	
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	2
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
<i>Ceratitis anonae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	2
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Spain	Poland	12
	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Greece	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Italy	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	(Germany)	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus nobilis, C. limonum</i>	Spain	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus nobilis, C. sinensis</i>	Spain	Poland	3
	<i>Citrus reticula, C. sinensis</i>	Greece	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	4
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	(Germany)	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis, C. limonum, C. nobilis</i>	Spain	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis, C. limonum, C. nobilis</i>	Italy	Poland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	unspecified fruit	Greece	Hungary	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	6
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	1
<i>Ceratitis rosa</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon*	France	1



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Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Dacus ciliatus</i>	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Mauritius	France	1
Tephritidae	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vietnam	France	3
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mauritius	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	10
	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica, Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	Indonesia	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	11
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Germany	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Thailand	France	6
	<i>Syzygium jambos, Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	6

! Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bostrychidae</i> sp.	unspecified	Packing wood	Brazil	Sweden	1
Grubholes > 3 mm	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood	Russia	Austria	4
	<i>Magnoliophyta</i>	Packing wood	Sri Lanka	France	1
Grubholes > 3 mm, live larvae	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood	Russia	Austria	1
<i>Monochamus</i>, grubholes > 3 mm, 1 live larva	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood	Russia	Austria	2