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ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN  
PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO

## *Reporting*

### *Service*

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## 2006/001      First report of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in Italy

Prof. Pellizzari attracted the attention of the EPPO Secretariat to recent findings of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae – EPPO Alert List) on *Phoenix canariensis* in 3 regions of Italy: Campania, Toscana and Sicilia. In Campania, *R. ferrugineus* was reported on *P. canariensis* in the volcanic area (zona Fleglea). In Toscana, the presence of *R. ferrugineus* was first noticed on *P. canariensis* in October 2004 in a nursery near Pistoia. No further details could be found for Sicilia.

The situation of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, few outbreaks found on *Phoenix canariensis* in Campania, Toscana, and Sicilia.**

**Source:** Personal communication with Prof. Giuseppina Pellizzari Università di Padova, Italy, 2006-01.

### INTERNET

Associazione Italiana Direttorie Tecnici Pubblici Giardini. Attacchi del Curculionide Rosso (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) su palme del genere Phoenix osservate dal socio Vincenzo Marotta. <http://www.pubblicigiardini.it/News/NewsDet.asp?id=2035>

Centro Sperimentale per il Vivaismo di Pistoia. Sacchetti P, Camèra A, Granchietti A, Rosi MC, Marzialetti P (2005) Prima segnalazione in Italia del curculionide delle palme, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*. <http://www.cespevi.it/art/rhynco.htm>

Servizio Fitosanitario Regionale Campania. Palme: attenzione al punteruolo rosso <http://www.sito.regione.campania.it/agricoltura/difesa/rhynchophorus.htm>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** RHYCFE, IT

## 2006/002      Current situation of *Bactrocera zonata* in Réunion

In Réunion, 4 fruit fly species are currently present. *Ceratitis catovirii* is indigenous, and the following three species have been introduced: *C. capitata* (EPPO A2 list - recorded in 1939), *C. rosa* (EPPO A2 list - 1955) and *Bactrocera zonata* (EPPO A2 list - 1991). After its introduction, *B. zonata* remained under control for approximately 10 years, but in 2000 high populations were observed in the northern part of the island. Eradication, using the male annihilation technique, was attempted but failed as *B. zonata* had spread to most lowland areas. In order to study population dynamics, trimedlure and methyl-eugenol traps were placed at the West and South of the island. In 2004, trapping results showed a predominance of *B. zonata* compared to *Ceratitis* species in lowlands (up to altitude of 300 m). *C. rosa* was predominant at altitudes of 600 m and was almost the only species found above 900 m. In addition, a seasonal variation of populations was shown in 2004/2005. In Réunion, the host range of *B. zonata* (around 10 plant species) is narrower than the one for *C. capitata* (29 species) and *C. rosa* (34 species), but *B. zonata* is found on host fruits which are widely grown on the island (e.g. *Terminalia catappa*, *Psidium guajava*, *P. cattleianum* and *Mangifera indica*). Finally, research is being conducted on the



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possible use of *Fopius arisanus* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) as a biological control agent to regulate populations of *B. dorsalis* and *C. capitata*, and to develop integrated management programmes adapted to the various combinations of fruit fly species occurring in the orchards.

**Source:** Quilici S, Duyck PF, Rouse P, Gourdon, F, Simiand C, Frank A (2005) La mouche de la pêche sur mangue, goyave, etc. à la Réunion, évolution des recherches et des méthodes de lutte. *Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux*, no. 584, 44-47.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** DACUZO, RE

## 2006/003      Current situation of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current status of *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A2 list) in Germany. In a paper from Lampe *et al.* (2005), it is recalled that *R. cingulata* (American Eastern cherry fruit fly) was first found in Europe in Switzerland in 1983. The pest was found in Ticino (reported then as *R. indifferens*) and in the northern parts of Italy in 1998. In Germany, the first specimens were discovered near Freiburg (Baden-Württemberg) in 1993 and a single female was found near Kaub (Rheinland-Pfalz) in the middle Rhein valley in July 1999 (EPPO RS 2002/006). Since 2001, *R. cingulata* has also been recorded from the Netherlands (EPPO RS 2004/087). In the cherry-growing area of Rheinland-Pfalz, a first monitoring was initiated in 2002 and no pest was found (EPPO RS 2003/003). However, surveys continued in the following years. In 2004, the survey was extended as to its duration (end of May to mid August) and space (Rhein valley and Bayern). *R. cingulata* was detected further south in the Rhein valley (in the area of Dossenheim, Baden-Württemberg). The survey continued in 2005 and confirmed further spread of *R. cingulata* in the Rhein valley (Dossenheim and Karlsruhe). Furthermore, specimens belonging to the *R. cingulata/indifferens* group were detected in Hessen (Ockstadt), in Thuringen, and Sachsen-Anhalt. In Hessen, *R. cingulata* was trapped in an area which is popular for leisure activities of American military personnel. In summary, it can be stated that in the southwest of Germany (Rhein valley), *R. cingulata* has established. An extended survey in 2005 has shown that this fruit fly species has already spread more than previously assumed. Even in the central part of Germany, sporadic incidences could be detected. In most cases, their origin could not be traced back, but in one case it was assumed that *R. cingulata* had been introduced from North America.

The pest status of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present: in some areas.**

**Source:** NPPO of Germany, 2005-12.

Lampe I, Burghause F, Krauthausen HJ (2005) Introduction and distribution of the American Eastern Cherry Fruit Fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata*, in the Rhine Valley,



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Germany. Proceedings of the BCPC Symposium on 'Introduction and spread of invasive species', Berlin, 200506-09/11, No. 81, 135-140.

Also available on-line. [http://dpg.phytomedizin.org/Invasive\\_Symposium/articles/022\\_LampeNEW.pdf](http://dpg.phytomedizin.org/Invasive_Symposium/articles/022_LampeNEW.pdf)

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** RHAGCI, DE

## 2006/004      *Opogona sacchari* occurs in Israel

The NPPO of Israel recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of *Opogona sacchari* (Lepidoptera: Tineidae – EPPO A2 list). The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the occurrence of this pest in Israel. The first reports suspecting the presence of *O. sacchari* in Israel were made in November 1999. Although some taxonomic questions still remain open due to morphological anomalies, a national survey carried out from June 2004 through September 2005 detected *O. sacchari* infesting ornamental palms in greenhouses at a number of nurseries around the country. Official control includes ongoing surveillance, treatment and export certification. In addition, *O. sacchari* is listed as a quarantine pest for Israel. To date, *O. sacchari* has not been found on banana (*Musa* spp.) in Israel, and its host range is restricted to Areaceae, including *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*, *Archontophoenix alexandrae*, *Caryota* sp., *Hyophorbe* sp., *Neodypsis decaryi*, *Roystonea* sp. and *Wodyetia* sp., as well as one case on *Spathiphyllum* sp. (Araceae).

The pest status of *Opogona sacchari* in Israel is officially declared as follows: **Quarantine pest, present in protected cultivation, subject to official control.**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Israel, 2005-12.**

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** OPOGSC, IL

## 2006/005      *Tetranychus evansi* is present in Israel

The NPPO of Israel recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the presence of *Tetranychus evansi* (Acari: Tetranychidae - EPPO Alert List) on its territory. This red spider mite has been detected on *Solanum* spp. from various parts of the country.

The pest status of *Tetranychus evansi* in Israel is officially declared as follows: **Present, distribution and host range under surveillance.**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Israel, 2005-12.**

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** TETREV, IL



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## 2006/006      Further details on the occurrence of *Acizzia jamatonica* in France

The presence of *Acizzia jamatonica* (Homoptera: Psyllidae – EPPO Alert List), a psyllid pest of *Albizzia* was first reported in France in July 2004, in the city of Avignon (Vaucluse). This pest was then reported in other departments in the South of France: Var (Hyères, Draguignan, Fréjus), Alpes-Maritimes (Saint-Laurent-du-Var), Bouches-du-Rhône (La Ciotat), Gard (Nîmes), Hérault (Jacou, Lunel), Corse-du-Sud (Lecci), Haute-Corse (Borgo) and Isère (Salaise-sur-Sanne).

**Source:** Chapin E, Cocquempot (2005) Psylle de l'Albizia : 1<sup>ers</sup> signalements en France. *PHM-Revue Horticole*, no. 467, 49-52.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** ACIZJA, FR

## 2006/007      Trials on chemical control of *Acizzia jamatonica*

In Europe, the occurrence of *Acizzia jamatonica* (Homoptera: Psyllidae – EPPO Alert List) was first reported from northern Italy in 2001 (EPPO RS 2002/058), and then in France, Switzerland, Slovenia and Croatia. In Italy in 2003 and 2004, studies were carried out on the efficacy of chemical control. Trials were conducted on naturally infested *Albizzia julibrissin* trees (15 years-old) growing in a public park at San Giovanni Lupatoto (province of Verona, Veneto region) with different active substances and application methods (trunk injection and aerial spray). Efficacy was assessed by collecting samples (every week or every 2 weeks) and counting the number of eggs, juveniles and nymphs present on 3 composite leaves taken from 3 different parts of the crown. Trunk injection with imidacloprid or abamectine gave satisfactory results with only 1 application performed by the end of May to beginning of June. Among the other active substances tested by aerial application in 2003/2004, only lambda-cyhalothrin and thiamethoxam gave good control in both years. According to 2004 results, 2 applications (at beginning of June and in July) of these active substances were sufficient to control the overlapping generations of the pest.

**Source:** Pellizzari G, Mori N, Galbero G, Antonucci C (2005) Risultati di due anni di sperimentazione contro la Psilla dell'Albizza, *Acizzia jamatonica* (Kuwayama). *Informatore Fitopatologico* **11**, 33-39.

**Additional key words:** control

**Computer codes:** ACIZJA, IT



# EPPO Reporting Service

2006/008      First record of *Melanagromyza obtusa* in Guadeloupe

*Melanagromyza obtusa* (Diptera: Agromyzidae) is a pest of *Cajanus cajan* and to a lesser of other Fabaceae (e.g. *Flemingia macrophylla*, *Phaseolus radiatus*). *M. obtusa* is a pod borer. All immature stages occur within the pod. Larvae mine under the epidermis of the seeds which are then filled with frass. Adult flies emerge from their puparia inside the pod (but outside the seed) and escape through a thin epidermal window. *M. obtusa* is a pest of Asian origin, but since the early 2000s, it has been reported as spreading within the Caribbean region.

Dr Etienne attracted the attention of the EPPO Secretariat to the first finding of *M. obtusa* in Guadeloupe (Etienne *et al.*, 2004). *M. obtusa* was first discovered on the island of Marie-Galante (belonging to Guadeloupe) on *C. cajan* in 2002 and again in 2003. Studies were then done on the island of Guadeloupe during the growing season of *C. cajan*, but failed to detect the pest. *M. obtusa* was in fact found in 2003 after the growing season on a few pods that had remained after harvest. All specimens were found at Lamentin, Ravine-Chaude. So far, no serious damage is observed in Guadeloupe and Marie-Galante. As *C. cajan* is widely grown in the Caribbean and *M. obtusa* is a serious pest of *C. cajan* in its area of origin, it is felt that *M. obtusa* may have the potential to spread rapidly and cause problems within the Caribbean Basin.

## **Geographical distribution**

**Asia:** Bangladesh, China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia (Java), Japan, Malaysia (Peninsular), Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam.

**Oceania:** Australia (Queensland), Papua New Guinea.

**Central America and Caribbean:** Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe (including Marie-Galante in 2002/2003), Haiti, Puerto Rico.

**North America:** USA (Florida, first found in 2003).

It is considered that earlier records of this pest in Africa are probably misidentifications of *M. chalcosoma*.

**Source:** Etienne J, Martinez M, Boëcasse G (2004) Première signalisation avérée du ravageur *Melanagromyza obtusa* (Malloch) dans la région néotropicale (Dipt., Agromyzidae). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France*, **109**(1), 105-106.

## INTERNET

CABI Crop Protection Compendium. Datasheet on *Melanagromyza obtusa*.

<http://www.cabicompendium.org>

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service (US)

Pest Alert. Pigeonpea pod fly *Melanagromyza obtusa* (Malloch) (Agromyzidae).

<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/pigpea.html>

NAPPO Pest Alert. *Melanagromyza obtusa*. New detection in South Florida

<http://www.pestalert.org>

**Additional key words:** new records

**Computer codes:** MEAGOP, GP



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## 2006/009      First report of *Raoiella indica* in Martinique: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Dr Etienne brought to the attention of the EPPO Secretariat the recent introduction of *Raoiella indica* (Acari: Tenuipalpidae) in Martinique. This mite pest is thought to originate from Asia and it is feared that it could spread within the Caribbean Basin. *R. indica* is mainly a pest of palm species. Although, much data is lacking on its geographical distribution, host range and biology, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it could be added to the Alert List considering that it could be a threat to the palm nursery industry and date palm production in the EPPO region.

### *Raoiella indica* (Acari: Tenuipalpidae) – red palm mite

Why	Dr Etienne (INRA, Guadeloupe) reported to the EPPO Secretariat the recent introduction of <i>Roiella indica</i> in Martinique. In particular, this mite species is considered as a pest of numerous palm species and therefore may represent a threat to nurseries producing ornamental palms and to date palm crops in the EPPO region.
Where	<b>EPPO region:</b> Egypt, Israel, Russia (single doubtful record dated 1979). <b>Africa:</b> Egypt, Mauritius, Réunion, Sudan. <b>Asia:</b> India, Iran, Israel, Oman, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates. <b>Caribbean:</b> Martinique (first reported in 2004; indoors on the ornamental palm species <i>Veitchia merrillii</i> , and outdoors on <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ). Also recently found in Dominica and Saint Lucia on coconut and <i>Musa</i> . More data is needed on the geographical distribution.
On which plants	<i>R. indica</i> can attack several palm species, in particular: <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> , <i>Areca catechu</i> , and ornamental species such as <i>Dictyosperma album</i> , <i>Syagrus ramanzoffiana</i> , <i>Veitchia merrillii</i> . It has recently been found in the Caribbean damaging <i>Musa</i> species ( <i>M. balbisiana</i> , <i>M. acuminata</i> , <i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> ). There are also records on <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> . More studies would be needed on its host range, as it appears to be able to feed on many different types of plants.
Damage	<i>R. indica</i> is usually found on the under side of the leaves. Affected palm plants can show from scattered yellow spots on both surfaces of the leaflets to a strong yellowish discoloration of the entire leaflet. For example, severely attacked coconut trees show entirely yellow leaves, particularly on the lower third part of the plant. On banana and plantain, lower leaves turn yellow with small patchy-green yellow areas. All active stages of this mite are dark red in colour, with black markings. Adult females are oval (up to 0.32 mm long x 0.22 mm large). <i>R. indica</i> is considered as an important pest of coconut and <i>Areca catechu</i> in India, and of <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> in Egypt and Sudan. It is reported as feeding and damaging <i>Musa</i> spp. in Saint Lucia and Dominica.
Dissemination	Wind currents and trade of infested plants can ensure mite dispersal.
Pathway	Plants for planting, cut branches of host plants.
Possible risks	Palm species such as <i>P. dactylifera</i> are important for fruit production in North Africa. Ornamental palms are widely grown around the Mediterranean Basin, and are increasingly traded and used indoors in northern countries. <i>Musa</i> is grown in limited parts of the EPPO region, but is there a valuable crop. Control measures may be available (for example, chemical efficacy is studied in India, several predator species are reported from the literature), but mite control is likely to be difficult in practice, especially on large plants. In the Americas, <i>P. indica</i> is clearly considered as a new invasive pest which threatens ornamental palms, coconut and banana plantations. For the Euro-Mediterranean region, more data would be needed on the situation in Egypt and Israel, as there is no clear indication from the literature that it is very damaging there and that it is currently disseminating. However, it seems desirable to avoid any further spread of <i>P. indica</i> , particularly on plants for planting, as this pest could cause problems to date palm production and ornamental palm nurseries.





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Source(s) Flechtmann CHW, Etienne J (2004) The red palm mite, *Raoiella indica* Hirst, a threat to palms in the Americas (Acari: Prostigmata: Tenuipalpidae). *Systematic & Applied Acarology* **9**, 109-110.  
Flechtmann CHW, Etienne J (2005) Un nouvel acarien ravageur des palmiers. En Martinique premier signalement de *Raoiella indica* pour les Caraïbes. *Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux* no. 584, 10-11.  
INTERNET  
CIRAD website. Ueckermann EA (2004) Taxonomic research in acarology abstract of a paper presented at the Workshop on Biodiversity dynamics on La Reunion Island, 2004-11-29/12-05. <http://www.cirad.fr/reunion/content/download/895/4023/file/Atelier%20Biodiversité%202004.pdf>  
ICARDA website. Crop Protection and IPM. Pests of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) by M Saeed Gassouma. <http://www.icarda.org/APRP/Datepalm/Topics/Pest/Pestright.htm>  
FAO – International Phytosanitary Portal. Official Pest Report Dominica (2005-11-16). Report of *Raoiella indica* Hirst red palm mite. *Raoiella indica* in the Americas. <https://www.ippc.int/id/nppodm?language=en>

EPPO RS 2006/009  
Panel review date

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Entry date 2006-01

## 2006/010      *Puccinia horiana* found in Hungary

The EPPO Secretariat was informed by the NPPO of Hungary of the recent finding of *Puccinia horiana* (EPPO A2 list) on its territory. *P. horiana* was detected in Veszprém county in a plastic house producing chrysanthemum cut flowers (cv. Palisade). The identity of the rust was confirmed in October 2005 by the Central Diagnostic Laboratory in Budapest. All infected material has been destroyed. *P. horiana* has occasionally been reported in Hungary, mainly on glasshouse crops and submitted to phytosanitary measures (e.g. RS 2001/083, 2000/100).

The situation of *Puccinia horiana* in Hungary can be described as follows: **Present, occasionally found in glasshouses, under official control.**

**Source: NPPO of Hungary, 2006-01.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PUCCHN, HU

## 2006/011      Outbreaks of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany informed the EPPO Secretariat of recent outbreaks of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* (EPPO A2 list) in Bayern and Baden-Württemberg. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the occurrence of this disease in Germany. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of August and 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2005, the plant protection service of Bayern notified the occurrence of *X. arboricola* pv. *corylina* in 5 companies producing hazelnut fruits (*Corylus avellana*) and 1 case in natural environment. The affected companies had been supplied by another one in Baden-Württemberg, where the disease was also detected.

- **Bayern**

Affected plants showed symptoms of growth reduction and shoot wilting. The pathogen was identified by laboratory methods, such as physico-chemical tests and fatty acid analysis. Details





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on these investigations have been published by Poschenrieder & Theil (2004). The infected parts of the diseased plants have been removed.

- **Baden-Württemberg**

Affected plants showed cankers. The infected lot was put under quarantine. In spring 2006, all lots of *C. avellana* from the company concerned will be tested for *X. arboricola* pv. *corylina*. The origin of this infection is still being investigated.

The pest status of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Transient: actionable.**

**Source:** NPPO of Germany, 2005-12.

Poschenrieder G, Theil S (2004) [First occurrence of plant pathogenic bacteria in hazelnut production in Bavaria]. Available on line <http://www.phytomedizin.org/ak/11/tagung2004.htm>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** XANTCY, DE

### 2006/012      Pest status of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* in Israel

The NPPO of Israel (Plant Protection and Inspection Services) informed the EPPO Secretariat that the bacterium *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli*, a quarantine pest for Israel, has been found infecting watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) and melon (*Cucumis melo*) at a limited number of production sites. Eradication measures have been implemented at these sites and national surveillance is ongoing.

The status of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *citrulli* in Israel is officially declared as follows: **Present, only in some areas, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Israel, 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PSDMAC, IL



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## 2006/013      Outbreak of *Phytoplasma mali* (apple proliferation) in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of an outbreak of *Phytoplasma mali* (Apple proliferation phytoplasma – EPPO A2 list) in Sachsen. In July 2004, shoots of 24 trees of *Malus* spp. growing in an experimental field, and of 5 trees in a field used for scion production showed symptoms of apple proliferation. PCR testing revealed the presence of *P. mali*. The infected trees were destroyed. Movement of trees from the experimental field has been prohibited, and testing of scions for *P. mali* from the scion production field has been rendered compulsory before any movement. Since infection has been confirmed, *Malus* fields concerned have been inspected every two weeks and further tested to assess the level of infection.

The pest status of *Phytoplasma mali* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Transient: actionable, under eradication.**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Germany, 2005-12.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PHYPMMA, DE

## 2006/014      EPPO Standards for the Efficacy Evaluation of Plant Protection Products: a new update is available

The EPPO standards for the efficacy evaluation of plant protection products describe the conduct of trials carried out to assess the efficacy of plant protection products against specific pests. They were republished in 2004 in five volumes, which covered all standards approved until 2003-09. As the preparation of EPPO Standards is a continuing activity, new and revised standards have been approved since this publication. Updates are published every year. An update containing new and revised standards approved in 2005-09 is now available (in English only). This update can be ordered from the EPPO Secretariat at the price of 45 EUR, and includes the following standards:

### *Revised Standards*

- PP 1/28(3) Eyespot of cereals
- PP 1/45(3) Soil pest complex on beet
- PP 1/70(3) Aphid vectors of *Barley yellow dwarf virus*
- PP 1/157(3) Regulation of growth in ornamental plants by pre-harvest applications

### *New Standards*

- PP 1/239(1) Dose expression of plant protection products
- PP 1/240(1) Harmonized basic information for databases on plant protection products
- PP 1/241(1) Guidance on comparable climates
- PP 1/242(1) Taint tests



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PP 1/243(1) Effects of plant protection products on transformation processes  
PP 1/244(1) Secondary bunch rots on grapevine  
PP 1/245(1) Aphids on maize  
PP 1/246(1) Flea beetles on flax  
PP 1/247(1) Regulation of growth in ornamental plants by post-harvest or 'in store' applications

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** publications

**2006/015**      The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is establishing a new Panel on plant health

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) provides scientific advice on existing and emerging risks to the European Union. Through its own scientific expertise and the work of its Scientific Committee and Expert Panels, EFSA provides risk assessments on all matters linked to food and feed safety, including animal health and welfare and plant protection. Panels are made up of scientists coming from all over Europe and even in a few cases from beyond Europe, and are appointed following an open call for expression of interest. The Scientific Committee coordinates the work of the Panels, and these bodies are supported by the scientific staff of EFSA. A new Panel on plant health (PLH Panel) has been created. A call for expressions of interest in membership of the Scientific Committee and Scientific Panels of the European Food Safety Authority has been published on the EFSA website. The deadline for expression of interest is Friday 17<sup>th</sup> February 2006.

More information is available on [www.efsa.eu.int](http://www.efsa.eu.int)

**Source:** Personal communication with R. Black and E. Ceglarska, EFSA, 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** PRA



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

**2006/016**      Training session on 'Phytosanitary inspections of oak logs imported from USA into the European Union', Nancy, FR, 2006-06-20/21

**The aims of this training session are:**

- To present the European Union phytosanitary regulations (2005/359/EC) and the implementation of fumigation checks and wood identification (red oaks/white oaks) as requested by these regulations.
- To update knowledge on disease symptoms, possible impacts of an introduction of *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (including the susceptibility of European oaks evaluated in USA and means of dissemination).
- To share experience on phytosanitary inspections.

This training session is open to interested persons from Plant Protection Services of EU member states that are responsible for phytosanitary inspections of oak wood imported from USA. Presentations and discussions will be held in English and French.

This training session is jointly organized by the French Plant Protection Service and INRA (Institut national de la recherche agronomique) at Nancy (France) on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of June 2006. Travel to Nancy and accommodation will be at the charge of each participant.

**Provisional programme:**

19 June 2006 - arrival in Nancy

20 June 2006 - INRA Research Centre (Champenoux)

Welcome and introduction

Biology of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, risk assessment for the UE, surveys

Presentation by each participant of local imports of American oaks, controls, forestry surveys

Field trip to a nearby oak forest (production of high quality wood and effects on biodiversity)

Presentation of the EU regulations related to imports of American wood.

21 June 2006 - Morning session, Plant Protection Service (Malzéville)

Practical inspections of imported American oak wood, isolation and identification,

Visit to the quarantine laboratory

Questions and discussion

End of training session at lunch time.

Registration: [Philippe.LOEVENBRUCK@agriculture.gouv.fr](mailto:Philippe.LOEVENBRUCK@agriculture.gouv.fr)

**Source:**            Personal communication from Dr Pinon, INRA Nancy, 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** training

**Computer codes:** CERAFA



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

**2006/017**      EPPO – FAO/North Africa - Workshop on *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Sousse, Tunisia, 2006-05-29/31

*Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae, EPPO list of invasive alien plants) is an invasive plant in many parts of the world and in the Mediterranean region. It invades cultivated fields (maize, sorghum, vegetables), anthropised habitats (road sides) and some semi-natural habitats (pastures). In the EPPO area, the plant is widely distributed in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) and presents a risk for the other side of the Mediterranean Sea (France (including Corsica), Greece, Italy, Spain) and possibly for temperate countries. EPPO and FAO/North Africa organize a Workshop on *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Sousse, Tunisia on the 2006-05-29/31. Information concerning the meeting, pre-registration and call for abstracts is available on-line until 2006-03-10 at: [http://www.eppo.org/MEETINGS/conferences/workshop\\_solanum.htm](http://www.eppo.org/MEETINGS/conferences/workshop_solanum.htm)

The EPPO Secretariat encourages you to attend. The workshop is addressed to representatives of National Plant Protection Organizations of the whole EPPO region, environmental organizations, researchers and land managers. Its main aim is to draft and propose national and international recommendations for this plant.

**Source:**            EPPO Secretariat 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** conference

**Computer codes:** SOLEL

**2006/018**      Call for information on *Solanum elaeagnifolium* geographical distribution

The EPPO Secretariat and the Central Science Laboratory (York, UK) intend to make a bioclimatic prediction of the potential distribution of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* using CLIMEX. This analysis will provide elements in understanding which EPPO countries are at risk. CLIMEX relies on the hypothesis that climate is a key factor for the distribution of a plant. Detailed geographical distribution records concerning *S. elaeagnifolium* in all continents are therefore needed. At this stage of the project, the EPPO Secretariat is providing here the most detailed information it currently has together with literature or internet references. The EPPO Secretariat would be very grateful if you should provide additional records.

## **Naturalized range**

- **EPPO REGION**

### **North Side of the Mediterranean Sea**

#### **Croatia**

*S. elaeagnifolium* has previously been recorded from the islet of Plavnik-Kvarner (coastal region) and from the village of Podspilje on the island of Vis. New localities have been found in the



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Šibenik region (Luka and Donje polje) (Pandza, 1999; Gazi Baskova *et al.*, 1978; Pavletic *et al.*, 1978). The plant has also been found in the County of Knin (Dalmatia) (Milovic, 2001; see also EPPO RS 2006/021).

## **France**

The plant has been found in Chateauneuf-les-Martigues, near the 'Etang de Berre' (Bouches-du-Rhône) along a path and has been eradicated (Agence Méditerranéenne de l'Environnement, see also EPPO RS 2006/020). The plant is still present at Vic-la-Gardiole (Hérault) in ruderal habitats (S. Brunel, pers. com., 2006).

## **Greece**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Boyd *et al.*, 1984; Browicz, 1993; Eleftherohorinos *et al.*, 1993).

## **Italy**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Boyd *et al.*, 1984).

## **Serbia and Montenegro**

The plant is recorded in the Vojvodina area (Krstic *et al.*, 2000).

## **Spain**

It is recorded in the Comunidad Valenciana as spreading and having the potential to become an aggressive weed (Carretero, 1989). It was also recorded at 2 localities near Sevilla in Andalucía, (Aparicio, 2003; EPPO RS 2005/128). The plant was observed and managed in 2004 in Aragón in the surroundings of Zaragoza in ruderal habitats (Menendez *et al.*, 2005; EPPO RS 2005/129).

## **South Side of the Mediterranean Sea**

### **Algeria**

The plant is present in East Algeria (M. Fenni and D. Sarri, pers. com., 2005).

### **Israel**

The plant is apparently widespread on the whole country (Database of the Jerusalem Botanical Garden).

### **Morocco**

The plant was recorded for the first time in 1949 in the surroundings of El Borouj (Province of Settat) and in Casablanca (Avenue Al Maârif). It was then recorded on the riverbanks of the Oum Rabiâ (Béni Amir and Béni Moussa). It has colonized the Tadla's irrigated plains and the localities of Kesbet Tadla, Bzou, Afourer (Qorchi *et al.*, 1997).

### **Tunisia**

The plant was first detected in the governorate of Kairouan, around 1985, as it started to become troublesome in Sbikha (Chalgaf1, per. com.). *S. elaeagnifolium* is a noxious weed in Sbikha, where it is frequent and abundant in irrigated fields, along roadsides and riversides. It is sub-noxious in Chebika, since it is frequent but not very abundant. Several satellite populations were



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observed in Northern and Southern Kairouan, Cherarda and Hajeb el ayoun. The species was detected in the bordering governorates of Sousse, Mahdia, Sidi-Bouزيد, Sfax and Zaghuan. (Mekki, 2006).

- **AFRICA**

### **Egypt**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Boyd *et al.*, 1984).

### **South Africa**

The plant is present in all provinces (Agricultural Geo-referenced Information System website).

### **Zimbabwe**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Holm *et al.*, 1979).

- **ASIA**

### **India**

The plant is present in Karnataka (Holm *et al.*, 1979; Babu *et al.*, 1995).

### **Syria**

The plant is recorded in the North region (Al Mouemar, 2006).

- **NORTH AMERICA**

### **USA**

The plant is present in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii (Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk Project, 2006), Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington (USDA Plants Database, 2006).

- **OCEANIA**

### **Australia**

The plant is present in all states (New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia) (Australian Virtual Herbarium, 2006; Australian Noxious Weed List, 2006).

### **Area of Origin**

- **NORTH AMERICA**

### **Mexico**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Holm *et al.*, 1979).





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- CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

## **Puerto Rico**

The plant is present, no detailed information (USDA Plants Database, 2006).

- SOUTH AMERICA

## **Argentina**

The plant was recorded in 1971 in the Province of Santiago del Estero (Holm *et al.*, 1979; Portal do governo do estado do Sao Paulo).

## **Chile**

The plant is present, no detailed information (Holm *et al.*, 1979).

## References

**The EPPO Secretariat is looking for hard copies of the references indicated in bold. If you have one of them, please contact [hq@epo.fr](mailto:hq@epo.fr).**

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A distribution map of the plant with longitude and longitude is available at: [www.agis.agric.za](http://www.agis.agric.za)

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Details are provided for California, Utah, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat 2006-01.

**Additional key words:** geographical distribution

**Computer codes:** SOLEL



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2006/019      Bioclimatic prediction of the potential distribution of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in New Zealand

Species which invade New Zealand often do not arrive directly from their centre of origin, but migrate via other countries, especially United Kingdom and Australia. According to estimates, 56% of New Zealand naturalised flora had entered as contaminants of seed consignments intended for sowing. The countries from which New Zealand has received the most imports, in particular those with similar agricultural practices, have donated the greatest number of weedy species. The Australian weed flora is likely to include a significant proportion of the species which will invade New Zealand in the future, since Australia is an important source of agricultural products. While such plants may not be excluded indefinitely, it is the task of the New Zealand quarantine service to prevent invasions in the short term by ensuring that species whose entry is restricted or prohibited do not exceed specified tolerances in imports.

An analysis was undertaken to estimate the potential distribution of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* on the basis of climatic parameters. The Bioclimate Prediction System computer program (BIOCLIM) was used to generate a 'climate profile' of the species. In order to broaden the basis for climatic comparison, the computer-based system CLIMEX was employed.

The study showed that very few locations were suitable for *S. elaeagnifolium* in New Zealand. At most locations, the climate was too cool in summer and too wet on an annual basis. Molnar & McKenzie (1976) considered that this species is adapted to semi-arid regions with 300-600 mm annual rainfall. Except for a marginal suitability of some locations in the central Hawkes Bay Region, this species appears unlikely to be a problem in New Zealand. The plant has consequently been removed from the quarantine list. The report also gives data on temperature and rainfall tolerances for the plant.

**Source:** Panetta F D, Mitchell N D (1991) Bioclimatic prediction of the potential distributions of some weed species prohibited entry to New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research*, **34**,341-350.

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[http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/exotic\\_plant\\_life\\_and\\_weeds/](http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/exotic_plant_life_and_weeds/)

**Additional key words:** potential distribution

**Computer codes:** SOLEL



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2006/020      Eradication of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Châteauneuf-les-Martigues (France)

In April 2005, the Conservatoire Botanique National de Porquerolles and the land manager of the Bolmont and Jaï ponds (SIBOJAÏ) experimented the local eradication of *Solanum elaeagnifolium*. This plant has been found at 2 locations in the South of France and a risk analysis conducted with the Plant Protection Service concluded that eradication should be immediately undertaken.

In Châteauneuf-les-Martigues, the plant represented a threat for the wet pastures and the biodiversity of the protected area that it colonized. It also represented a risk for the surrounding arable lands. Only one single plant was present. Mechanical removal was preferred to the use of phytosanitary products as the area harboured protected plants and animals.

As rhizomes of *S. elaeagnifolium* can reach 2 m in depth and grow laterally, an excavator removed the plant and soil on a volume of approximately 3 m long x 3 m large x 3 m deep. The main plant and visible rhizomes were manually removed and burned. In order to avoid risks of contamination by small fragments (as small as 0.5 cm) remaining in the ground, removed soil was buried into a 3 m deep hole on a plot placed under the responsibility of the land manager.

This eradication was undertaken before fructification of the plant. Seeds can remain viable for at least 10 years, the land manager will therefore monitor the area for at least 10 years in search of potential reseeding.

*S. elaeagnifolium* is by now considered as eradicated from Châteauneuf-les-Martigues but remain to be monitored in case of discovery of new infestations. This preventive action gave the opportunity to involve local representatives and to inform the public by press releases.

In France, a larger infestation is still to eradicate in Vic-La-Gardiole, but the multiplicity of actors to involve has delayed the process of eradication.

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, 2006-01.  
Pictures and description of the eradication of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Châteauneuf-les-Martigues: <http://www.ame-lr.org/plantes-envahissantes/solanum.html>

**Additional key words:** eradication

**Computer codes:** SOLEL, FR

## 2006/021      New records of invasive plants in the county of Šibenik and Knin (Croatia)

In Croatia, the town of Šibenik and its surroundings constitute an important touristic area with developed roads and railway tracks which are favourable for the entry of adventitious plants from other geographically distant regions.

New localities of the following invasive plants have been found:

- *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO list of invasive alien plants) is a common weed in cultivated land and on different types of ruderal habitats. It was first noted in Croatia in 1950s



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and then spread in the lowlands. It is now present in the localities of Skradin, Njivice, Solaris, Zablaće, Perković and Siverić.

- *Artemisia verlotiorum* (Asteraceae) is considered invasive in Spain (San Elorza *et al.*, 2004), in Italy (Lazio Region, Laura Celesti-Gradow, pers. com.), in Sardegna (Giuseppe Brundu, pers. com.), in Slovenia (Nejc Jogan, pers. com.) and in the Mediterranean part of France (Jean-Marc Tison, pers. com.). In Croatia, it has been spreading in the region of central Dalmatia not only in the coastal region but in the hinterland as well.

- *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae, EPPO list of invasive alien plants) has been found in several localities, each time with a great number of specimens. This species is spreading very rapidly and is becoming a dangerous weed in the area of Šibenik.

**Source:** Milović M (2001) A contribution to the knowledge of the neophytic flora of the County of Šibenik and Knin (Dalmatia, Croatia). *Natura-Croatica*. **10**(4), 277-292.

San Elorza M, Dana Sanchez E D, Sobrino Vesperinas E, eds. (2004) Atlas de las plantas aloctonas invasoras en Espana. Direccion para la biodiversidad. Madrid, 384 pp.

**Additional key words:** New records

**Computer codes:** AMBEL, ARTVE, SOLEL, HR

### 2006/022      New records of naturalised plants in Andalucía (Spain)

M. Joël Carié, president of the garden section of the Société Botanique Linéenne de Lyon, discovered 2 exotic species newly naturalised in Andalucía (Spain) during a botanical field trip:

- *Senecio angulatus* (Asteraceae): the plant is a vine originating from South Africa. It looks like and can be easily confused with *Senecio mikanioides* (Asteraceae), also considered invasive. The plant was discovered naturalised in Gibraltar, on a rock oriented towards Morocco. It is supposed to have escaped from gardens. Several plants of *Senecio angulatus* covered a wide surface, smothering the vegetation. This plant is recorded as invasive in the Comunidad Valenciana (Spain) (Olga Mayoral García-Berlanga & Miguel Angel Gómez-Serrano, pers. com.), in the Côte d'Azur (France) (Jean-Marc Tison, pers. com.) and in Sardegna (Italia) (Giuseppe Brundu, pers. com.). This new spot in Gibraltar could therefore represent a source of invasion that should be monitored.

- *Lantana camara* (Verbenaceae): is a tropical plant originating from South America and considered by the Global invasive database as one of the 100 worst invaders. A thicket was observed on the cliffs situated near Cap Trafalgar. This species is considered as invasive in Israel (Avinoam Danin, Jean-Marc Dufour-Dror, pers. com.), in Sardegna (Giuseppe Brundu, pers. com.), in Portugal (Decreto Lei 565/99) and in Islas Canarias (Martin Osoria, Victoria Eugenia & Wildpret, Wolfredo, pers. com.). It is also recorded in Sanz Elorza *et al.* (2004) as invasive on a few spots of the Mediterranean Spanish coast, and in Gibraltar.



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These 2 new records are confirmed by the Flora of the Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society which included *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants) and other plants considered invasive in the Mediterranean Basin such as *Acacia saligna*, *A. cyclops* and *A. retinoides* (Fabaceae), *Oxalis pes-caprae* (Oxalidaceae), *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae), *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Cactaceae), *Gomphocarpus fruticosus* (Asclepiadaceae), *Nicotiana glauca* (Solanaceae), *Pennisetum villosum* (Poaceae), ...

This list highlights the presence of other plants which behaviour should be monitored:

- *Paraserianthes lophanta* (= *Albizia lophanta*, Mimosaceae): a tropical plant considered invasive in Portugal (see *Espécies Vegetals Invasoras em Portugal*) and casual in Spain (San Elorza *et al.*, 2004).
- *Chasmanthe floribunda* (Iridaceae): this plant could sometimes be erroneously recorded as the invasive *C. aethiopica* (Jean-Marc Tison, pers. com.). *C. aethiopica* is considered invasive in Islas Canarias (San Elorza *et al.*, 2004), Sardegna, (Giuseppe Brundu, pers. com.) and Malta (Darrin Stevens, pers. com.).
- *Kalanchoe tubiflorum* (Crassulaceae): according to the authors, this genus can be recorded as “*Bryophyllum*”. The plant reproduces very easily by bulblets but more information is needed on its behaviour in natural areas and its ability to overcrowd the habitats. It is recorded as casual in Spain by San Elorza *et al.* (2004).
- *Pennisetum clandestinum* (Poaceae): *P. villosum* and *P. setaceum* are well-known as invasive plants in Southern Europe. *P. clandestinum* is newly recorded by Greuter & Raus (2005) in Cyprus, Greece, Israel and Spain.

**Source:** Personal communication from Joël Carié, botanist and active member of the Société Botanique Linéenne de Lyon. 2006-01.

*Espécies Vegetals Invasoras em Portugal*: <http://www1.ci.uc.pt/invasoras/especies.htm>

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**Additional key words:** new records, invasive plants

**Computer codes:** SENAN, LANCA, ES



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## 2006/023      Crassula helmsii found in France

In France, the presence of *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants) is reported at 2 new locations:

- in Lorraine, in the Meuse valley, at Charny-sur-Meuse (at 5 km North of Verdun).
- In Basse-Normandie, at Saint-Germain-de-Tallevande-la-Lande (Calvados) and at Chaulieu (Manche).

**Source:** Pianezzola A, Sez nec G (2004) Observations de deux nouvelles adventices en Lorraine: *Centranthus calcitrapae* (L.) Dufresne et *Crassula helmsii* (T. Kirk) Cockayne. *Le Monde des Plantes*, **482**, p 3.

**Additional key words:** detailed record, invasive plants

**Computer codes:** CSBHE, FR

## 2006/024      Announcement of the Neobiota Conference in Vienna, AT, 2006-09-27/29

The 4th NEOBIOTA European Conference on Biological Invasions will be held in Vienna, Austria, 2006-09-27/29 and is organized on behalf of the Austrian Federal Environment Agency Ltd. and the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. More information about the conference (accommodation, venue, excursion, deadlines, etc.), registration forms and call for abstracts are available on-line at <http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/neobiota> Please note that deadline for submission of abstracts for paper or poster presentations is 2006-05-31.

The conference will start with an invited evening keynote lecture presented by Dan Simberloff from the University of Tennessee. Everyone interested in Biological Invasions (ecologists, conservation agencies, and other stake-holders) is invited to participate and share thoughts, opinions and new results. All organisms (pathogens, plants, fungi, animals) and habitats (marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems) will be considered.

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**Source:** 4th European Conference on Biological Invasions  
<http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/neobiota>

**Additional key words:** conference