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2004/143 EPPO declaration: Plant Health Endangered

At the EPPO Conference on Quality of Diagnosis and New Diagnostic Methods for Plant Pests (Noordwijkerhout, NL, 2004-04-19/22), serious concerns were raised about knowledge erosion and decrease of specialists in the field of plant health. In September 2004, the administrative session of EPPO Council was followed by a Colloquium on 'scientific services in support of NPPOs in the EPPO region' (Madeira, PT, 2004-09-23/24). As a result, a state of emergency was declared and the Council Colloquium agreed on the following declaration:

Plant Health Endangered - State of Emergency

The work of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) relies on scientific expertise, but the services providing this expertise increasingly lack staff, funds and training.

On the one hand, the whole scientific basis of the phytosanitary field is quickly eroding. Taxonomy, classical plant pathology and other scientific fields which are vital for sustaining sound public policy are threatened with extinction, because they are no longer in the forefront of science priorities.

On the other hand, the need for phytosanitary expertise, training and research is substantially and continuously increasing. The number and complexity of plant pest problems increases every year. New developments and new technology have to be mastered, going far beyond existing expertise. Unless urgent action is taken, indispensable expertise and scientific disciplines will irreversibly disappear, and NPPOs will be unable to do their duty.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2004-09.

2004/144 First report of *Thrips palmi* in Portugal

The NPPO of Portugal recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Thrips palmi* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A1 list) has been detected in kiwi flowers (*Actinidia chinensis*) in the areas of Braga and Vila do Conde, in the region of Entre Douro e Minho (Northwest of Portugal). Inspections in ornamental nurseries and garden centres will be reinforced. As the pest was found at an unfavourable time of the year, the situation will be assessed in spring 2005 at the two locations concerned in order to define phytosanitary measures to be implemented.

Source: NPPO of Portugal, 2004-12.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: THRIPL, PT



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2004/145 Presence of ‘*Candidatus Liberobacter asiaticus*’ confirmed in Brazil

In Brazil, the presence of citrus greening disease (EPPO A1 list) was reported for the first time in 2004 in a major citrus-growing area (Araraquara county) in São Paulo state (see EPPO RS 2004/103), but it was not known which species (‘*Candidatus Liberobacter asiaticus*’ or ‘*Ca. L. africanus*’) was present. Molecular studies (PCR, cloning and sequencing of the amplified fragments) confirmed the presence of ‘*Candidatus Liberobacter asiaticus*’ in two affected trees (*Citrus sinensis* cv. Hamlin and Valencia). It still remains unclear how and when the pathogen entered Brazil.

Source: Coletta-Filho, H.D.; Targon, M.L.P.N.; Takita, M.A.; De Negri, J.D.; Pompeu Jr., J.; Machado, M.A.; do Amaral, A.M.; Muller, G.W. (2004) First report of the causal agent of Huanglongbing (‘*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*’) in Brazil.

Plant Disease, 88(12), p 1382.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LIBEAS, BR

2004/146 Results of the 2003/2004 surveys on *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* done in United Kingdom

Official surveys for *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (PepMV - EPPO Alert List) were done in United Kingdom from 2003-08-01 to 2004-07-31. Inspections were made at premises involved in the production of tomato plants and fruit, as well as on tomato fruit, seed and other material moving in trade. Samples were tested by ELISA.

- **Premises involved in the production of tomato plants**

36 premises were visited (6 were propagators registered for plant passporting and 30 were premises producing or selling tomato plants for retail only). 65 inspections were made and 8 samples were submitted - all were negative. All samples were taken from propagators authorised for plant passporting.

- **Premises involved in the production of tomato fruit**

63 premises were visited, 133 inspections were made and 58 samples were taken, of which 22 were positive from 6 premises (England and Wales). There were 5 outbreaks of PepMV confirmed on nurseries during the reporting period where statutory action was taken.



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- **Fruit moving in trade**

42 premises were visited and 243 inspections were made. 40 samples of imported fruit were tested, of which 36 were positive. The origin of the positive samples was: Spain (mainland: 14; Canary Isles: 19), Netherlands (3).

- **Seeds**

5 premises were visited - 2 were propagators, from whom 25 samples were taken which were all negative, and 2 were growers, from whom 7 samples were taken, with one positive on seed from the Netherlands.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Present, 5 outbreaks were detected in 2003/2004 only in tomatoes grown for fruit production, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of United Kingdom, 2004-11.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, GB

2004/147 Absence of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Slovakia

A national survey for *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List) was done in Slovakia in 2004. It focused mainly on commercial tomato crops (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) grown in the field or in protected conditions. Imported plants were also inspected. In 2004, 58 inspections were made on a total of 17,314 plants (corresponding to 131 ha). 4 plants (in 2 samples) were taken and sent to the laboratory for DAS ELISA testing. All samples were negative.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Slovakia can be described as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of Slovakia, 2004-11.

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PEPMV0, SK



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2004/148 *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* does not occur in Sweden

A survey on *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (PepMV - EPPO Alert List) was done in Sweden from March until October 2004. 24 inspections were carried out at tomato production sites and 18 samples of plants or fruits were tested. All samples were negative. It is recalled that PepMV had been found once in 2001 (see EPPO RS 2001/157), but since then no new infection has been detected. The NPPO of Sweden considers that PepMV is absent from its territory.

The status of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Sweden is declared as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: **NPPO of Sweden, 2004-12.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PEPMV0, SE

2004/149 *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* does not occur in Estonia

In Estonia, an official survey for *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (PepMV - EPPO Alert List) was carried out in August 2004. This survey focused on inspection of glasshouses producing tomato fruits. Visual inspections of plants and fruits were carried out in 23 premises. During every inspection, 2-4 samples were taken, even in the absence of any symptoms. One sample consisted of 10 leaves taken from different plants. A total of 70 samples was sent to laboratory and tested by ELISA. All tests were negative. No PepMV has been found in the tomato fruit production of Estonia during the official survey in 2004.

The status of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Estonia is declared as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: **NPPO of Estonia, 2004-11.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PEPMV0, EE



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2004/150 *Phytophthora ramorum* does not occur in Estonia

In Estonia, an official survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was carried out from May to September 2004. It mainly focused on *Rhododendron* and *Viburnum* species growing in nurseries and garden centres. It was not conducted in forests, as there are only few wild *Viburnum* and no wild *Rhododendron* species in Estonian forests. In addition, all other potential host plants of *P. ramorum* were more intensively checked during regular inspections. During this survey, 38 inspections were made at 36 premises and 1 arboretum. During each inspection, 1 or several samples were taken and sent for diagnosis, even in the absence of any symptoms of the disease. Out of 48 samples, 35 were taken from *Rhododendron*, 5 from *Viburnum*, 3 from *Quercus*, 2 from *Syringa*, 1 from *Acer* and 1 from *Fagus*. Plants mostly originated from the Netherlands, Germany, Poland or Denmark. Only a few lots had been imported several years ago or were of local origin. Identification of *P. ramorum* was based on microscope analysis after cultivation on growing medium. *P. ramorum* was not detected.

The status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Estonia is declared as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: **NPPO of Estonia, 2004-11.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PHYTRA, EE

2004/151 *Phytophthora ramorum* does not occur in Slovakia

In Slovakia, an official survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was carried out in 2004. It focused on host plants commercially grown in ornamental and forest nurseries, garden centres and parks, as well as in forestry sites. In total, 76 inspections were made on 60,545 host plants (*Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus*, *Rhododendron*, *Syringa*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Viburnum*). 4 samples containing 22 suspect plants (*Fagus sylvatica*, *Rhododendron*, *Quercus*, *Carpinus betulus*) were collected and sent to the laboratory for testing. All results were negative.

The status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovakia is declared as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: **NPPO of Slovakia, 2004-11.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PHYTRA, SK



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2004/152 First report of *Cerataphis brasiliensis* in France on imported palms

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding on its territory of *Cerataphis brasiliensis* (Homoptera: Aphididae) on palms (*Butia capitata*). The pest was observed in a nursery located at Grimaud (Var), on palms which had been imported from Brazil in June 2004. Damage was characterized by premature yellowing of leaflets, leading to partial or total desiccation of the palm(s). Young palms were shiny and heavily covered by honeydew. Apteræ and alatae were first observed in July and September 2004, respectively. It is suspected that the pest was introduced by the import of plant material from Brazil. The whole lot of plants was placed under quarantine, awaiting for appropriate measures to be taken. It is also mentioned that in the EPPO region, the presence of *C. brasiliensis* in Canary islands (ES) and Madeira (PT) was recently reported in the literature.

EPPO note: According to Howard (2001), *C. brasiliensis* originates from Asia but is now widespread on palms throughout the humid tropical regions of the world. It has probably been spread by movement of living palms. This species has a complex life cycle in its native area. Generations alternates between a dicotyledonous host (*Styrax benzoin*) on which it causes galls, and numerous palm hosts.

Source: **NPPO of France, 2004-10.**

Germain, J.F.; Chapin, E. (2004) Découverte en France métropolitaine du puceron des palmiers *Cerataphis brasiliensis* (Hempel) (Hemiptera, Aphididae, Hormaphidinae).

Revue française d'Entomologie (N.S.) 26(4), p 174.

Howard, F.W.; (2001) Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha. Aphididae. In: Insects on Palms. Eds Howard, F.W. Moore, D.; Giblin-Davis, R.G.; Abad, R.G. CABI, Wallingford, UK. p 161-166.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CEATOR, FR



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2004/153 First report of *Acizzia jamatonica* in France: addition to the EPPO Alert List

The presence of a new pest of *Albizzia julibrissin*, originating from Asia, was recently reported by the French NPPO. *Acizzia jamatonica* (Homoptera: Psyllidae) was identified by the National Laboratory of Entomology on a plant sample collected from Avignon (Vaucluse). The origin of this infestation remains unknown and surveys are being done to determine the extent of the outbreak. As *A. jamatonica* has also been reported from northern Italy in 2001 (see EPPO RS 2002/058) and Switzerland, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.

Acizzia jamatonica (Homoptera: Psyllidae) – a new pest of *Albizzia*

Why	The presence of <i>Acizzia jamatonica</i> , a psyllid pest of <i>Albizzia</i> (Fabaceae) originating from Asia, has recently been reported from several European countries. As this new species is now spreading in Europe, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	Asia: China, Japan, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic. Apparently, in Korea, <i>A. jamatonica</i> is commonly found but not reported as causing damage to <i>Albizzia</i> . EPPO region: France (Vaucluse), Italy (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lombardia, Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto), Switzerland (Ticino).
On which plants	Monophagous species feeding on <i>Albizzia</i> species. In Europe, it damages <i>A. julibrissin</i> .
Damage	Leaves, flowers, pods and young shoots can be completely colonised by juvenile and adult stages, leading to total or partial desiccation. In heavy infestations, early defoliation can be observed. Large amounts of honeydew are produced which can be a nuisance in urban environments. The life cycle of <i>A. jamatonica</i> includes numerous overlapping generations. Yellow to orange eggs (approximately 0.3 mm long) are laid preferably along leaflet margins. 5 juvenile stages are then observed, all have red composite eyes and produce waxy secretions. Adult males and females are 1.8-2 mm and 2-2.3 mm long, respectively. Their colour varies throughout the season (yellowish-green during summer to pinkish-brown in winter) and they also have red composite eyes. The psyllid overwinter as the adult stage.
Dissemination	Natural spread of the pest is probably limited, but no data is available on this. Over long distances, trade of <i>Albizzia</i> plants can ensure pest dissemination. <i>A. jamatonica</i> was intercepted once by United Kingdom in 2003 on <i>A. julibrissin</i> in containers originating from Italy (see EPPO RS 2003/175), thus demonstrating that this pathway exists.
Pathway	Plants for planting of <i>Albizzia</i> from countries where <i>A. jamatonica</i> occurs.
Possible risks	In Southern Europe, <i>Albizzia julibrissin</i> is widely planted as an ornamental shade tree in private and public gardens, as well as along roads or in car parks, as it is a robust species with rapid growth. Control of this pest is likely to be difficult in practice. Insecticides can be used but several applications are necessary to control the overlapping generations. In addition, treatments are difficult to perform on amenity trees in urban environment where only a limited number of active substances are authorized. Several species of natural enemies (Coccinellid and Anthocorid predators) have been identified, and studies are being done on their possible release. In Europe, although no tree death has so far been reported, serious damage (leaf yellowing, defoliation) is observed on <i>Albizzia</i> . <i>A. jamatonica</i> could present a risk to amenity trees in urban environments and to nurseries.
Source(s)	Alma, A.; Tedeschi, R.; Rossi, J.; (2002) [<i>Acizzia jamatonica</i> (Kuwayama) a new psyllid for Europe (Homoptera Psyllidae).] <i>Informatore Fitopatologico</i> , no. 4, 64-65. Anonymous (2003) <i>Bollettino fitosanitario</i> no. 15, 2 pp. Servizio fitosanitario cantonale, Bellinzona (CH). http://www.ti.ch/DFE/DE/SezA/temi_02/pubblicazioni/fito/2003/bof1503.pdf Zandigiacomo, P.; Bernardinelli, I.; Stergule, F. (2002) Psilla dell'albizzia: prima segnalazione per l'Italia nord-orientale. <i>Notiziario Ers</i> , no. 4, 18-20. Available from Internet: http://agm.csa.fvg.it/not_ersa/2002n4/896.pdf NPPO of France, 2004-10.

EPPO RS 2004/153
Panel review date

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2004/154 Details on the situation of *Helicoverpa armigera* in Serbia

A monograph on *Helicoverpa armigera* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) has recently been published by Čamprag *et al.* (2004) and it gives some details about the situation of this pest in Serbia. Significant damage has been recorded in the last 10 years. Most records came from the province of Vojvodina (northern part). The main host plants are maize, tobacco, sunflower, soybean and capsicum. It is considered that the large-scale outbreaks of *H. armigera* in Central Europe (e.g. Serbia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic) are primarily due to incursions of large numbers of adults from the Mediterranean area resulting from the global warming of the climate.

Source: Čamprag, D.; Sekulić, R.; Kereši, T.; Bača, F. (2004) [Corn earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera* Hübner) and measures of integrated pest management.] Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad, YU, 183 pp.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: HELIAR, YU

2004/155 Further details on earlier findings of *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 in *Pelargonium zonale* cuttings in Europe

Relatively recent findings of *R. solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 on *Pelargonium*, both in Europe and USA, raised the problem of its possible spread to potato crops (see EPPO RS 2001/106, 2001/124, 2003/064). A paper from Janse *et al.* (2004) gives details about the findings which have been made in Europe in 1999/2000. They recalled that in December 1999, a sample of imported cuttings of *Pelargonium zonale* was found infected by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 list) in United Kingdom. From September to December 2000, symptoms of bacterial wilt were observed in several *Pelargonium* nurseries in Belgium and Germany. *R. solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 was consistently isolated and identified. Latent infections were detected also in the Netherlands on imported material. Surveys carried out in these countries showed that the origin of the infection was cuttings produced in Kenya by several nurseries for export to associated companies in Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and UK for further propagation.

In Kenya, it was found that contamination of nurseries was probably due to the use of contaminated water (river) for irrigation. The water may have become contaminated from infected potato crops known to be situated upstream. In the nurseries concerned, infected plants usually showed symptoms, and the number of latently infected plants was low. At the beginning of 2001, all mother material and cuttings from infected Kenyan nurseries were checked and all infected or suspect material was destroyed. Glasshouses and equipments were disinfected. Irrigation water was no longer taken from the river, but was either taken from a well or disinfected.



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In Europe, the following phytosanitary measures were taken:

- destruction of all plants of infected cultivars by burning or deep burial;
- disinfection of infected glasshouses, machines, tools etc.
- officially controlled delivery of all potentially infected lots, after testing, to local market only;
- tracing of all nurseries receiving material from Kenya;
- sampling and testing of all *Pelargonium* plants on contaminated nurseries and nurseries receiving propagating material from Kenya;
- prohibition to use surface water for irrigation not only for potato and tomato, but also for *Pelargonium*, *Portulaca oleracea* (demonstrated as being a host), *Solanum melongena* and *S. sisymbriifolium* in known contaminated surface water areas.

In 2001/2002, visual inspection and testing for latent infections were done in Europe and Kenya and no further infections were found on *Pelargonium*.

Source: Janse, J.D.; van den Beld, H.E.; Elphinstone, J.; Simpkins, S.; Tjou-Tam-Sin, N.N.A.; van Vaerenbergh, J. (2004) Introduction to Europe of *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 2 race 3 in *Pelargonium zonale* cuttings. **Journal of Plant Pathology**, 86(2), 147-145.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: PSDMSO

2004/156 *Lysichiton americanus* (Araceae): addition to the EPPO Alert List

The addition of *Lysichiton americanus* (Araceae) to the EPPO Alert List was proposed by Department for Plant Health of BBA and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation of Germany, as it is considered as an invasive plant in several countries in Europe where it has been introduced. The following article was prepared on the basis of information kindly provided by M. Frank Klingenstein and Ms G. Schrader.

Lysichiton americanus (Araceae – American skunk cabbage)

Why	Addition of <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> to the EPPO Alert List was suggested by the BBA and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in Germany (Klingenstein & Schrader, 2004). <i>L. americanus</i> originates from North America but it is now found in several European countries. Its invasiveness has clearly been demonstrated in Germany and United Kingdom during the last 20-30 years, as well as its negative impact on biodiversity.
Description	<i>L. americanus</i> is a herbaceous, perennial plant. It can be terrestrial, semi-aquatic, or aquatic. Plants are generally erect, from relatively short to 1.5 m high. One adult plant may cover 1 m ² ground. Growth is slow but <i>L. americanum</i> can build old (> 80 years) and dense populations. It has large tobacco-like leaves (40-70 cm up to 1.5 m), leathery in texture and with thick veins. Inflorescences (1 or 2 per plant) appear between March and May, before the leaves and they have an unpleasant smell which is a combination of skunk (hence the name!), carrion and garlic. They attract flies, midges and beetles (e.g. adults of <i>Pelecomalium testaceum</i>



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	<p>(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) which feed on pollen and use inflorescences as mating sites). The inflorescence is a showy and bright yellow spathe (8 to 45 cm high), surrounding a spadix which bears small, green flowers. After flowering, fruits (150-350 green berries) develop along the spadix. Each berry usually carries 2 grey-brown to red-brown seeds (5-11 mm). <i>L. americanus</i> also has thick, fleshy rhizomes (up to 30 cm long and with a diameter of 2.5-5 cm).</p> <p>Pictures can be viewed on Internet: http://images.google.de/images?hl=de&lr=&q=%22Lysichiton+americanus%22</p>
Distribution	<p><i>Lysichiton americanus</i> originates from the eastern part of North America. In the last edition of Flora Europaea (Tutin <i>et al.</i> 1980), <i>L. americanus</i> was only reported from the British Isles including Ireland. Since then, it has been recorded from several other European countries.</p> <p>North America: Canada (Western), USA (Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington).</p> <p>EPPO region: Ireland (24 sites), Germany (4 sites), Norway (2 sites in south Norway near Arendal), Sweden (29 sites in south and central regions), Switzerland (100 plants have been observed since May 2003 at 1 site in the protected area of Meienmoos near Burgdorf, canton of Berne), United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland – recorded on 174 sites, cultivated since 1901 and first reported in the wild in 1947).</p> <p>In Germany, several thousands of huge plants (>80 cm) and many thousands of small plants have been found in the Taunus mountains near Frankfurt since the 1980s. Plants have been reported in Brexbachtal near Koblenz since the beginning of the 1990s. 17 plants have also been observed in swamp forests near Mühlheim/Ruhr since 2002 and 10 plants at Pillebachtal near Düsseldorf since 2004. In Sweden, <i>L. americanus</i> was introduced around 1975 as an ornamental plant. It is now found in bogs and moist forests where it propagates and seems well established (e.g. rivulets Vinån and Fylleån in the province of Halland, Tveta in the province of Södermanland and in the province of Östergötland).</p>
Habitat	<p>Swamps, wet woods and shrubs, along streams and riverbanks, lakesides, ponds, in boggy and other wet areas; from 0-1400 m altitude. <i>L. americanus</i> can grow on various types of soils, from light (sandy) to heavy (clay) with a wide range of pH (from acid to basic), but it requires wet soils. It can stand shade or full light, and cold temperatures (at least -15°C).</p>
Damage	<p><i>L. americanus</i> significantly reduces biodiversity. It is one of the few alien plant species in Europe that is naturalized in natural habitats, especially swamp forests. After some years, its huge leaves build a dense layer excluding light from native species which are usually not adapted to extreme darkness. Swamp forests and associated wetlands are rare and fragile ecosystems, already endangered by land use practice. They contain many endangered species of national red lists. The displacement and local extinction of rare species of mosses (like <i>Aulacomnium palustre</i> and various <i>Sphagnum</i> species) and vascular plants (<i>Carex echinata</i>, <i>Viola palustris</i>, and orchids) by <i>L. americanum</i> has been shown. All studies and records from the above-listed EPPO countries show that <i>L. americanus</i> can produce viable offspring on the sites where it is present. Young plants spread slowly but continuously, gradually displacing the natural vegetation. As an example, populations discovered in the Taunus mountains (Germany) increased from ‘a few plants’ in the 1990s to several hundreds in 2004. From the years of the first records to 2000, 47 new stands have been recorded.</p> <p>In Switzerland, the species is included on the national black list of species, where negative ecological impacts have been documented, and which are problematic for nature conservation and for human health, and control measures started in 2003. In Germany it is included in the national Internet Handbook of invasive plants and control measures began in the Taunus region. It is regarded as a weed by the Global Compendium of Weeds.</p>
Dispersal	<p>Under natural conditions most seeds fall to the ground with the whitered spadix. They can be transported further by running water. In their native range long distance dispersal is ensured by animals (small rodents like squirrels, birds, but also bears) eating the berries.</p> <p>In nature, regeneration mainly occurs by seeds, but since artificial propagation for gardening is mainly done by dividing the rhizome, fragmentation of stems or rhizome may be an important vector for distribution (e.g. with machines and vehicles used for silviculture).</p>



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Pathway	Plants for planting are the main pathway for <i>L. americanus</i> . It is grown in many botanical gardens (e.g. in Germany) and more and more favoured by gardeners as a plant for ponds and other wet places, because of its striking inflorescences and robustness. The Royal Horticultural Society Floral Committee (GB) awarded <i>L. americanus</i> an Award of Garden Merit: 'Over the years the plants have seeded themselves freely and now make a fantastic display covering the full length of the stream and beyond.' Pathways of secondary release may be soil and water containing viable stem fragments or seeds.
Possible risks	All available data clearly demonstrates the risks to biological diversity. The pathways indicate that the plant will spread slowly but continuously in future. Therefore, early detection is important, and rapid measures should be taken at all newly recorded stands. Control measures are existing and efficient. Due to the sensitive ecosystems where <i>L. americanus</i> occurs, chemical methods are not appropriate, but only mechanical control measures. Plants have to be lifted with their entire rhizomes and roots. If this is not possible, the rhizome has to be cut as deep as possible. Measures have to be repeated on the remaining plants and success has to be monitored for at least 5 years. The high invasiveness but the infrequent occurrence at new sites and slow growth at the reported sites renders measures at the same time necessary and feasible.
Source(s)	Klingenstein, F.; Schrader, G. (2004) Draft data sheet on <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> (unpublished document). Tutin, T.G.; Heywood, V.H.; Burges, N.A.; Valentine, D.H. [eds.] (1980) Flora Europaea Volume 5: Alismataceae to Orchidaceae. Cambridge University Press, 476 p. INTERNET Biologische Station Westliches Ruhrgebiet (DE). <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> Hultén & St. John (Araceae) in Duisburg und Mülheim an der Ruhr. http://www.bswr.de/Flora/Lysichiton/Lysichiton01.htm Botanical garden information system (for Germany) http://www.biologie.uni-ulm.de/systax/infgard/bg_qfrme.html Botany in Norway (Botanisk informasjon på Internett) http://www.museumsnett.no/naturmuseum/tusenaarshagen/lysichiton_americanus.shtml Canton de Berne, Suisse. http://www.be.ch/cgi-bin/frameset.exe?http://www.vol.be.ch/lanat/natur/neo.html Den virtuella floran (http://linnaeus.nrm.se/flora/mono/ara/lysic/lysiam.html): fact sheet about <i>Lysichiton americanus</i> and its naturalisation in Sweden) Flora of North America. http://www.efloras.org/object_page.aspx?object_id=10953&flora_id=1 Flora of Northern Ireland. http://www.habitas.org.uk/flora/species.asp?item=2350 FloraWeb (German flora) http://www.floraweb.de/MAP/scripts/esrimap.dll?name=florkart&cmd=mapflor&app=distflor&ly=gw&taxnr=6851 http://www.floraweb.de/neoflora/handbuch/lysichitonamericanus.html Global Compendium of Weeds http://www.hear.org/gcw/html/autogend/species/11956.HTM Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main (DE) Projekt Stinktierkohl. http://www.uni-frankfurt.de/fb15/botanik/Projekt-Stinktierkohl/Stinktierkohl.htm Royal Horticultural Society (UK) (http://www.rhs.org.uk/gardens/harlowcarr/archive/harlowcarrpomapril.asp) Swiss black list of invasive plants. (http://www.cps-skew.ch/english/black_list.htm) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (http://www.naturvardsverket.se/dokument/natur/migrera/tartlist.pdf): a list of alien species of Sweden) Swedish Biodiversity Centre (http://www.cbm.slu.se/pdf/regeringsuppdrag/frammandearter/1-Grandin.pdf): article including <i>Lysichiton</i> as an (potentially?) invasive plant in Sweden) USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (Plant Profile for <i>Lysichiton americanus</i>) http://plants.usda.gov

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Panel review date

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Entry date 2004-10



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2004/157 **International Workshop ‘Invasive Plants in the Mediterranean Type Regions of the World’ (2005-05-25/27, Montpellier, FR)**

An International Workshop on ‘Invasive Plants in the Mediterranean Type Regions of the World’ will take place in Montpellier, France on 2005-05-25/27 (followed by an optional field trip on the 28th of May). This Workshop is coorganized by the Conservatoire Botanique National Méditerranéen, World Conservation Union, Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation, Council of Europe and EPPO. The language of the workshop will be English.

The main themes for the Workshop will be:

- Lists of invasive plants and criteria for listing, state of the art ;
- How to prevent introduction and spread of invasive plants (through horticulture, agriculture, forestry and landscape management) ;
- Communication and raising awareness on invasive alien plants ;
- Management of invasive plants.

For more information on this Workshop:

Website: <http://www.ame-lr.org/workshop>

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E-mail: s.brunel@cbnmed.org

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2004-11.

Additional key words: conferences



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2004/158 **Two Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures adopted by APPPC**

Two Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures were adopted by the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) in August 2003 and are now published:

- APPPC RSPM No. 1 Guidelines for the development of heat disinfestation treatments of fruit fly host commodities
- APPPC RSPM No. 2 Training requirements for plant quarantine inspectors.

Full texts can be downloaded from the International Phytosanitary Portal:

<https://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/default.jsp> (>> APPPC)

or obtained from:

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Source: Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand.

Additional key words: publications



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2004/159 Accession of the European Union to the revised IPPC

In its decision 2004/597 of 2004-17-19, the Council of the European Union approves the revised text (1997) of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and declares its intention to become a party of the IPPC. As provided for in the revised text, the EU has the right to become a party of the IPPC, alongside the 25 EU Member States. This Decision authorizes the President of the EU Council to deposit an instrument of accession to the revised text of the IPPC.

Source: Council Decision (2004/597/EC) of 19 July 2004 approving the accession of the European Community to the International Plant Protection Convention, as revised and approved by Resolution 12/97 of the 29th Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997.

Official Journal of the European Union, 2004-08-14, L 267, 39-53.

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_267/l_26720040814en00390053.pdf

Press Release, Brussels 2004-07-20. Plant health and world trade: EU signs up to new international rules.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/health_consumer/library/press/press342_en.pdf

Additional key words: IPPC