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ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

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# EPPO Reporting Service

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**2011/150    New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List**

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included on the EPPO Alert List. Information sent by NPPOs has also been included here. The situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

In 2006, the presence of *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* (*Tospovirus*, INSV - EPPO A2 List) was detected in symptomatic *Phalaenopsis* plants from the Chinese province of Yunnan (Cheng *et al.*, 2010). Until now, the EPPO Secretariat had no data about the presence of INSV in China. **Present, found in Yunnan.**

During surveys carried out from 2003 to 2008 to evaluate the presence of phytoplasmas in fruit and vegetable crops in Azerbaijan, *Stolbur* phytoplasma (EPPO A2 List), '*Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri*' (EPPO A2 List) and '*Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum*' were detected for the first time in this country (Balakishiyeva *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

*Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Turkey. In spring 2008 and 2009, unusual symptoms were observed on greenhouse tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) in Dalaman (Mugla province, Aegean region). Laboratory studies (DAS-ELISA, inoculation of herbaceous indicators) confirmed the presence of PepMV in diseased plants (Özdemir, 2010). **Present, detected on glasshouse tomatoes in Muğla province (Aegean region).**

*Tetranychus evansi* (Acari: Tetranychidae - EPPO A2 List) occurs in Niger and Tanzania (Boubou *et al.*, 2011). **Present, no details.**

- **Detailed records**

In Italy, *Acidovorax citrulli* (EPPO Alert List) was detected in a melon crop (*Cucumis melo*) in the municipality of San Nicolò d'Arcidano (province of Oristano) in Sardegna. The infected crop was immediately destroyed (NPPO of Italy, 2011-02).

The NPPO of Italy reported the presence of *Paysandisia archon* (Lepidoptera: Castniidae - EPPO A2 list) in the Lazio region. The pest was found in 3 palm trees (*Trachycarpus fortunei*) at the botanical garden of the University of Tuscia in Viterbo. All infested plants were destroyed. *P. archon* was also found in Basilicata region. It was detected on a *Phoenix dactylifera* plant in the municipality of Nova Siri (province of Matera). Phytosanitary measures were taken to contain the pest (NPPO of Italy, 2010-12 and 2011-03).

In China, the invasive mealybug *Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) was first found in August 2008 in Guangzhou city on *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. Field surveys were carried out from 2008 to 2010 and showed that *P. solenopsis* occurs in the following 8 provinces: Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan Yunnan, and Zhejiang. In Southern China, its distribution is still scattered. *P. solenopsis* has mainly been found on hibiscus, but outbreaks on cotton crops have been reported in Jiangxi and Hunan (Zhang *et al.*, 2010).

In Italy, the distribution of *Spodoptera littoralis* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A2 List) remained limited to Sicilia until the 1990s. It then started to spread to central and southern regions of the mainland causing severe outbreaks on many crops (mainly vegetables). In September-October 2010, 7 male specimens of *S. littoralis* were caught in pheromone traps located in a field (leaf beet and spinach) in Emilia-Romagna (Province of Cesena). Because the pest was found at the end of the growing season and no specific damage was reported in this field, no phytosanitary measures were taken. The regional PPO considered that the pest status of *S. littoralis* in Emilia-Romagna can be defined as follows: **Transient, under surveillance: few males captured in pheromone traps, in a single field in Romagna.**

In Italy, phytoplasmas belonging to the Stolbur group were detected in symptomatic samples of *Monarda fistulosa* (Lamiaceae) in the Herb Garden of the municipality of Casola Valsenio (province of Ravenna), Emilia-Romagna region (NPPO of Italy, 2010-12).

- **Eradication**

In the United Kingdom, official surveys conducted in 3 watercourses in Cambridgeshire where *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) had previously been found (Back river, Stanground Lode and Pig Water) showed that the bacterium is no longer present. This is the result of an eradication programme to remove *Solanum dulcamara* plants. As the bacterium has not been found for two consecutive years, irrigation restrictions have been lifted in these 3 watercourses (NPPO of the UK, 2011).

- **Epidemiology**

Studies have showed that *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Aphalaridae - EPPO A1 List) can acquire 'Candidatus Liberibacter americanus' (EPPO A1 List) from *Murraya paniculata* and transmit it to sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis* cv. 'Valencia') plants (Gasparoto *et al.*, 2010).

**Source:** Balakishiyeva G, Danet JL, Qurbanov M, Mamedov A, Kheyr-Pour A, Foissac X (2010) First report of phytoplasma infections in several temperature fruit trees and vegetables. *Journal of Plant Pathology* **92**(4, Suppl.), S4.105.  
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 Zhang R, Wang Y, Li Y (2010) Discovery of a new invasive mealybug, *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) in China. Abstract of a paper presented at the Potential Invasive Pests Workshop (Miami, US, 2010-10-10/14), p 71

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

**Computer codes:** LIBEAM, PAYSAR, PEPMV0, PHENSO, PHYP10, PHYP10, PHYPR, PHYPY, PSDMAC, RALSSO, SP0DLI, TETREV, AZ, CN, GB, IT, NE, TR, TZ

**2011/151 Situation of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* and *Meloidogyne fallax* in Switzerland**

During routine surveys carried out in Switzerland, the presence of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* (EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in 2002. The nematode was found in 1 sample collected from a glasshouse in Valais canton. Surveys conducted from 2002 to 2006 showed that other production sites were infected by *Meloidogyne fallax* (EPPO A2 List). However, both species were limited to a small number of production sites in the region of Saillon (Valais). Eradication and containment measures were taken and as a result, only *M. fallax* was detected in 2007/2008. Intensive studies conducted in 2009/2010, confirmed the absence of *M. chitwoodi* but showed that *M. fallax* was still occurring in a small number of glasshouses and heated plastic tunnels in Valais canton.

The situation of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Switzerland can be described as follows: **Absent, detected once in 2002 but subsequently eradicated.**

The situation of *Meloidogyne fallax* in Switzerland can be described as follows: **Present, detected in a small number of production sites (glasshouses and heated plastic tunnels) near Saillon (Valais), under eradication.**

**Source:** Eder R, Roth I, Terrettaz C, Kiewnick S (2010) Les nématodes de quarantaine dans les cultures maraîchères en Suisse. *Recherche Agronomique Suisse* 1(9), 340-345.

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

**Computer codes:** MELGCH, MELGFA, CH

**2011/152 First report of *Paraleyrodes minei* in Italy**

The presence of a new whitefly, *Paraleyrodes minei* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae), has recently been reported in Italy (Jesu & Iaccarino, 2011; NPPO, 2011). At the end of 2010, *P. minei* was found in the 'Parco Gussone', the garden of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Napoli 'Federico II' at Portici (Campania region), on the foliage of citrus trees (*Citrus aurantium*). *P. minei* lives on the underside of the leaves, feeding on plant sap. Very often, it occurs together with other citrus whitefly species (in particular with *Aleurothrixus floccosus*) which may complicate its detection and identification. A particularity of *P. minei* is that females form circular waxy secretions (nests) under which they lay eggs in circles. For the moment, the damage potential of this species on citrus in Italy remains to be studied. Investigations are being carried out to determine its distribution and define appropriate phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.

*P. minei* was first described in 1989 on *Citrus aurantium* leaves collected from the coastal region of Syria. In the Mediterranean Basin, *P. minei* has been reported in several countries on citrus. However, it is considered that this species originates from the Americas where it is polyphagous (Anonaceae, Apocynaceae, Araceae, Arecaceae, Asteraceae, Ericaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lauraceae, Myrtaceae, Piperaceae, Polygonaceae, Rhizophoraceae, Rubiaceae and Rutaceae). In particular, *P. minei* is known to attack avocado (*Persea americana*), coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), guava (*Psidium guajava*), and ornamental plant species (e.g. *Anthurium*, *Chamaedorea*, *Syngonium*). A tentative distribution is as follows:

**EPPO region:** Italy, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain, Turkey.

**Africa:** Benin, Morocco.

**Asia:** China (Hong Kong), Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Syria.

**North America:** Mexico, USA (California, Florida, Hawaii).

**Central American and the Caribbean:** Belize, Bermuda, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras.

**South America:** Colombia, Puerto Rico.

Pictures of the insect can be viewed on the Internet:

<http://www.biodiversidadvirtual.org/insectarium/Paraleyrodes-minei-laccarino-1990-cat13585.html>

<http://www.freshfromflorida.com/pi/enpp/ento/minei.html>

<http://old.iita.org/medialib/displayimage.php?album=86&pos=29>

**Source:** laccarino FM, Jesu R, Giacometti R (2011) *Paraleyrodes minei* laccarino 1990 (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae), new species for Italy, on *Citrus aurantium* L., 1758. *Journal of Entomological and Acarological Research* 43(1), 1-6.

Jesu R, laccarino FM (2011) *Paraleyrodes minei* nuovo aleirode degli agrumi. *L'Informatore Agrario* no. 23, p 65.

NPPO of Italy (2011-07).

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García-García EJ, Garijo C, García Segura S (1992) Presencia de *Paraleyrodes* sp. pr. *citri* (Bondar, 1931) (Insecta: Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) en los cultivos de cítricos de la provincia de Málaga (sur de España): Aspectos biológicos y ecológicos de la plaga. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal. Plagas* 18(1), 3-9.

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Problèmes phytosanitaires en verger d'agrumes au Maroc. Situation actuelle et perspectives d'avenir. Presentation by Prof. A Mazih.

[http://www2.spi.pt/euromedcitrusnet/Documents/Non\\_EU\\_RegionalConferenceProceedings/ANNEX%20.8%20Probl%C3%A8mes%20phytosanitaires%20en%20Maroc.pdf](http://www2.spi.pt/euromedcitrusnet/Documents/Non_EU_RegionalConferenceProceedings/ANNEX%20.8%20Probl%C3%A8mes%20phytosanitaires%20en%20Maroc.pdf)

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<http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov:8080/1WF/WhiteflyHost.pdf>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PARYMI, IT

**2011/153 First report of *Fusarium foetens* in Canada**

In spring 2010, unusual symptoms were observed in a commercial glasshouse of begonias (*Begonia x hiemalis*) in Southern Ontario, Canada. Affected begonias were stunted and displayed dull green leaves. The foliage then wilted, water soaked lesions appeared at the stem base, and finally large macroconidial masses of a fungus developed on the collapsed stems and veins. This fungus was isolated and identified as *Fusarium foetens* (EPPO A2 List). This is the first time that *F. foetens* is reported from Canada.

The situation of *Fusarium foetens* in Canada can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2010 in a commercial glasshouse of begonias in Ontario.**

**Source:** Tian XL, Dixon M, Zheng Y (2010) First report of Hiemalis begonias wilt disease caused by *Fusarium foetens* in Canada. *Plant Disease* 94(10), p 1261.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: FUSAFO, CA

**2011/154 First report of a natural infection of glasshouse tomatoes by *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in the USA**

In April 2009, a large number of tomato plants (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) grown in a commercial glasshouse facility near Los Angeles in California (US) displayed symptoms of a virus-like disease. Affected plants showed general plant stunting and foliar symptoms (distortion, chlorosis and scattered necrotic spots, purple discoloration) resulting in a significant yield loss due to reduced fruit size. The disease was also observed in neighbouring greenhouses by the spring of 2010. Laboratory studies (RT-PCR, sequencing, inoculation to tomato plants cv. 'Moneymaker') confirmed the presence of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) in affected plants. According to the authors, this is the first time that a natural PSTVd infection is reported on tomatoes in the USA. The source of this infection remains unknown but it is hypothesized that the viroid may have been introduced from infected potato or ornamental plants or through infected tomato seeds.

**Source:** Ling KS, Sfetcu D (2010) First report of natural infection of greenhouse tomatoes by *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in the United States. *Plant Disease* 94(11), 1376-1376.

Additional key words: detailed record, host plants

Computer codes: PSTVD00, US

**2011/155 *Potato spindle tuber viroid* detected on symptomless ornamentals in Liguria and Campania (IT)**

In Italy, *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) has occasionally been detected on asymptomatic ornamentals in Lazio, Liguria, and Puglia (EPPO RS 2008/008, 2009/137). In Liguria, it was also found once on tomatoes in a family garden located in the vicinity of infected ornamentals (RS 2009/137). In 2011, the NPPO of Italy reported the presence of PSTVd in asymptomatic samples of *Solanum jasminoides* collected from 1 lot of propagation material and 3 mother plants. These infected samples had all been collected from 1 production site in the municipality of Albenga (province of Savona), Liguria region. PSTVd has also been detected in 5 asymptomatic plants of *Cestrum* growing in a nursery, in the province of Napoli, Campania region. In both regions, all infected plant material was destroyed.

The situation of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, occasionally found on symptomless solanaceous ornamentals, reported once on tomatoes, under official control.**

Source: NPP0 of Italy (2011-03, 2011-04).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PSTVD0, IT

### **2011/156 First report of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in Slovenia**

In August 2009, samples of chrysanthemums (*Dendranthema x morifolium*) from a glasshouse crop located in the western part of Slovenia were sent to the laboratory for testing. Twelve out of 200 chrysanthemum plants (cv. 'Miral' originating from Germany) showed viroid-like symptoms (stunting and yellow leaf spots). It was observed that within the affected glasshouse, these symptomatic plants were randomly distributed. Results of the analysis (PCR assays, biological tests) confirmed the presence of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, CSVd - EPPO A2 List). This is the first time that CSVd is reported from Slovenia.

The situation of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in Slovenia can be described as follows: **Present, detected in glasshouse chrysanthemums in 2009.**

Source: Mehle N, Seljak G, Verhoeven JTJ, Jansen CCC, Prezelj N, Ravnikar M (2010) *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* newly reported in Slovenia. *Plant Pathology* 59(6), p 1159.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CSVd00, SI

### **2011/157 *Tomato apical stunt viroid* detected for the first time on tomatoes in the Netherlands**

In May 2011, *Tomato apical stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, TASVd - EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time on tomatoes in the Netherlands. The disease was detected in a tomato fruit production glasshouse with heavy damage on plants. The Dutch NPP0 recalls that TASVd had been detected for the first time in the Netherlands in 2006 in a sample collected from symptomless *Cestrum* plants during a survey on pospiviroids in ornamental plants (EPPO RS 2008/010). TASVd was also detected in 2009 in 2 samples of symptomless plants of *Lycianthes* (= *Solanum*) *rantonnetii* and *Steptosolen jamesonii* (Verhoeven *et al.*, 2010). The origin of this outbreak on tomatoes remains unclear but investigations are being carried out to determine the origin of the planting material and seeds. Because the grower did not use the glasshouse in winter to produce ornamental species, it is unlikely that ornamental Solanaceae were the source of the tomato infection. However, molecular sequence analysis has shown that the TASVd isolates from ornamentals and tomatoes had similar sequences. Phytosanitary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of TASVd to tomato or potato production, pending the outcome of an EFSA PRA on pospiviroids. Specific surveillance has been completed in tomato crops in the vicinity of the infected nursery (visual inspections) and no other infections were reported so far. In the infected nursery, the grower has been advised to destroy the infected tomato plants and to disinfest the glasshouse before the next tomato growing season.

The pest status of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Present, widespread on *Cestrum* and *Solanum jasminoides*, localized on *Lycianthes rantonnetii*. Incidental outbreak in tomato fruit production. Under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2011-06).

Verhoeven JTJ, Botermans M, Jansen CCC, Roenhorst JW (2010) First report of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* in the symptomless hosts *Lycianthes rantonnetii* and *Streptosolen jamesonii* in the Netherlands. *Plant Disease* **94**(6), p 791.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: TASVD0, NL

**2011/158 First report of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* on *Solanum jasminoides* in Italy**

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, TASVd - EPPO Alert List) in asymptomatic plants of *Solanum jasminoides* in the municipality of Albenga (Province of Savona), Liguria region. TASVd has been detected in 4 samples collected from 5 lots (1 sample per lot) of *S. jasminoides* plants growing on 1 farm. All plants of the infected lots were destroyed. According to the EPPO Secretariat, this is the first time that TASVd is reported from Italy. The situation of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* in Italy can be described as follows: **Transient, detected on symptomless *Solanum jasminoides* (1 production site in Liguria); all infected lots were destroyed.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2011-04).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: TASVD0, IT

**2011/159 First report of *Citrus exocortis viroid* on *Solanum jasminoides* in Austria**

In September 2009, the presence of *Citrus exocortis viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, CEVd) was detected on asymptomatic *Solanum jasminoides* plants which were growing in a commercial nursery in Oberösterreich, Austria. The plant material originally came from a German breeding company. This is the first time that CEVd is reported from Austria.

Source: Gottsberger RA, Suarez-Mahecha B (2010) Detection of *Citrus exocortis viroid* on *Solanum jasminoides* plantlets from an Austrian nursery. *Plant Pathology* **59**(6), p 1159.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CEVD00, AT



**2011/160 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance**

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2011 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2011/142). Notifications have been sent via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland, and directly to EPPO from Croatia. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Agromyza</b>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Germany	1
<b>Agromyza, Thrips</b>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Germany	1
<b>Agromyzidae</b>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	6
	<i>Apium graveolens, Coriandrum sativum, Mangifera indica, Momordica balsamina, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Ocimum americanum, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	3
<b>Bemisia</b>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	1
<b>Bemisia tabaci</b>	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Alternanthera reineckii</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Bacopa</i>	Plants for planting	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	5
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	3
	<i>Hemigraphis colorata</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Cuttings	Côte d'Ivoire	Belgium	2
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Cuttings	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Congo, Democratic Rep.	France	1
	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Spain	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	2
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Congo, Democratic Rep.	France	3
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Ireland	2
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	USA	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	USA	France	1
	<i>Polygonum odoratum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>B. tabaci (cont.)</b>	<i>Senecio</i>	Cuttings	Denmark	Finland	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Vinca</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1
<b>Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza sativae</b>	<i>Ocimum americanum, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<b>Bruchidae</b>	<i>Vigna</i>	Stored products	Australia	Spain	1
<b>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</b>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	China	France	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Thailand	France	1
<b>Coleoptera</b>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Stored products	(Argentina)	Spain	1
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	China	Spain	1
	<i>Lippia citrodora</i>	Stored products	Paraguay	Spain	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Spain	1
<b>Diptera</b>	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Spain	1
	<i>Phalaenopsis</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Spain	1
<b>Diptera, Hymenoptera</b>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Fruits	China	Spain	1
<b>Ditylenchus destructor</b>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Turkey	Bulgaria	1
<b>Elophila</b>	<i>Cabomba</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
<b>Globodera pallida, Globodera rostochiensis</b>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Italy	1
<b>Helicotylenchus</b>	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Belgium	1
<b>Helicotylenchus, Meloidogyne</b>	<i>Agave</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Agave</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
<b>Helicoverpa</b>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Sweden	1
<b>Helicoverpa armigera</b>	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Plants for planting	Uganda	Netherlands	1
<b>Helicoverpa armigera (suspected)</b>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
<b>Hemicycliophora</b>	<i>Nepenthes</i>	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
<b>Hirschmanniella</b>	<i>Cryptocoryne</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Cryptocoryne beckettii</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Cryptocoryne wendtii</i>				
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Vegetables	China	Spain	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Bolivia	Spain	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<b>Leucinodes orbonalis</b>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Germany	2
<b>Liriomyza</b>	<i>Annona cherimola, Annona muricata, Apium graveolens, Eugenia, Mangifera indica, Momordica balsamina, Ocimum basilicum, Solanum melongena</i>	Fruits and vegetables	Vietnam	Germany	1
	<i>Annona, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Fruits and vegetables	Vietnam	Germany	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Czech Republic	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Liriomyza (cont.)</b>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Artemisia</i> , <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Czech Republic	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	12
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Denmark	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	8
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Germany	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	3
	<b>Liriomyza huidobrensis</b>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands
<i>Aster</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	3
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	3
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
<b>Liriomyza sativae</b>	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Denmark	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	3
<b>Liriomyza trifolii</b>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Sweden	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<b>Listronotus bonariensis</b>	<i>Poaceae</i>	Seeds	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
<b>Maruca vitrata</b>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<b>Opogona sacchari</b>	<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i> , <i>Dracaena</i>	Plants for planting	(Netherlands)	Austria	2
	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Plants for planting	(Netherlands)	Austria	1
<b>Penicillium</b>	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	2
<b>Pepino mosaic virus</b>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	Ireland	1
<b>Pepino mosaic virus, Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</b>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
<b>Phytoplasma mali</b>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Austria	1
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid</b>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
<b>Pratylenchus</b>	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Belgium	1
<b>Radopholus</b>	<i>Heliconia</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<b>Rots</b>	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	1
<b>Spodoptera frugiperda</b>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<b>Spodoptera littoralis</b>	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>S. littoralis (cont.)</b>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	30
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
<b>Spodoptera litura</b>	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Jatropha, Polyscias</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	Netherlands	1
<b>Thripidae</b>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	4
	<b>Thrips</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy
<b>Thrips palmi</b>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	France	1
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Austria	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	10
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	9
	<b>Thysanoptera</b>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland
<i>Momordica</i>		Vegetables	India	Switzerland	1
<i>Momordica</i>		Vegetables	Pakistan	Switzerland	2
<i>Momordica</i>		Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	4
<i>Momordica balsamina</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
<i>Momordica balsamina</i>		Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	5
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	2
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Pakistan	Switzerland	1
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1
<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
<i>Orchidaceae</i>		Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	3
<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	7
<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	2
<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Vegetables	India	Switzerland	1
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	Rosa	Cut flowers	South Africa	Ireland	1
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	Spain	2
<i>Xanthomonas</i>	Citrus	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	France	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Netherlands	2
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Congo	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Vigna umbellata</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Vietnam	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	1
<i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	France
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Egypt	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Madagascar	France	2
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	France	7
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vietnam	France	3
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Guinea	Spain	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Philippines	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Congo	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Passiflora</i>	Mauritius	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	Spain	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	5
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	2
	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Thailand	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European), <i>Diaphania indica</i> , Thripidae	<i>Momordica</i>	Ghana	Germany	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> , <i>Bursaphelenchus</i>	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Portugal	Germany	6
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> , <i>Bursaphelenchus fungivorus</i>	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Portugal	Germany	1
<i>Apriona germarii</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	1
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	1
Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Pakistan	Germany	1	
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i>	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Portugal	Germany	5
<i>Bursaphelenchus fungivorus</i>	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Portugal	Germany	5
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Turkey	Germany	1
Cerambycidae	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	3
	Fabaceae	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
Cerambycidae, grub holes	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	2
<i>Heterobostrychus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Philippines	Germany	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Korea Rep.	Germany	1
Platypodidae, Scolytidae	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Wood and bark	Equatorial Guinea	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Cameroon	Spain	1
	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
Scolytidae	<i>Copaifera salikounda</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Cameroon	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	4
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> , <i>Entandrophragma utile</i> , <i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
	Fabaceae	Wood and bark	Cameroon	Spain	1

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<b><i>Sinoxylon</i></b>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wooden object	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wooden object	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	3
<b><i>Sinoxylon</i> (suspected)</b>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Turkey	Germany	1
<b>Tenebrionidae</b>	<i>Juglans</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, 2011-07.

**2011/161 Norway: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Norway to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

**Stage and scale of implementation:** In progress at national level. The Norwegian Code of conduct will be made available electronically and implemented by the end of 2011.

**Partners associated:** The Norwegian Code of conduct has been elaborated by the representatives of the horticultural industry and trade unions of the environmental sector. FAGUS, an NGO responsible for environmental research and trade coordinated the project. The Ministry of environment provided financing, as well as national and regional technical support. Norwegian experts on invasive alien species from different universities, botanical gardens and research networks have been involved.

**Target of the Norwegian Code of conduct:** Plant producers, plant importers, plant sellers, arborists, managers of public and private spaces including cemeteries, and private garden owners are targeted.

**Financing of the initiative:** The program is financed on an equal share by the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management (75 000 Nkr in 2010) and by the nursery trade organizations involved.

**Use of legislation:** The Code of conduct is linked to the Norwegian Nature Diversity Act. Its Chapter IV is about alien organisms and requests that imports and releases of alien organisms do not have negative impacts on biological diversity. A permit is needed to import or release an alien organism and the applicant has to provide the evidence that it is harmless. This chapter has not yet entered into force.

**Criteria to establish lists of invasive alien plants:** The Code of conduct does not contain lists of invasive alien plants but refers to the law on biodiversity, which contains a 'Norwegian Black list' based on risk assessments. Among the 1700 alien plants listed, 17 were the object of a risk analysis and are considered to be a high risk for biodiversity.

**Main requirements of the Code:**

- avoid using alien plants that are or might become invasive;
- know the traits that make a plant invasive;
- be aware of species that are invasive in your area, and be aware of legislation on alien plants;
- be careful when handling or disposing of plants.

**Use of incentives or sanctions:** No incentives or sanctions are planned to be used in the framework of the Code of conduct, but the Norwegian Nature Diversity Act allows for sanctions.

**Revision or update of the Code of conduct:** Not planned yet. A new official Norwegian Black List based on quantitative criteria will be elaborated next year, as a consequence the Norwegian Code of conduct might be revised.



**Prevention of the spread of Invasive alien plants:** FAGUS and the Norwegian directorate for nature management elaborated information material consisting of factsheets warning about the risks of handling green waste and growing media.

**Communication activities:** The Norwegian Code of conduct will be published on the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management website and presented at a meeting gathering all regional nature authorities in Norway.

**Monitoring of the implementation of the Code of conduct:** It is not planned to monitor the implementation of the Code of conduct. Monitoring of the occurrence and spread of species that are the object of the Code of conduct has already been developed. A new project which encourages the general public to report the occurrence of blacklisted species along roadsides, as well as new emerging invasive alien plants, has been launched.

**Source:** Norwegian directorate for nature management website, [www.dirnat.no](http://www.dirnat.no)

FAGUS [www.fagus.no](http://www.fagus.no)

The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Center,  
<http://www.biodiversity.no/frontpage.aspx?m=23> to access the database on alien species  
<http://www.artsdatabanken.no/artArticle.aspx?m=172&amid=2581> (click on 'Last ned Svartelista i sin helhet' to download the integrality of the black list)

Information from the Government and the Ministries, Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 Relating to the Management of Biological, Geological and Landscape Diversity (Nature Diversity Act)  
<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/doc/Laws/Acts/nature-diversity-act.html?id=570549>

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**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** NO

## **2011/162 Poland: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Poland to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

Poland was among the first countries to translate the Code of conduct in 2010. The Polish Code of conduct was one of the documents used by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection to elaborate a legal act which provides for restrictions on the import, possession and trade of invasive alien species, including plants. This law will come into force in 2011. Although there is no specific project to implement the Code of conduct, this document will certainly be included in the Polish IAS strategy. The strategy was developed in 2010 but its implementation was postponed due to the on-going developments at the EU level.

**Stage and scale of implementation:** The implementation of the Polish IAS strategy including the Code of conduct is pending the development of EU activities on invasive species. The Code of conduct has been translated and publicized.

**Partners associated:** The Code of conduct was translated by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection. It was then publicized by the Institute of Nature Conservation, (Polish Academy of Sciences) in particular toward the Polish landscape planners association (Zieleń Polska).

**Target of the Polish Code of conduct:** The Code of conduct is addressed to all stakeholders that may deal with invasive alien plants.

**Financing of the initiative:** The translation was financed by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection.

**Use of legislation:** The Code of conduct should be used in conjunction with the list of prohibited invasive alien plants.

**Criteria to establish lists of invasive alien plants:** There is no standard risk assessment scheme to list the species to be included into the new Polish act restricting the import, possession and trade of invasive alien plants. Species are selected on the basis of information on their invasive behavior in other countries (through data provided by EPPO, DAISIE, NOBANIS, ISSG, etc.). This legal act targets species that are absent from Poland or of limited distribution and considered invasive in other countries. These species are: *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Elodea nuttallii* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis* and *F. x bohemica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae), EPPO List of IAP), *H. sosnowskyi* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Lysichiton americanus* (Araceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Spartina anglica* (Poaceae) and *Ulex europaeus* (Fabaceae). Species that are very invasive but already widespread in Poland are not covered.

**Main requirements of the Code:** According to the future regulation, any person who wishes to import, possess or trade listed IAS will need to obtain permission.

**Use of incentives or sanctions:** Not considered so far.

**Revision or update of the Code of conduct:** Any input from EPPO or the Council of Europe would be considered.

**Prevention of the spread of Invasive alien plants:** There are some local initiatives (on-going or planned) to control invasive alien plants. This includes raising awareness on the methods to limit the spread of these species.

**Communication activities:** When translated, the Code of conduct was the object of media attention, but this interest rapidly vanished. Information on invasive alien species is available on the Internet portal 'Alien species in Poland'.

**Monitoring of the implementation of the Code of conduct:** No monitoring of the Code of conduct is planned. The monitoring of invasive alien species has been included in the Natura 2000 framework.

**Source:** Polish version of the Code of conduct, translated by the General Directorate for

Environmental Protection  
[http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/OP/Kodeks\\_postepowania-ogrodnictwo\\_rosliny\\_inwazyjne.pdf](http://www.gdos.gov.pl/files/OP/Kodeks_postepowania-ogrodnictwo_rosliny_inwazyjne.pdf)

Alien Species in Poland portal [www.iop.krakow.pl/ias](http://www.iop.krakow.pl/ias)

Contact: Wojciech Solarz, Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences, E-mail: [solarz@iop.krakow.pl](mailto:solarz@iop.krakow.pl)

**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** AILAL, CSBHE, ELDNU, HERMZ, HERZO, LYSAM, POLCU, REYBO, REYSA, SPTAN, ULEEU, PL

### **2011/163 Slovakia: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Slovakia to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

For the moment, the implementation of the Code of conduct is still in a very early phase in Slovakia. The first efforts will focus on the identification of partners to be involved in this initiative, and in the appointment of staff dedicated to this task.

**Source:** Contact: Ema Gojdicova, State Nature Conservancy, E-mail: [ema.gojdicova@soprsr.sk](mailto:ema.gojdicova@soprsr.sk)

**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** SK

### **2011/164 Slovenia: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Slovenia to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

The Code of conduct was translated into Slovenian by the Ministry of the environment and spatial planning, and distributed to the nursery industry. A dedicated workshop was organized to publicize the Slovenian Code of conduct and further communication actions are planned. In addition, this Code was also presented during another workshop dedicated to the management of municipal public areas.

**Source:** Ministry of the environment and spatial planning, Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in Slovene:  
[http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/dokumenti/kodeks\\_ravnajna\\_v\\_hortikulturi.pdf](http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/dokumenti/kodeks_ravnajna_v_hortikulturi.pdf)

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**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** SI

**2011/165 Spain: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Spain to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

The European Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants was translated into Spanish by the Ministry of Environment, Marine and Rural Affairs in 2009. This Code has been publicized to the horticultural industry in some regions.

**Stage and scale of implementation:** In progress at national level.

**Partners associated:** The main partners will be the nursery trade associations.

**Target of the Spanish Code of conduct:** Plant producers, plant importers, plant sellers and municipalities and probably road authorities.

**Financing of the initiative:** To be determined.

**Use of legislation:** The Law 42/2007 of the 13<sup>th</sup> of December on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity will implement the Code of conduct, and its article 61 provides for the creation of a Spanish Catalogue of Invasive Alien Species. This Spanish Catalogue is currently under development and will come into force in 2012 through a Royal Decree.

**Criteria to establish lists of invasive alien plants:** To be determined.

**Main requirements of the Code:** To be determined. The main request will be to propose alternative species and indications on the invasive behavior of a species.

**Use of incentives or sanctions:** To be determined.

**Revision or update of the Code of conduct:** To be determined.

**Prevention of the spread of Invasive alien plants:** To be determined.

**Communication activities:** To be determined. In the Canary Islands, the Code of conduct is used by University professors in the Faculty of Biology in courses on plant conservation and the impact of invasive alien species. It is also used by the School of Agronomy in courses on ornamental flora.

**Monitoring of the implementation of the Code of conduct:** Not planned.

**Source:** Contact: Isabel Lorenzo, Ministry of environment, marine and rural affairs, E-mail: [at\\_tragsatec\\_21@marm.es](mailto:at_tragsatec_21@marm.es)

**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** ES

**2011/166 The Netherlands: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by the Netherlands to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

After 3 years of negotiations, a Code of conduct on aquatic plants was signed in the Netherlands in February 2010.

**Stage and scale of implementation:** Currently implemented at a national scale.

**Partners associated:** Signatories of the Code of conduct represented both the public and private sectors: public management authorities in particular managers of water boards, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Safety, as well as stakeholders with an economic interest in the sale of aquatic plants including organizations representing producers, importers, retailers and garden centers.

**Main requirements of the Code:** signatories of the Code of conduct should stop selling the following 6 species in the Netherlands as they are considered to be invasive: *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Hydrilla verticillata* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO Alert List), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List - prohibited since 2010 in the Netherlands), *Ludwigia grandiflora* and *L. peploides* (Onagraceae, EPPO List of IAP) and *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Haloragaceae, EPPO List of IAP).

Seven additional species will be on sale only accompanied by recommendations for their appropriate use and disposal. These species are: *Azolla* spp. (Salviniaceae), *Cabomba caroliniana* (Cabombaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Egeria densa* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (Haloragaceae, EPPO Alert List), *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae, EPPO Alert List) and *Salvinia molesta* (Salviniaceae, EPPO Alert List).

**Communication activities:** A communication campaign is part of the implementation of the Code of conduct, and several documents are produced for a wide audience. A leaflet for the general public providing information on how to use the plants wisely will be available in garden centers and pet shops selling aquatic plants. It can also be downloaded from the website of the Dutch Plant Protection Service. A similar leaflet to raise awareness among land managers includes a field guide to assist field staff in the identification of the 20 most invasive aquatic alien plants.

**Monitoring of the implementation of the Code of conduct:** The Dutch Plant Protection Service will closely monitor the compliance with the Code of conduct and the effects of the communication campaign.

**Source:** The Dutch Plant Protection Service website: [www.minlnv.nl/invasievewaterplanten](http://www.minlnv.nl/invasievewaterplanten) (at present in Dutch only)

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**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** AZOSS, CABCA, CSBHE, EICCR, ELDD, HYDRA, HYLLI, LUDUR, LUDPE, MYPHE, MYPBR, PIIST, SAVMO, NL

**2011/167 Great Britain: national initiatives on Code of conduct**

The answers provided by Great Britain to the questionnaire on the implementation of the Council of Europe/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in European and Mediterranean countries are summarized below. The general conclusions of the questionnaire are presented in EPPO RS 2011/144.

DEFRA had developed in 2005 a Horticultural Code of practice for England and Wales, and another one for Scotland.

**Stage and scale of implementation:** The Horticultural Code of practice for England and Wales has been updated and republished in April 2011 to take into account the European Code of conduct and to provide further guidance. The Horticultural Code of practice for Scotland is currently under revision. The initiative ‘be plant wise’ implements these Codes of practice.

**Partners associated:** The Horticultural Code of practice has been developed by DEFRA. A media and communication Working Group comprising nursery trade organizations (such as the Horticultural Trade Association and the Ornamental and Aquatic Trade Association), NGOs (e.g. Plantlife) and Government Agencies was created to comment on the format and content of the updated version.

**Target of the British Code of conduct:** The Code is aimed at everyone engaged in horticulture, gardening and related activities that involve the use of plants.

**Financing of the initiative:** No information was provided.

**Use of legislation:** The use of the Code of practice is linked to Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

**Criteria to establish lists of invasive alien plants:** The Horticultural Code of practice essentially applies to the approximately 50 plant species that are listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. This list has recently been reviewed.

**Main requirements of the Code:**

- dispose of plant waste responsibly;
- know exactly what you are growing and buying;
- take advice on the best control techniques;
- control invasive non-native plants safely;
- be aware of relevant legislation;
- know what you are supplying or selling;
- label plants clearly and accurately;
- provide substitutes for invasive plants;
- provide advice on disposal;
- beware of hitch-hiking pests on plants and in soil.

**Use of incentives or sanctions:** The intention is that stakeholders will help to disseminate the Code and thereby give a positive public image to those complying with it. Complying with the code has also become a requirement of the Government Buying Standards. Private certification schemes have been considered, and some local (county level) schemes are in place, led by the charity NGO Wildlife Trusts.

**Revision or update of the Code of conduct:** Revision of the species covered takes place periodically through amendments to Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

**Prevention of the spread of Invasive alien plants:** Documents such as the ‘Knotweed Code of practice’, the ‘Code of practice to prevent the spread of non-indigenous flatworms’ have also been developed.

**Communication activities:** The ‘be plant wise’ campaign provides a website with videos on good practices to be adopted.

**Monitoring of the implementation of the Code of conduct:** Although no formal monitoring system is in place, stakeholders will be asked about actions they have undertaken. In addition, the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat website reports on the distribution of invasive alien species.

**Source:** DEFRA, Horticultural Codes of practice:  
<https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?pageid=299>

‘Be plant wise’ initiative:  
<http://beplantwise.direct.gov.uk/index.html>

GB Non Native Species Secretariat:  
<https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/home/index.cfm>

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**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, Code of conduct

**Computer codes:** GB