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2011/168 First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Switzerland

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO Alert List) on its territory. In June 2011, the presence of the bacterium was detected in a small commercial orchard of kiwifruit (*Actinidia chinensis* cv. 'Hayward Chico') in Meynier, Canton of Geneva. This orchard had been planted in spring 2011 with material imported from Italy. As several plants died a few weeks after foliation, the presence of bacterial canker was suspected. Samples were collected by the grower and sent for laboratory analysis (to ANSES in France). Although *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* is not regulated in Switzerland, all plants belonging to this infected lot were immediately destroyed by the fruit grower.

The pest status of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2011-08).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PSDMAK, CH

2011/169 Surveys on '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' and '*Candidatus Liberibacter americanus*' in *Murraya exotica* in Brazil

In the state of São Paulo (BR), two surveys were conducted, to investigate the incidence of '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' and '*Ca. L. americanus*' (both EPPO A1 List - associated with citrus huanglongbing) in orange jasmine (*Murraya exotica**, Rutaceae). Orange jasmine is a preferred host of *Diaphorina citri* (vector of huanglongbing and it is a widespread ornamental tree in Brazilian cities, towns and villages. During these surveys, the presence of *Liberibacter* spp. was detected by PCR in 91 of the 786 sampled *M. exotica* plants (in 10 of the 76 sampled locations). The presence of *Liberibacter* spp. was also detected in urban citrus. Although citrus and *M. exotica* were found to host *Liberibacter* spp. in the cities, their responses to infection were very different. Damage to *M. exotica* was much less severe than on citrus. It is noted that although *M. exotica* is less conducive to liberibacter multiplication than citrus, its importance in the huanglongbing epidemics should not be underestimated. *M. exotica* plants growing in cities are not treated against *D. citri* and in most cases they are not subject to eradication campaigns. It is noted that the survey area was located within the main citrus-growing regions of the state of São Paulo and coincides with an area of high incidence of huanglongbing in commercial citrus orchards. It is suspected that *M. exotica* trees in Brazilian cities might have been continually serving as sources of *Liberibacter* spp. and *D. citri*.

* Often considered as synonym of *Murraya paniculata*.

Source: Lopes SA, Frare GF, Camargo LEA, Wulff NA, Teixeira DC, Bassanezi RB, Beattie GAC, Ayres AJ (2010) Liberibacters associated with orange jasmine in Brazil: incidence in urban areas and relatedness to citrus liberibacters. *Plant Pathology* 59(6), 1044-1054.

Additional key words: epidemiology

Computer codes: DIAACI, LIBEAS, LIBEAM, BR

2011/170 First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* in South Africa

In 2008, uneven discoloration was observed on tomato fruits (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) at the Pretoria fresh food market in South Africa. These tomatoes had been produced from the Limpopo Province. Samples of symptomatic fruits from the different suppliers of the Limpopo Province, as well as tomato leaves from farms of this region were collected and tested (DAS-ELISA, inoculation of tomato cv. Rooikhaki seedlings) for the presence of *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus* - PepMV - EPPO Alert List). The occurrence of this virus was confirmed in most tested fruit and leaf samples. This is the first time that PepMV is reported from South Africa. Although further studies are needed to evaluate the incidence and distribution of PepMV in South Africa, it is noted that appropriate phytosanitary measures are urgently needed to limit its spread and impact.

Source: Carmichael DJ, Rey MEC, Naidoo S, Cook G, van Heerden SW (2011) First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* infecting tomato in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **95**(6), 767-767.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, ZA

2011/171 *Pepino mosaic virus* detected in Campania (IT)

During an inspection carried out in late autumn 2010, symptoms of a virus disease were observed on 2 tomato plants in a glasshouse producing tomato fruits in Campania region, Italy. This glasshouse of approximately 3000 m² was located in the municipality of Gragnano (province of Napoli). Laboratory tests confirmed the presence of *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List) in leaf samples collected from these 2 symptomatic plants, as well in several asymptomatic plants located in their immediate vicinity. All infected tomato plants were immediately destroyed. Studies are being undertaken to characterize the isolates found in Campania. This is the first time that PepMV is detected in this Italian region and on the mainland. Previously, the virus had only been detected in the islands of Sardegna and Sicilia where it was subjected to eradication measures (EPPO RS 2001/087, 2005/072 and 2007/080). According to the NPPO, the results of official surveys carried out in 2010 showed that PepMV was no longer found in Sardegna but that 5 outbreaks were detected in Sicilia.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, few records (in 2010: 5 outbreaks in Sicilia and 1 in Campania), under eradication.**

Sources: NPPO (2011-07).

Parrella G, Cennamo G, De Blasio A, Spigno P (2011) Trovato in Campania il virus del mosaic del pepino su pomodoro. *L'Informatore Agrario* no. 12, 88-89.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, IT

2011/172 First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Switzerland

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) in the cantons of Ticino and Graubünden (Grisons). In July 2011, adult flies were caught in vinegar traps in the framework of a national surveillance programme. These traps had been placed within or near commercial fields of strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*), raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*), blueberries (*Vaccinium*) and cherry orchards (*Prunus avium*). It is noted that significant damage was observed on blueberry fruits after harvest. Investigations are currently being undertaken to identify the possible origin of this outbreak. As *D. suzukii* is not a regulated pest in Switzerland, no official measures were taken but surveillance will be strengthened (i.e. with a higher density of traps).

The pest status of *Drosophila suzukii* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Present in some areas (cantons Ticino and Grisons).**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2011-08).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DROSSU, CH

2011/173 *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* found in the canton of Uri (CH)

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the presence of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) in a new area of the canton of Uri. In August 2011, beetles were caught in pheromone traps in the localities of Erstfeld and Schattdorf. It is suspected that the pest was introduced into this area as a 'hitch-hiker' from the Southern part of the Alps, as the traps were placed along the highway, near the northern exit of the transalpine Gotthard tunnel. Phytosanitary measures were taken to prevent any further spread.

The current situation (as of August 2011) of *D. virgifera virgifera* in Switzerland and a detailed map can be viewed on the website of Agroscope. It is recalled that every year, the Cantonal Plant Protection Services install and check more than 200 traps. These traps are located in maize production areas and wherever the pest was trapped the year before, as well as along traffic routes, alpine passes and airports. In the areas situated north of the Alps, *D. virgifera virgifera* was captured at 3 sites in the canton of Uri and 2 sites in the canton of Lucerne. In the south of the Alps, *D. virgifera virgifera* was caught in several locations in Ticino (as in previous years). So far no damage has been recorded in Switzerland.

The pest status of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Sources: NPPO of Switzerland (2011-08).

INTERNET

Website of Agroscope. Western corn rootworm.

http://www.agroscope.admin.ch/index_phytosanitaire/02224/02239/02244/index.html?lang=en

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DIABVI, CH

2011/174 Rhagoletis cingulata detected in Aquitaine (FR)

In France, the presence of *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) was reported for the first time in 2010, in one locality in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region (EPPO RS 2010/181). In July 2011, the pest was also detected in the Aquitaine region. *R. cingulata* was caught in a walnut plantation (*Juglans regia*) which was monitored for the presence of another fruit fly, *Rhagoletis completa*. Investigations are being carried out to identify the potential host plants of *R. cingulata* in this area which is mainly cultivated with cereals (non-hosts). A national monitoring programme has been initiated to better understand the situation of *R. cingulata* in France. Appropriate phytosanitary measures are also being studied by the NPPO.

The situation of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in France can be described as follows: **Present, first trapped in 2010 at one site in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, also caught in 2011 in Aquitaine, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of France (2011-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RHAGCI, FR

2011/175 Dryocosmus kuriphilus found in Aargau canton (CH)

In Switzerland, the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in 2009, in Ticino canton (EPPO RS 2009/107). In July 2011, *D. kuriphilus* was detected in a nursery in Aargau canton. During a regular inspection (for plant passports), insect galls were observed on chestnut trees (*Castanea sativa*) but no particular damage was noticed. It is suspected that the pest has been introduced into this nursery by the import of infested plant material. By the end of July 2011, all infested chestnut trees (and all plants belonging to the same lots) were destroyed and phytosanitary measures were taken to prevent any further spread: establishment of a demarcated zone (infested zone, focus zone with a radius of 5 km beyond the infested zone, buffer zone with a radius of 10 km beyond the focus zone), prohibition of plant movements within and out of the demarcated zone, strict surveillance in the demarcated zone for a period of 3 years.

The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable under eradication.**

Sources: NPPO of Switzerland (2011-08).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, CH

2011/176 New outbreaks of Dryocosmus kuriphilus in France

Since the first discovery of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) in 2007 in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, several outbreaks have been detected in France. In July 2011, the NPPO of France informed the EPPO Secretariat that new outbreaks were detected in the departments of Dordogne, Gironde, Hérault, Indre-et-Loire, and Lot. Considering the extent of these outbreaks, eradication is no longer considered achievable but it is planned to use biological control methods (i.e. release of the parasitoid *Torymus sinensis*). In all cases, phytosanitary measures are being taken to

prevent any further spread of the pest in accordance with the EU emergency measures. In particular, the movement of chestnut planting material from the demarcated zones is prohibited.

The situation of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in France can be described as follows: **Present, found in the following regions: Aquitaine (Dordogne, Gironde), Corse (Haute-Corse), Centre (Indre-et-Loire), Languedoc-Roussillon (Hérault), Midi-Pyrénées (Lot), Rhône-Alpes (Ain, Ardèche, Drôme, Haute-Savoie, Savoie), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (Alpes-Maritimes, Rhône, Var); under official control.**

Sources: NPPO of France (2011-07).

Commission Decision 2006/464/EC of 27 June 2006 on provisional emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu.

http://www.eppo.org/ABOUT_EPPO/EPPO_MEMBERS/phytoreg/eu_texts/2006-464-EC-e.pdf

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, FR

2011/177 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. The situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

Cylindrocladium buxicola (formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Croatia. It was found on *Buxus sempervirens* in 2009 in a park in Opatija (Cech *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

Guignardia citricarpa (EPPO A1 List) occurs in Cuba. Its presence was first reported in 2007, and recent studies showed that both *G. citricarpa* and *G. mangiferae* can be found simultaneously on citrus fruits in Cuba (Hidalgo Gongóra and Pérez Vicente, 2010). **Present, no details.**

In 2008, *Iris yellow spot virus* (*Tospovirus*, IYSV - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time on onion (*Allium cepa*) crops in Mauritius. Surveys carried out in the main onion-growing areas of the island showed that IYSV was detected in 66% of the symptomatic samples (IYSV was not detected in asymptomatic samples). Further studies will be carried out to evaluate its incidence and impact on yield (Lobin *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

In 2009, *Iris yellow spot virus* (*Tospovirus*, IYSV - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time on leek (*Allium porrum*) crops in Sri Lanka (Widana *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

'*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' associated with huanglongbing (EPPO A1 List) has recently been detected in Puerto Rico in commercial citrus orchards (Estevez de Jensen *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

In Kenya, the most common *Liriomyza* leafminers are: *Liriomyza sativae*, *L. trifolii* and *L. huidobrensis* (Diptera: Agromyzidae - EPPO A2 List). They attack a variety of commercial crops, such as: *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Phaseolus coccineus*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Pisum sativum*, *Solanum tuberosum* and numerous cut flowers (Gitonga *et al.*, 2010). This paper confirms the presence of *L. huidobrensis* in Kenya (this species has been intercepted many times by EPPO member countries) and the EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the occurrence of *L. sativae* in Kenya. **Present, no details.**

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (*Begomovirus*, TYLCV - EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time from Mauritius. In September 2009, TYLCV was detected on field tomato crops in the Southern part of the island (Lobin *et al.*, 2010). **Present, no details.**

- **Detailed records**

In September 2010, a few specimens of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) were caught in Jura (Franche-Comté region) and in Lorraine, France. The pest now occurs in 5 French regions: Alsace, Lorraine, Franche-Comté, Bourgogne and Rhône-Alpes. However, it was not caught in Ile-de-France (Decoin, 2010).

According to studies carried out on the genetic diversity of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*’ (EPPO A1 List), huanglongbing also occurs in the provinces of Sichuan and Yunnan (Hu *et al.*, 2011).

In Germany, the presence of *Monilinia fructicola* (EPPO A2 List) was first reported in 2010 (EPPO RS 2010/016) in Baden-Württemberg, in an orchard in fruits of *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberries) and in an adjacent orchard in fruits of *Prunus domestica* (plums). In June 2010, *M. fructicola* was also detected on apples (*Malus domestica* cv. Jonagold) in a garden in Fronhausen, Hessen (Grabke *et al.*, 2011).

In Chile, *Phytophthora pinifolia* (EPPO Alert List) was first observed on a large *Pinus radiata* plantation in Raqui, on the Arauco coast in 2004 (see EPPO RS 2009/006). It rapidly spread from the initial foci (70 ha) to 60 000 ha in 2006. Between 2007 and 2008, the affected area reduced to less than 500 ha, and remained confined to road borders and specific zones in the plantation (most of them are close to the coast). Recent genetic studies on the population structure of *P. pinifolia* have showed that a single clonal genotype is dominant which supports the hypothesis that *P. pinifolia* is an alien species of recent introduction into Chile (Durán *et al.*, 2010).

Stenocarpella macrospora (EPPO A2 List) occurs in Illinois (US). In 2008 and 2009, it was detected on symptomatic leaf samples collected from maize (*Zea mays*) plants in the counties of Pope, Gallatin and Vermillion (Bradley *et al.*, 2010).

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (*Begomovirus*, TYLCV - EPPO A2 List) occurs in Baja California Sur, Mexico. TYLCV was detected on *Capsicum annuum* together with *Tomato chino La Paz virus* (Cardenas-Conejo *et al.*, 2010).

- **Eradication**

In a paper from Matsuura *et al.* (2011), it is mentioned that *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid* caused devastating damage to tomato plants in commercial greenhouses in Hiroshima and Chiba Prefectures in 2006, but that it has since been eradicated from Japan.

- New host plants

In 2008, betelvines (*Piper betle*, Piperaceae) showing leaf blight symptoms were observed in central Taiwan. Infections resulted in 30 to 70% losses in the production of leaves. Symptoms began with small, necrotic, water-soaked spots that progressed to circular or irregularly shaped brown lesions with chlorotic halos on leaves. Laboratory studies confirmed the presence of *Acidovorax citrulli* (EPPO Alert List) in diseased plants. This is the first report of this bacterium naturally infecting a non-cucurbit plant. Inoculation studies have indicated that betelvine strains could infect melon plants (*Cucumis melo*) (Deng *et al.*, 2010).

'*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' (EPPO A1 List) was detected in naturally infected plants of *Atalantia ceylanica* and *Severinia buxicola* (Rutaceae) in the USA (Ramadugu *et al.*, 2010).

In 2008 and 2009, *Spiroplasma citri* was detected in commercial fields of carrots (*Daucus carota*) in several areas of Spain (Alicante, Segovia and Valladolid). Affected plants showed leaf curling, yellowing and purple discoloration, stunting of shoots and tap root, and formation of bunched, fibrous secondary roots. Although there had been earlier records of 'carrot purple leaf' from Washington state in the USA, this is the first time that *S. citri* is detected on carrots in Europe (Cebrián *et al.*, 2010).

- Sources:**
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- leaf curl virus* in tomato in Mauritius. *Plant Disease* **94**(10), p 1261.
- Lobin K, Saison A, Hostachy B, Benimadhu SP, Pappu HR (2010) First report of *Iris yellow spot virus* in onion in Mauritius. *Plant Disease* **94**(11), p 1373.
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Additional key words: new records, detailed records, epidemiology

Computer codes: CYLDBU, DIABVI, DIPDMC, GUIGCI, IYSV00, LIBEAS, LIRIHU, LIRISA, MONIFC, PHYTPF, PSDMAC, SPIRCI, TCVD00, TYLCV0, CL, CN, CU, DE, ES, FR, HR, JP, KE, LK, MA, MX, PR, US

2011/178 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 2011/160). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Croatia and via Europhyt for the EU countries. 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
Acari	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	1
Agromyzidae	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Aleyrodidae	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Germany	1
Bemisia tabaci	<i>Alternanthera, Bacopa</i>	Aquarium plants	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Apium graveolens var. dulce</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Cryptocoryne</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima, Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Sweden	1
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Congo, Democratic Rep.	France	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
B. tabaci (cont.)	<i>Polygonum odoratum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	2
	Unspecified	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
Carposinidae	<i>Syzygium</i>	Fruits	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Cicadellidae	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	Vegetables	Argentina	Spain	1
Citrus exocortis viroid	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Belgium	2
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Slovenia	1
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Belgium	2
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Vietnam*	France	1
Colletotrichum	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	2
Diaspididae	Orchidaceae	Plants for planting	Brazil	Germany	1
Diptera	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Vegetables	Australia	Spain	1
Frankliniella occidentalis	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Israel	Czech Republic	1
Fungi	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Puerto Rico	Spain	1
Guignardia citricarpa	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Netherlands	2
Helicotylenchus	<i>Phalaenopsis, Polyscias</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Greece	1
Heliothis	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Spain	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Germany	1
Hymenoptera	<i>Annona</i>	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Spain	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Italy	1
Leucinodes orbonalis	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
Leucinodes orbonalis, Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Germany	1
Liriomyza	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	2
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Denmark	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Artemisia</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Denmark	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Germany	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	8

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Liriomyza huidobrensis	<i>Aster, Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gaillardia</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	10
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza sativae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Latvia	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Mexico	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Sweden	2
Liriomyza sativae, Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Apium graveolens, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Sweden	1
Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Allium</i>	Vegetables	Congo, Democratic Rep. *	France	1
	<i>Apium graveolens, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Sweden	1
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Sweden	7
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza, Thrips palmi	<i>Momordica, Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Mycosphaerella dearnessii, Mycosphaerella pini	<i>Pinus</i>	Plants for planting	Moldova	Romania	1
Penicillium	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruits	Panama	Spain	1
Pepino mosaic virus	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	China*	France	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	Latvia	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	Latvia	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Sweden	1
Phytophthora ramorum	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Estonia	2
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Slovenia	1
	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Slovenia	1
Plum pox virus	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia	Croatia	1
Ralstonia solanacearum	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Croatia	17
Semiaphis heraclei	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Septoria apiicola	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
Spodoptera littoralis	<i>Begonia</i>	Plants for planting	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	5
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	8
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
Sternochetus mangiferae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Ghana	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Thripidae	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	22
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Thrips	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany
Thrips (suspect <i>T. palmi</i>).	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	1
Thrips palmi	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Hoya carmosa</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	4
	Thrips palmi, Scirtothrips,	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden
Thysanoptera	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	10
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Mauritius	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
Tomato apical stunt viroid	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Belgium	4
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Slovenia	1
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Belgium	9
	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum rantonnetii</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	Belgium	1
Tuta absoluta	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Greece	Bulgaria	3
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vesicatoria	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Seeds	Chile	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	Belgium	1
<i>Xiphinema</i>	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> sensu lato	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Netherlands	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	Pakistan	Spain	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	9
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	7
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	4
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	3
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	2
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vietnam	France	4
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Saudi Arabia	France	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	12

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
C. cosyra (cont.)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	5
Ceratitis quinaria	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vietnam	France	7
	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Luxemburg	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Pakistan	Italy	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Egypt	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Italy	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Psidium, Syzygium</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Alphitobius, Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Pakistan	Germany	1
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Portugal	Switzerland	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Switzerland	1
Cerambycidae, grub holes	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
Grub holes	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
Hymenoptera	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Monochamus	<i>Picea</i>	Wood and bark	Romania	Cyprus	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Poland	1
Monochamus sutor, Monochamus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (dunnage)	Russia	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Monochamus urussovi</i>	<i>Picea</i>	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Cyprus	1
	<i>Picea abies</i>	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Cyprus	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Taiwan	Finland	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	<i>Mora</i>	Wood and bark	Guyana	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	1

• **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Cryphodera brinkmanii</i>	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Korea Rep.	Germany	1
Heteroderidae, <i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Pinus nigra, Pinus parviflora, Pinus</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Acer palmatum, Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Ilex crenata, Pinus parviflora</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum, Xiphinema</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa, Pinus parviflora</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1
<i>Xiphinema incognitum</i>	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	Switzerland	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2011-08.

2011/179 Workshop on ‘New Threats to European Forests: Modelling for security against invasive pests and pathogens under climate change’ (Brussels, 2012-02-09/10)

A Workshop on ‘New Threats to European Forests: Modelling for security against invasive pests and pathogens under climate change’ will be organized by ISEFOR at the European Forestry House, Rue du Luxembourg 66, Brussels on the 9th and 10th February 2012. ISEFOR (Increasing Sustainability of European Forest) is a consortium of researchers funded by European Union Seventh Framework Programme which addresses problems that will arise from: (1) climate change impacts on forest ecosystem vitality; (2) increasing threats from alien invasive pests and pathogens; and (3) changing threats from indigenous pests and pathogens, or alien species already established in Europe. More information about ISEFOR can be found on the Internet: <http://www.isefor.com/>

This Workshop will give attendees an overview of the ISEFOR current research findings on alien pests, vulnerable host taxa, the database of forest pests and pathogens posing an immediate risk of invasion in Europe; and encourage discussion on new pathways of invasion. The workshop will be of interest to European and national plant health organisations and risk managers.

Contact (booking and additional information): Colette Jones c.d.jones@abdn.ac.uk

Source: Personal communication with Dr Colette Jones, Scientific Administrator of ISEFOR (2011-07).

Additional key words: conferences

Computer codes: EU

2011/180 First record of *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* in France

Myriophyllum heterophyllum (Haloragaceae, EPPO Alert List) has been observed for the first time in July 2011 in France in the Department of Haute-Vienne (87) in Saint-Sylvestre (region Limousin). *M. heterophyllum* was found covering 50% of a 700 m² pond.

Sources: Alexis Lebreton, Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage, E-mail: alexis.lebreton@club-internet.fr

Guillaume Fried, ANSES, E-mail: guillaume.fried@anses.fr

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: MYPHE, FR

2011/181 First record of *Salvinia molesta* in Corse (FR)

Salvinia molesta (Salviniaceae, EPPO Alert List) was observed for the first time in 2010 in Corse (FR), in a 900 m² water reservoir, south of the Ajaccio Gulf. *S. molesta* was covering the entire reservoir over a depth of 75 cm. The plant was most probably introduced by human activities 20 years ago, but it has not spread to other waterbodies as the reservoir is very isolated.

Sources: Paradis G & Miniconi R (2011) Une nouvelle espèce aquatique invasive découverte en Corse, au sud du golfe d' Ajaccio : *Salvinia molesta* D.S.Mitch (Salviniaceae, Pteridophyta). *Le Journal de Botanique de la Société botanique de France* **54**, 45-48.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: SAVMO, FR

2011/182 The potential global distribution of *Stipa neesiana* under current and future climates

Stipa neesiana (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List) is a perennial grass native to temperate South America. It has naturalized in temperate grasslands in New Zealand and Australia where it reduces biodiversity and quality of pastures as it produces unpalatable flower stalks. This plant is as a consequence the object of regulation and management efforts in Australia and New Zealand. *S. neesiana* has also naturalized in France (including Corsica), Spain (including the Canary Islands), the UK and the USA. Although first recorded in the UK in 1916, France in 1894 and Corsica in 1910, so approximately at the same time as in Australia and New Zealand, it has so far not been recorded as a problematic weed in these northern hemisphere European countries.

As a first step toward a global risk analysis, CLIMEX models of *S. neesiana* distribution under current climate and under six future climate change scenarios have been undertaken. In North America, the climatically suitable area is relatively extensive, with the model showing that the west coast and coastal south-eastern states of the USA are suitable. High-elevation regions in Central America are also suitable. In Europe, the climatic area suitable for *S. neesiana* is almost exclusively limited to lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea and inland in the western countries (Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain). In Asia, the suitable areas are largely confined to high altitude regions along the Himalayas and in the south-eastern regions of China. On the African continent, a large proportion of South Africa, high altitude regions in equatorial countries,

coastal regions of Angola and Namibia and northern coastal areas adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea (in Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) are suitable. In Australia, areas with suitable climate are located predominantly in the south-eastern regions, the south-western corner of Western Australia, and in Eastern Queensland. In New Zealand, suitable climate occurs along the eastern side of the South Island and throughout much of the North Island.

When using all the climate change scenarios, the global suitable area for *S. neesiana* contracted greatly. Most of the contraction occurred in Africa, Asia, North America, South America and Australia and was attributable to increases in temperatures leading to lethal heat stress, which excluded the plant from areas currently designated as subtropical and tropical humid. In Europe, eastward expansion of suitable climate into Germany, Poland, Hungary, Northern Croatia, Serbia, Southern Romania and Northern Bulgaria, and coastal areas along the northern part of the Black Sea is projected under all models. Under all climate change scenarios, South-Western Spain becomes largely unsuitable for *S. neesiana*. The actual areas where the species could establish populations would nevertheless be constrained by non-climatic factors such as land-use, as the species grows predominantly in pastures. The future distribution of *S. neesiana* is therefore likely to be smaller than projected. Pastoral farming nevertheless represents a significant land use in Europe with 65, 33 and 37% of the British Isles, Western and Mediterranean Europe respectively in permanent pasture. A prudent biosecurity strategy would be to prevent the species from spreading from the areas where it is already established.

Source: Bourdöt G, Lamoureaux SL, Watt MS, Manning L, Kriticos D (2010) The potential global distribution of the invasive weed *Nassella neesiana* under current and future climates. *Biological invasions*. DOI: 10.1007/s10530-010-9905-6.
<http://www.springerlink.com/content/53hn2q843272qu06/>

Additional key words: Invasive alien plants, modeling

Computer codes: STDNE

2011/183 A new NOBANIS project for the risk mapping for 100 non-native species in Europe

The Nordic Council of Ministers has agreed to fund the risk mapping of 100 non-native species in Europe. The project is undertaken by the North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS). The purpose of this project is to develop a method to warn European countries about new, potentially invasive species, as well as to map already established species in an easily understandable way by using available data. Identifying which species will become invasive is very difficult. The best predictor is the invasiveness in other countries with similar conditions. The project will therefore be considering bioclimatic zones. Risk profiles of 100 species from terrestrial and freshwater environments will be elaborated. This will be done by gathering information on the establishment of these 100 species in the European countries participating in NOBANIS, as well as in the biogeographic regions of Europe (according to the European Environment biogeographic regions). Risk profiles could be used by individual countries to make emergency lists. The project shall end in autumn 2011.

Sources: Helene Nyegaard Hvid, NOBANIS, E-mail: nobanis@sns.dk

North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS) Website: www.nobanis.org

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, mapping

2011/184 A comparative assessment of existing policies on invasive species in the EU Member States and in selected OECD countries

In 2008, the EU Commission first published a policy document on invasive species ‘Towards an EU strategy on invasive species’. Following this, the Commission commissioned several studies about invasive alien species. The latest study, ‘Assessment to support continued development of the EU Strategy to combat invasive alien species’ presented an overview of possible components and options of such a strategy. In parallel, a stakeholder consultation was performed in September 2010 and following this meeting, 3 working groups were launched on (1) Prevention, (2) Early warning and rapid response, and (3) Control, management, restoration.

The EU Commission is now preparing an impact assessment of this strategy. The main objective of this project (‘Comparative assessment of existing policies on invasive species in the EU Member States and in selected OECD countries’) is to systematically screen policies in the 27 EU Member States. It will in particular highlight gaps and inconsistencies, as well as existing and missing pieces of legislation in each Member State. In addition, the policies on invasive alien species of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA have been selected as case studies. The legislation in the countries studied will help to identify best practices, lessons learnt as well as costs when available. This project, financed by the DG Environment of the EU Commission, has been undertaken by NOBANIS and by the consultant ‘BIO Intelligence Service’.

Source: Helene Nyegaard Hvid, NOBANIS, E-mail: nobanis@sns.dk

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, mapping

2011/185 Rapid surveys on alien plants in the Black Sea region of Turkey

During the two field surveys organized in the framework of the 2nd Workshop on Invasive Plants in the Mediterranean Type Regions of the World, 81 alien species were observed in the investigated area, i.e. 70 neophytes and 11 archeophytes (including 9 doubtful species), with 54 new records for the DAISIE inventory. Three of these species, *Acalypha australis* (Euphorbiaceae), *Microstegium vimineum* (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List) and *Polygonum perfoliatum* (Polygonaceae, EPPO A2 List) were recorded near a tea factory, and it is suspected that the import of material for tea processing may have been their pathway of introduction.

These surveys, being organized in the region of Trabzon in North-East Turkey in the framework of an international Workshop, enabled knowledge to be shared between experts in the field, and training of students and researchers.

The results of these rapid surveys showed that roadside inspections can provide a useful tool for early detection, as well as for the compilation and updating of national or regional inventories (especially under tight time and budget constraints).

Sources: Brundu G, Aksoy N, Brunel S, P. Elias P & Fried G (2011) Rapid surveys for inventorying alien plants in the Black Sea region of Turkey. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 41, 208-216.

2nd International Workshop on Invasive Alien Plants in Mediterranean Type Regions of the World. Trabzon, 2010-08-02/06, EPPO Website.
http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2010_conferences/mediterranean_ias.htm

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new records

Computer codes: ACCAU, MCGVI, POLPF, TR