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2010/145 First record of *Paysandisia archon* in Switzerland

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Paysandisia archon* (Lepidoptera: Castniidae – EPPO A2 List) on its territory. Symptoms of the pest were detected on 2010-07-22 during a regular inspection of a garden centre. Several pupae and larvae were found on a small lot of imported palm trees (*Trachycarpus fortunei*). The identification of the pest was carried out by the Entomology Laboratory of Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil (ACW). It is considered that the pest had been introduced with infested palm trees from Italy because earlier in the same month, 19 plants had been imported from this country. Appropriate measures have been taken in order to eradicate the pest, including the destruction of all potential host plants in the garden centre. A detection survey is being carried out in the surrounding area. An information leaflet with illustrations will be distributed to the general public.
The situation of *Paysandisia archon* in Switzerland can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2010 in a garden centre on imported *Trachycarpus fortunei*, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2010-08).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PAYSAR, CH

2010/146 *Paysandisia archon* found again in Liguria region (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of another finding of *Paysandisia archon* (Lepidoptera: Castniidae – EPPO A2 List) in the municipality of La Spezia in Liguria region. Larvae of the pest were found in palm trees (*Chamaerops* and *Trachycarpus*) in a garden of a military area. All infested plants were immediately destroyed, and adjacent palm trees were preventatively treated. The Regional PPO of Liguria will carry out surveys to delimit the extent of the infestation and determine the appropriate phytosanitary measures. It can be recalled that *P. archon* had already been detected in Liguria in July 2008, on a single palm tree (*Phoenix canariensis*) which was subsequently destroyed (EPPO RS 2008/137).
The situation of *Paysandisia archon* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, found in several regions (Apulia, Campania, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Toscana, Sicilia, Veneto), under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-08).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PAYSAR, IT

2010/147 Situation of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Puglia region (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae – EPPO A1 List) in Puglia region. It can be recalled that *A. spiniferus* was first found in 2008 in the province of Lecce (EPPO RS 2008/092). Surveys have shown that infestations are particularly severe on citrus, and that the pest is also present on grapevine, pome and stone fruits, as well as in urban environments on ornamental plants. *A. spiniferus* now occurs almost across the entire province of Lecce and it threatens the neighbouring provinces of Brindisi and Taranto. The

NPPO of Italy considers that *A. spiniferus* is now established and that eradication is no longer feasible. As the application of insecticides is not considered effective, the use of biological control agents (such as *Encarsia smithi, Eretmocerus serius* and *Amitus hesperidum*) is envisaged.
The situation of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, first identified in 2008 in the province of Lecce (Puglia region), now established across this province.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-07).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** ALECSN, IT

2010/148 First report of *Phytophthora kernoviae* in Ireland

In Ireland, the presence of *Phytophthora kernoviae* (EPPO Alert List) was confirmed in December 2008. The pathogen was detected on a *Rhododendron ponticum* sample which had been taken in a forest location in county Cork (South coast of Ireland). A positive sample of *P. ramorum* was previously obtained from the same forest site in September 2008. Appropriate phytosanitary measures have been taken.
The situation of *Phytophthora kernoviae* in Ireland can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2008 in woodlands on *Rhododendron ponticum* in county Cork, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Ireland (2010-07).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PHYTKE, IE

2010/149 *Phytophthora ramorum* found on *Quercus phillyraeoides* in Ireland

In May 2010, the presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was detected (by PCR) on *Quercus phillyraeoides* in Ireland. The infected sample had been collected from a *Q. phillyraeoides* tree (initially misidentified as *Q. ilex*) growing in a historical garden open to the public in county Wicklow (south of Dublin). The infected *Q. phillyraeoides* tree was destroyed by burning. Intensive sampling in the infected garden showed that 10 more plants were infected with *P. ramorum* (*Kalmia, Michelia, Magnolia, Viburnum, Rhododendron,* and *Pieris*). All infected plants have been destroyed. Monitoring of *P. ramorum* will continue in Ireland.

Source: NPPO of Ireland (2010-07 and 2010-08).

Additional key words: detailed record, host plants **Computer codes:** PHYTRA, IE

2010/150 *Phytophthora ramorum* found on *Larix kaempferi* in Ireland

Following the United Kingdom findings of *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) on *Larix kaempferi* trees (EPPO RS 2010/033), the NPPO of Ireland initiated a survey on this conifer species. It was carried out in areas adjacent to forest areas where *P. ramorum* had previously been detected on the invasive plant, *Rhododendron ponticum*. *P. ramorum* was detected on a single *L. kaempferi* tree in a forest in county Tipperary. Further surveys are being carried out in the area concerned and appropriate measures will be taken.

Source: NPPO of Ireland (2010-07).

Additional key words: detailed record, host plants **Computer codes:** PHYTRA, IE

2010/151 First report of *Chalara fraxinea* in the Netherlands

Since 2008, specific surveillance of ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp.) has been conducted in the Netherlands to detect the possible presence of *Chalara fraxinea* (EPPO Alert List). In August 2010, the Dutch NPPO reported the first occurrence of this fungus on its territory. *C. fraxinea* was detected (isolation on agar media, PCR) on *Fraxinus* trees in the north-eastern part of the country in a public green area. No forests are located in the vicinity of the finding. The infected ash trees were planted in 1975 but their origin is not known. Because *C. fraxinea* occurs in many European countries, it is suspected that natural spread is responsible for the disease introduction into the Netherlands. An additional survey will be conducted to determine the distribution of the disease in the area concerned. Considering the already wide distribution of *C. fraxinea* in Europe, no measures were taken on infected trees.
The pest status of *Chalara fraxinea* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Present, only in some areas.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2010-08).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, NL

2010/152 *Chalara fraxinea* occurs in Lithuania

In Lithuania, the presence of *Chalara fraxinea* (EPPO Alert List) had been suspected on the basis of symptoms since the late 2000s (EPPO RS 2007/179, RS 2008/128). In 2010, the NPPO of Lithuania officially confirmed its occurrence. The fungus was detected on samples which had been collected from symptomatic *Fraxinus* spp. in Pakruojis district (in the North of Lithuania). Infected trees belonged to a stand of 81 ha which was being harvested, and where almost all trees had been wind damaged by a storm two years before. Further investigations will be conducted in the area concerned. No phytosanitary measures were taken.
The situation of *Chalara fraxinea* in Lithuania can be described as follows: **Present, confirmed in 2010 in a *Fraxinus* stand in Pakruojis district.**

Source: NPPO of Lithuania (2010-05).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, LT

2010/153 *Monilinia fructicola* detected for the first time in Emilia-Romagna (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Monilinia fructicola* in Emilia-Romagna. At the beginning of 2010, the pathogen was detected on mummified nectarine fruits (*Prunus persica* var*. nectarina* cvs. 'Sweet Lady', 'Venus', 'Max 7', 'Snow ball'). These fruits had been collected during an official survey from 6 orchards: 4 were located in Forlì-Cesena province and 2 in Ravenna province. In the orchards where *M. fructicola* has been found, all mummified fruits were collected and destroyed. Intensive surveys are being conducted in Emilia-Romagna to better determine the extent of the disease. It can be recalled that in Italy, the presence of *M. fructicola* was first reported in 2009 in 2 orchards of Piemonte region (EPPO RS 2009/091).
The situation of *Monilinia fructicola* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2009, detected in a limited number of orchards in Piemonte and Emilia-Romagna, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-07).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** MONIFC, IT

2010/154 *Puccinia horiana* detected in Veneto region (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently reported the detection of *Puccinia horiana* (EPPO A2 List). The rust was found on chrysanthemum cuttings in a nursery in the province of Padova, Veneto region. The infected plant material was immediately destroyed. Investigations are being undertaken to identify the possible source of infection. The situation of *Puccinia horiana* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, occasionally reported, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-08).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PUCCHN, IT

2010/155 Stolbur phytoplasma found on potatoes in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the occurrence of Stolbur phytoplasma ('*Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani' - EPPO A2 List) on potatoes in Rheinlandpfalz. On 2009-10-30, the pathogen was identified by laboratory tests on potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) showing typical symptoms. In addition, the phytoplasma was detected in weeds, such as *Convolvulus* sp., associated with the potato crop. It can be recalled that in 2008, the pathogen had been found in the same area (EPPO RS 2008/213). It is assumed that the infection occurred after planting as the disease presented a patchy distribution within the crop and the insect vector (*Hyalesthes obsoletus*) was present. The harvested potatoes were used by the enterprise itself. In 2010, the neighbourhood of the infested field will be intensively examined to detect the possible presence of the pathogen in potato plants and weeds, as well as the insect vector.
The pest status of Stolbur phytoplasma on potatoes in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, single cases, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2010-06).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PHYP10, DE

2010/156 Studies on the insect vectors of Stolbur phytoplasma

Stolbur phytoplasma ('*Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani' - EPPO A2 List) is associated with several diseases affecting different crops such as tomato and other solanaceous plants, grapevine (bois noir), fruit trees. In Europe, the most important vector of stolbur was considered to be *Hyalesthes obsoletus*. However, recent studies have shown that other insect species may also be vectors of this pathogen:

- *Macrosteles quadripunctulatus* in tomato and carrot (Battle *et al.*, 2009).
- *Pentastiridius beieri* in sugarbeet (Gatineau *et al.*, 2001),
- *Reptalus panzeri* in grapevine (Palermo *et al.*, 2004) and maize (Jović *et al.*, 2007),
- *Reptalus quinquecostatus* in grapevine (Trivellone *et al.*, 2005),

Source:

Batlle A, Altabella N, Sabaté J, Laviña A (2009) Study of the transmission of stolbur phytoplasma to different crop species, by *Macrosteles quadripunctulatus*. *Annals of Applied Biology* **152**(2), 235-242.

Gatineau F, Larrue J, Clair D, Lorton F, Richard-Molard M, Boudon-Padieu E (2001) A new natural planthopper vector of stolbur phytoplasma in the genus *Pentastiridius* (Hemiptera: Cixiidae). *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **10**, 263-271.

Jović J, Cvrković T, Mitrović M, Krnjanjić S, Redingbaugh MG, Pratt RC, Gingery RE, Hogenhout AS, Toševski I (2007) Roles of stolbur phytoplasma and *Reptalus panzeri* (Cixiinae, Auchenorrhyncha) in the epidemiology of Maize redness in Serbia. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **118**(1), 85-89.

Palermo S, Elekes M, Botti S, Ember I, Oroz A, Bertaccini A, Kölber M (2004) Presence of stolbur phytoplasma in Cixiidae in Hungarian vineyards. *Vitis* **43**, 201-203.

Trivellone V, Pinzauti F, Bagnoli B (2005) *Reptalus quinquecostatus* (Dufour) (Auchenorrhyncha Cixiidae) as a possible vector of stolbur-phytoplasma in a vineyard in Tuscany. *Redia* **88**, 103-108.

Additional key words: epidemiology **Computer codes:** PHYP10

2010/157 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* detected in Puglia (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the finding of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in Puglia region. The bacterium was detected in a tomato crop (*Lycospersicon esculentum* cv. 'Uno Rosso'). Investigations showed that infected seeds were the source of this outbreak. Infected plant material was immediately destroyed to prevent any further spread of the disease. Monitoring will be intensified in tomato-growing areas in Puglia.

The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, occasionally detected in tomato crops, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-07).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CORBMI, IT

2010/158 Situation of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in Belgium

In Belgium, *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd – EPPO A2 List) had never been reported on potatoes until August 2006, when it was detected for the first time on glasshouse tomatoes (EPPO RS 2008/076). Phytosanitary measures were taken and this outbreak was successfully eradicated.
During 2006-2007, surveys for PSTVd were conducted in solanaceous ornamentals and it was found that 28% of the tested samples (*Brugmansia* spp. and *Solanum jasminoides*) were infected by PSTVd. For *Brugmansia* spp., all positive lots had been imported from other European countries; for *S. jasminoides*, most infected plants had been imported from other European countries but some had been produced in Belgium. One sample of *Solanum rantonetti* originating in Portugal was also found positive. During the 2008 season, 107 samples were collected and tested. The PSTVd infection rate dropped significantly to 3.74%, with only 1 case detected in Belgian production.

Source: Michelante D, Leicher J, Huyshauwer V, Swillens L, Bragard C, Steyer S (2009) *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (PSTVd): situation in Belgium and experience on managing monitoring and eradication in ornamental and tomato productions. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **39**(1), p 81.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PSTVD0, BE

2010/159 Studies on *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in Russia

According to Owens *et al*. (2009), *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd – EPPO A2 List) is widespread in Russia and still poses problems for seed potato production. Symptoms resembling those of PSTVd were first reported in European Russia in the early 1930s, but at that time with a limited distribution and low economic importance. In the 1980s and 1990s, a reduction of yield and quality of seed potatoes started to be observed. The initial suspicions that seed potatoes and *in vitro* plants could be infected by PSTVd were confirmed by studies carried out in the 1990s. During these studies, the viroid was detected in 50 to 70% of *in vitro* plants and tuber samples collected from different regions of Russia. A research project on the diversity of PSTVd isolates in Russia was initiated in 2006. Thirty-nine PSTVd isolates were collected over a 15-year period from distant areas of Russia (Central Russia, Southern Russia, Far East) and were characterized. Sequence analysis revealed a rather low sequence diversity, although 16 new PSTVd sequence variants were recovered from Russian seed potatoes.

Source: Owens RA, Girsova NV, Kromina KA, Lee IM, Mozhaeva KA, Kastalyeva T (2009) Russian isolates of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* exhibit low sequence diversity. *Plant Disease* **93**(7), 752-759.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PSTVD0, RU

2010/160 *Potato spindle tuber viroid* detected on *Cestrum* spp. in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the finding of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd – EPPO A2 List) on *Cestrum* (Solanaceae) in the province of Latina (Lazio region). During a survey aimed at finding new ornamental hosts of PSTVd, the viroid was detected in 11 plants of *Cestrum rubrum* and 14 plants of *C. aurantiacum*. All infected plants have been destroyed.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-06).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** PSTVD0, IT

2010/161 Incursions of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of two incursions of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid,* CSVd – EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In 2010, CSVd was first detected in Tyrol on chrysanthemums (*Dendranthema x grandiflorum* cv. 'Miral') and then in Steiermark on *Solanum jasminoides*. In both cases, infected plants were grown in nurseries and had been imported from other EU member states. The regional PPOs ordered the destruction of the whole plant lots and the disinfection of the facilities. The Austrian NPPO considers that these two outbreaks have been eradicated.
The pest status of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in Austria is officially declared as: **Local outbreaks, eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Austria (2010-06 and 2010-08).

Additional key words: incursion, eradication **Computer codes:** CSVD00, AT

2010/162 Incursion of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in the Czech Republic

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid,* CSVd – EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In autumn 2009, glasshouse chrysanthemum plants (*Dendranthema indicum* hybrids) showing disease symptoms were observed in the South Moravian (3 companies) and Plzeň Regions (1 company). Testing (PCR with specific primers) of symptomatic leaf samples collected from all 4 localities revealed the presence of CSVd. All plants which tested positively for CSVd came from cuttings which had originally been imported from other EU member states. All companies where CSVd was detected were growing chrysanthemum plants as cut or potted flowers to final consumers. Most of the infected plants were unmarketable and were thus destroyed by the growers themselves. Specific surveys for CSVd will be carried out during the 2010 growing season across the whole territory of the Czech Republic. The NPPO recalled that an earlier outbreak of CSVd had been detected in 2005 in 1 location in Central Bohemian Region and had been successfully eradicated.
The pest status of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present in some areas, distribution will be specified on the basis of surveillance in 2010.**

Source: NPPO of Czech Republic (2010-02).

Additional key words: incursion **Computer codes:** CSVD00, CZ

2010/163 New records of alien plants in Algeria

In the framework of the Med-checklist project which aims to provide an inventory of the flora of the Mediterranean Basin, some new records of alien plants have been made for the city of Algiers in Algeria. These new detailed records are presented below with their general situation in the Mediterranean Basin (including information from Flora Europaea and DAISIE) and the origin of the plant:

Species, Family	Origin	Situation in the Mediterranean Basin	Situation in Algiers
Ailanthus altissima (Simaroubaceae) (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants)	Asia	Widespread	Found in abandoned gardens.
Amaranthus viridis (Amaranthaceae)	Tropical America	Naturalized in many Mediterranean countries.	Weed on roadsides.
Araujia sericifera (Apocynaceae) (EPPO Alert List)	South America	Naturalized in France (incl. Corse), Greece, Israel, Italy, Portugal (Azores, Madeira) and Spain.	Nearly naturalized. Weed in abandoned gardens.
Asparagus setaceus (Asparagaceae)	South Africa	Naturalized in abandoned orchards in Israel, Italy, Portugal (Azores, Madeira).	Garden escapee and in irrigated flower beds.
Casuarina cunninghamiana subsp. *cunninghamiana* (Casuarinaceae)	Australia	Species frequently planted as a street tree and a wind break in North-Africa.	Young trees found on agricultural land. Nearly naturalized.
Eleusine indica subsp. *indica* (Poaceae)	Pantropical	*E. indica* is widespread. In North-Africa, the subspecies *indica* is known in Morocco, Libya and Egypt.	Found on roadsides.
Iris albicans (Iridaceae)		Naturalized in Croatia, France, Greece (Crete), Portugal and Spain.	Weed in a cemetery, planted in gardens.
Lantana camara (Verbenaceae)	Tropical America	Naturalized in France (Corse), Italy (Sicilia), Portugal (Azores, Madeira) and Spain (incl. Baleares, Canarias).	Found as a garden escape along roadsides.
Nothoscordum gracile (Liliaceae)	Central & South America	Naturalized in France, Italy, Morocco, Portugal (Incl. Azores and Madeira) and Spain.	Found in abandoned gardens.
Solanum bonariense (Solanaceae)	South America	Nearly naturalized, found in France (incl. Corse), Italy and Spain (incl. Baleares and Canarias).	Weed in a cemetery.

Source: Delivering Invasive Alien Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE) Database. http://www.europe-aliens.org/
Greuter W, Raus T (Ed.) (2008) Med-Checklist Notulae, 27 – *Willdenowia* **38**, 465-474.
Greuter W, Raus T (Ed.) (2009) Med-Checklist Notulae, 28 – *Willdenowia* **39,** 335-345.
Tutin *et al*. (1964-1980) Flora Europaea. 5 Vol. Cambridge University Press. http://rbg-web2.rbge.org.uk/FE/fe.html

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new records **Computer codes:** AILAL, AMAVI, AJASE, ASPPL, CSUCU, ELEIN, LANCA, OXADE, SOLBO, DZ

2010/164 *Pistia stratiotes* found in the delta of the Volga River (Russia)

Pistia stratiotes (Araceae, EPPO Alert List) was found in 1989 in the delta of the Volga River in Russia. Although it was considered that the species would not be able to establish there, it was found covering 5 km of the Volga River near Astrakhan the following year. The species was able to survive the harsh winters as hot water was released by a nearby electric power station. *Pistia stratiotes* has also been observed covering the Kutum River, and it is reported that dogs could cross the river by walking on the dense mats of the plant.

Source: Pilipenko VN (1993) *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae), a tropical species in the delta of the Volga river. *Botanicheskii Zhurnal. Moscow & Leningrad* **78**, 119-120.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** PIIST, RU

2010/165 New record of *Galinsoga parviflora* for Turkey

Galinsoga parviflora (Asteraceae) is an annual plant originating from South America that can reach 80 cm in height and which usually grows in disturbed habitats such as waste lands and cultivated fields. *G. parviflora* is widely naturalized in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. This species was recorded in 2005 in Turkey on a road side in the centre of the Edirne Province.

Source: Meric C & Dane F (2005) A new alien species for the flora of European Turkey: *Galinsoga parviflora* (Asteraceae). *Phytologia balcanica* **11**, 63-66.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** GASPA, TR

2010/166 Emerging invasive alien plants for the Mediterranean Basin

A major step in tackling invasive alien plants consists of identifying those species that represent a future threat to managed and unmanaged habitats. In the framework of EPPO activities, a prioritization system is being developed to select species that represent emerging threats and require the most urgent pest risk analysis to implement preventive measures and to perform eradication and management actions. Attention has been drawn to the Mediterranean Basin which is particularly vulnerable because its climatic conditions potentially allow the establishment of sub-tropical and tropical species. Surveys and rapid assessments of spread and impact have allowed the identification of the following emerging invasive alien plants for Mediterranean countries: *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Amaranthaceae), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae), *Baccharis halimifolia* (Asteraceae), *Cortaderia selloana* (Poaceae), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae), *Fallopia baldschuanica* (Polygonaceae), *Hakea sericea* (Proteaceae), *Humulus japonicus* (Cannabaceae), *Ludwigia grandiflora* and *L. peploides* (Onagraceae), *Hydrilla verticillata* (Hydrocharitaceae), *Microstegium vimineum* (Poaceae), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (Haloragaceae), *Pennisetum setaceum* (Poaceae), *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae), *Salvinia molesta* (Salviniaceae) and *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae). These species represent priorities for action. Some other species are placed on an observation list, as available information does not allow them to be counted among the worst threats: *Akebia quinata* (Lardizabalaceae), *Araujia sericifera* (Apocynaceae), *Delairea odorata* (Asteraceae),

Cabomba caroliniana (Cabombaceae), *Nassella neesiana, N. tenuissima* and *N. trichotoma* (Poaceae), *Sesbania punicea* (Fabaceae), and *Verbesina encelioides* (Asteraceae).

Source: Brunel S, Schrader G, Brundu G & Fried G (2010) Emerging invasive alien plants for the Mediterranean Basin. *EPPO Bulletin/Bulletin OEPP* **40**, 219-238.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: AJASE, AKEQI, ALRPH, AMBEL, BACHA, BIKBA, CABCA, CDTSE, EICCR, HKASE, HUMJA, HYLVE, LUDUR, LUDPE, MCGVI, MYPHE, PESSA, PIIST, SAVMO, SEBPU, SENMI, SOLEL, STDNE, STDTN, STDTR, VEEEN

2010/167 The situation of *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *H. sosnowskyi* in Estonia

In Estonia, *Heracleum sosnowskyi* and *H. mantegazzianum* are registered on the list of non-native species of the Estonian Nature Conservation Act that are likely to disrupt the natural balance. These two *Heracleum* species threaten native communities and species distribution, and represent a threat to human health. The first report of *H. mantegazzianum* in Estonia dates from 1900, and *H. sosnowskyi* was first recorded in this country in 1957. Invasions started in the 1950s, when these *Heracleum* species were used for silage and as honey plants. Although their impact on human health was quickly discovered, the use of these two plants was promoted until the 1980s.

In Estonia, the Ministry of environment has been involved in the mapping of *Heracleum* spp. populations since 2003, and in eradication actions since 2005. At present, more than 1 000 known *Heracleum* spp. populations cover 1 300 hectares in Estonia. Approximately 75% of the known populations are situated on private lands, and about 25% of all populations are small (<50 m^2) and easily manageable. Two hundred and thirty five hectares (235 ha) were under eradication in 2005, this area progressively increased to 605 ha in 2006, 609 ha in 2007, 886 ha in 2008, and 861 ha in 2009. In 2010, the estimated area under eradication was 1 210 ha, and the annual budget dedicated to this effort was 6.8 million EEK (~435 000 EUR). The map of the 2010 eradication campaign for these two *Heracleum* species is available at the following address: http://xgis.maaamet.ee/xGIS/XGis?app_id=MA13&user_id=at (plant populations can be observed by zooming).

Management practices included glysphosate treatments and manual removal of the plant. All plant populations are managed, except when:
- they are situated in rocky riversides (as it is impossible to dig up the plant and prohibited to use glyphosate on this type of land),
- they occur near the Russian border, as nothing is done on the Russian side,
- when large populations are present on organic farms (as it is impossible to apply glyphosate, and large stands cannot be manually removed).

As a result of this eradication campaign, in 2010, about 160 populations (55 ha) have been eradicated but are still under observation. Estonia aims to eradicate *Heracleum* spp. and it is estimated that eradication could require at least 10 more years of management efforts. A new management plan will be implemented after 2010 to trying to find solutions for the currently untreated sites (river banks, Russian border, or organic farms), as well as to increase the motivation of the private landowners and contractors to manage the species

on their properties. The responsibility of these eradication plans would in the future be transferred to the landowners.

Source: Personal communication with Merike Linnamagi, Estonian Ministry of the Environment, Merike.Linnamagi@envir.ee

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** HERSO, HERMZ, EE

2010/168 A new field guide on aquatic invasive alien plants in the Netherlands

As announced in the EPPO Reporting Service 2010/075, a field guide on aquatic invasive alien plants in the Netherlands has been published to raise awareness among the general public. This guide describes 20 target species that may be observed along watercourses and ponds in the Netherlands (including the 13 species which are mentioned in the Dutch Code of conduct on aquatic plants).
In this field guide, the species are ordered by family in an alphabetical order. Every species is illustrated with 2 pictures, and a short description is given on how to recognise the plant, its origin, its current distribution in the Netherlands, as well as on the current risks this species represents. Comparative tables provide the discriminant criteria (with illustrations) to avoid confusions between invasive alien plants and other species, e.g. waterweeds and water-milfoils. At present, this field guide is available in Dutch only, but English or French versions are envisaged.
A PDF file can be downloaded from the website of the Dutch Plant Protection Service, and a hardcopy can be obtained upon request from pd.info@minlnv.nl

Source: Website of the Dutch Plant Protection Service: www.minlnv.nl/invasieve-waterplanten (in Dutch only)

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Additional key words: invasive alien plants, code of conduct **Computer codes:** AZOSS, CABCA, CSBHE, EICCR, ELDDE, HYDRA, HYLLI, LUDUR, LUDPE, MYPHE, MYPBR, PIIST, SAVMO, NL

2010/169 An interdisciplinary group on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* for German-speaking countries

An interdisciplinary German-speaking group on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* was created in 2005 and it recently met on 2009-11-23/24 at the Julius Kühn Institute in Braunschweig (DE). Experts from Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland attended this meeting and presented their experience on *A. artemisiifolia*. In particular, the success of Switzerland in controlling the species was highlighted. Indeed, Switzerland has put into place a legislation which allows only 0.2% of Ambrosia seeds in traded fodder, as well as an obligation to report findings. More information (in German) on this workshop can be found on the Julius Kühn Institute website.

Source: Julius Kühn Institute, Plant health: http://pflanzengesundheit.jki.bund.de/index.php?menuid=60&reporeid=119

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AMBEL, DE

2010/170 Creation of the Ragweed Society to foster cooperation on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

A series of conferences was organized in 2008 on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*: the first International Ragweed Conference was organized on 2008-09-10/13 in Budapest (HU), the second one was held in Osijek (HR) on 2008-09-14/18, then followed by an international meeting in Aix les Bains (FR) on 2008-11-21. These conferences triggered the foundation of the 'Ragweed Society' in October 2009. The objectives of the Ragweed Society are to promote communication among people concerned by *A. artemisifolia*, to raise public awareness, and to conduct common research projects. The first committee meeting of the Ragweed Society was held in Nyon (CH) on 2009-10-02 and gathered about 40 participants. A website is dedicated to the activities of the Ragweed Society: http://www.internationalragweedsociety.org/

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2010-09.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AMBEL

2010/171 The European Food Safety Authority's opinion on bird seed contaminated with *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

Livestock feed, including maize, wheat, sunflower, millet, peanut, soybean, peas and beans, has often been suspected to be potentially contaminated with seeds of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. This question has been studied by the EFSA's Scientific Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM) which considered that the role of processed materials in the dissemination of *A. artemisiifolia* appeared negligible because weed seeds are destroyed during the industrial processing of livestock feed. Indeed, commercial feed for livestock is processed prior to use and the procedures of grinding, pelleting and/or heating almost completely destroy *Ambrosia* seeds.

In contrast, bird feed used for wild and ornamental birds is often contaminated with seeds of *A. artemisiifolia* and is generally not processed. Such a commodity may therefore contribute to the dissemination of viable *A. artemisiifolia* seeds. The EFSA CONTAM Panel considered this point and concluded that bird feed may be an important route of *A. artemissifolia* dispersal, especially in non-infested areas. As a consequence, the use of non-contaminated bird feed is likely to contribute to a reduction of the dispersal of *A. artemisiifolia* within Europe.

Source: EFSA Website, Scientific Opinion on the effect on public or animal health or on the environment on the presence of seeds of Ambrosia spp. in animal feed http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1566.htm

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, pathways **Computer codes:** AMBEL

2010/172 Recommendations from the interactive workshop for invasive alien species in EU countries (Budapest (HU), 2009-10-06/08)

An interactive workshop for invasive alien species was organized by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Budapest (HU) on 2009-10-06/08, inviting Chief Plant Health Officers and NPPO inspectors of EU Member States and the neighbouring countries of Hungary. Forty participants from 13 EU Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxemburg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia), as well as from Ukraine and the EPPO Secretariat participated in this meeting. The general plant health aspects related to the issue of invasive alien species were discussed, as well as more specific topics such as the distribution, monitoring, control and regulations of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*. In particular, it was concluded that there was a need to regulate Invasive Alien Plants at the EU level. The detailed conclusions of the workshop can be viewed on the Internet: http://www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=1683&articleID=15282&ctag=articlelist&iid=1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2010-09.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AMBEL, DIABVI, HU

2010/173 Symposium on the management of aquatic invasive alien species (Paris (FR), 2010-10-12/14)

ONEMA (Office National de l'Eau et des Milieux Aquatiques) and CEMAGREF (Institut de recherche en sciences et technologies pour l'environnement), two French public institutions specialized in the management of aquatic ecosystems, will organize a symposium on the management of aquatic invasive alien species in Paris (FR) on 2010-10-12/14. The objective of this symposium is to gather scientific knowledge and present the management methods which are used against invasive alien species in France. This event will allow discussions between researchers and managers on the current practices, to propose ideas for future research and development.
Three sessions will be focussed on the following themes:

- Prevention, detection and rapid response of biological invasions;
- Contribution of social sciences to the management of biological invasions;
- Management, mitigation and restauration.

This meeting will be held in French. More information (programme, registration) can be found on the symposium website: http://www.onema.fr/seminaire2010-especes-invasives

Source: Personal communication with Nicolas Poulet, ONEMA, France, E-mail: nicolas.poulet@onema.fr

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference **Computer codes:** FR