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POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

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# EPPO Reporting Service

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## CONTENTS

## Pests & Diseases

- [2011/186](#) - Release of the new PQR database (version 5.0)
- [2011/187](#) - New additions to the EPPO Lists
- [2011/188](#) - First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Spain
- [2011/189](#) - First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland
- [2011/190](#) - *Anoplophora glabripennis* eradicated from Belgium
- [2011/191](#) - Single beetle of *Anoplophora chinensis* detected in the United Kingdom
- [2011/192](#) - Situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy
- [2011/193](#) - First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Croatia
- [2011/194](#) - *Drosophila suzukii* found in Lombardia region, Italy
- [2011/195](#) - Outbreaks of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland
- [2011/196](#) - Grapevine phylloxera detected in Poland
- [2011/197](#) - First report of *Chilo partellus* in Israel
- [2011/198](#) - *Aproceros leucopoda*: addition to the EPPO Alert List
- [2011/199](#) - *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus* sp. nov.: teleomorph of *Chalara fraxinea*
- [2011/200](#) - First report of *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus* (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea*) in Belgium
- [2011/201](#) - Outbreak of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Finland
- [2011/202](#) - Outbreak of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in tomato in the United Kingdom
- [2011/203](#) - New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

## Invasive Plants

- [2011/204](#) - New provisions against *Ambrosia* spp. in the EU legislation
- [2011/205](#) - Launch of the Belgian Code of conduct on invasive alien plants
- [2011/206](#) - A catalogue of neophytes in Belgium
- [2011/207](#) - Management of *Crassula helmsii* in Belgium
- [2011/208](#) - Partial success for the management of *Cyperus esculentus* in Switzerland
- [2011/209](#) - A Dutch animated film on invasive alien species

**2011/186 Release of the new PQR database (version 5.0)**

PQR is the EPPO database on quarantine pests which provides information on their host plants, geographical distribution, and pathways that are liable to cause spread. After four years of IT development, a completely new version has just been released and can be freely downloaded from the EPPO website (together with instructions on how to install the new software and a user's guide).

<http://www.eppo.org/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm>

A major revision is that the new PQR interface allows the EPPO Secretariat to revise the database contents whenever necessary (almost in 'real-time'). Therefore it will no longer be necessary to wait for the release of a new version to view updated information. Many new features such as dynamic maps showing the world distribution of quarantine pests, active links to the EPPO Reporting Service articles, and photos have been incorporated into the new PQR. New tools have also been added in order to allow the users to print and export the results of their searches (e.g. maps, lists of distribution or host plants) according to their particular needs.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2011-09).

**2011/187 New additions to the EPPO Lists**

In September 2011, the EPPO Council approved the addition of the following pests to the EPPO A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests. In order to draw the attention of NPPOs to these newly added pests, they have also been placed on the EPPO Action List. The later displays management measures which are recommended to the EPPO member countries and brief descriptions of the areas endangered by these pests. As some A1 pests are now found with a limited distribution in the EPPO region, they were transferred to the A2 List.

**Addition to the A1 List (pests absent from the EPPO region):**

- *Agrius anxius* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae)

**Additions to the A2 List (pests locally present in the EPPO region):**

- *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae)
- *Ludwigia peploides* & *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Onagraceae)

**Transfers from the A1 List to the A2 List:**

- *Epitrix cucumeris* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)
- *Phytophthora lateralis*
- *Squash leaf curl virus*

**Pests which should remain on the Action List (urgent phytosanitary concern)**

The EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations considered that the following pests (already listed on the EPPO A1/A2 Lists) still presented an urgent phytosanitary concern and recommended that they should remain on the EPPO Action List for another year:

- *Ophiognomonina* (= *Sirococcus*) *clavigignenti-juglandacearum*
- *Tuta absoluta* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)

For each individual pest, datasheets are being prepared and will be available in due course on the EPPO website.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2011-09).  
 EPPO A1 List: <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/listA1.htm>  
 EPPO A2 List: <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/listA2.htm>  
 EPPO Action List: [http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Action\\_List/action\\_list.htm](http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Action_List/action_list.htm)

Additional key words: EPPO Lists

Computer codes: AGRLAX, DROSSU, EPIXCU, GNORAB, LUDPE, LUDUR, PHYTLA, SIROCJ, SLCV00

### **2011/188 First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Spain**

In spring 2011, bacterial canker of kiwifruit caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Spain. Symptoms were observed on two-year-old plants of *Actinidia deliciosa* cv. 'Hayward' and of *A. chinensis* cv. 'Jin Tao', in two orchards (15 and 23 ha) located in Burgueira (province of Pontevedra, Galicia). Galicia is one of the major kiwifruit-growing areas of Spain. Bacterial colonies were isolated from infected leaves and laboratory analysis (biochemical, molecular, and pathogenicity tests) confirmed the presence of *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae*. The NPPO of Spain noted that the plants had been imported from an Italian nursery. All infected plant material has been destroyed and surveys are being undertaken.

The situation of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Spain can be described as follows: **Transient, first found in 2011 in 2 orchards in Galicia, under eradication.**

Source: Abelleira Argibay A, López MM, Peñalver Navarro J, Aguín Casal O, Mansilla Vásquez J, Picoaga Montoussé A, Garcia Fernandez JG (2011) First report of bacterial canker of kiwifruit caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Spain. *Plant Disease* 95(in press).

Balestra GM, Renzi M, Mazzaglia A (2011) First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* on kiwifruit plants in Spain. *New Disease Report* 24(10) [<http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2011.024.010>]

EPPO Technical Document no. 1060. Report of the 49th Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations (Baku, 2011-06-21/24).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PSDMAK, ES

### **2011/189 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland**

The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) on its territory. In September 2011, a single beetle was found by the owner of a private garden in Brünisried (Canton of Fribourg). Photographs were sent to a museum and to Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL) and the insect was tentatively identified as *A. glabripennis*. An expert from WSL returned to Brünisried and found an adult male on a hedgerow of *Acer pseudoplatanus*, which was definitely identified as *A. glabripennis*. So far, no exit holes could be found but oviposition sites were detected in the same hedgerow. It is suspected that the insect was introduced with a consignment of granite stones imported from China, because stones had been installed along the nearby road

some years ago. Investigations are being carried out to verify this hypothesis. An extensive detection survey is being conducted by the NPPO of the Fribourg Canton (within a radius of 500 m around the detection site). Control measures will be decided according to the results of the survey.

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

**Source:** NPPO of Switzerland (2011-09).

INTERNET (last accessed in 2011-10).

Confédération Suisse. Communiqué du 2001-09-22 Capricorne asiatique: premier foyer de ce parasite des arbres découvert en Suisse.

<http://www.bafu.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformation/00962/index.html?lang=fr&msg-id=41323>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, CH

### 2011/190 *Anoplophora glabripennis* eradicated from Belgium

In 2008, two adult beetles of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) were found in a private garden (EPPO RS 2009/043). It was suspected that the insect had been introduced by wooden boxes containing stones from China. The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that after several years of survey around the finding place of the beetles, no further specimens were found. Furthermore, the pest was not detected during surveys which were carried across the whole Belgian territory in nurseries, garden centres, public green and forests during the past three years. The NPPO thus considers that *A. glabripennis* has been eradicated from Belgium.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated and confirmed by survey.**

**Source:** NPPO of Belgium (2011-10).

Additional key words: eradication

Computer codes: ANOLGL, BE

### 2011/191 Single beetle of *Anoplophora chinensis* detected in the United Kingdom

The NPPO of United Kingdom recently reported to the EPPO Secretariat the finding of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. A single beetle was found by a member of the public in a private garden in Greater Manchester. The beetle was captured and killed before being sent to the Forestry Commission for identification. The NPPO conducted a thorough inspection of the garden concerned and the host plant (*Acer palmatum*) from which the beetle had probably emerged was identified and removed. The immediate area surrounding the finding site (i.e. 10 neighbouring gardens located within a radius of 20 m) was inspected and no further signs of infestation were detected. The survey is currently being extended to 100 m (incorporating approximately 40 households). Publicity has also been distributed to the inhabitants of the area concerned. The infested *A. palmatum* plant was analysed and a single exit hole was detected. This *A. palmatum* plant had been purchased from a local retailer approximately 4 to 5 years ago; however, its exact age or origin could not be determined. For the

moment, there is no evidence that a pest population has developed but surveillance will continue.

The situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in the United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Transient, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2011-09).

Additional key words: incursion

Computer codes: ANOLCN, GB

### **2011/192 Situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy**

In Italy, the presence of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A2 List) has been reported in Lombardia (provinces of Milano, Varese, Brescia) and in Lazio (city of Roma) where it is subject to eradication measures (e.g. destruction of symptomatic trees, prohibition to move host plants from demarcated areas).

In Lombardia, results of official surveys carried out in 2010 showed that *A. chinensis* was detected on 3 310 trees in 32 municipalities in the provinces of Milano (23 municipalities), Varese (7 municipalities) and Brescia (2 municipalities). Maps showing the demarcated areas in Lombardia can be viewed on the Internet:

[http://www.agricoltura.regione.lombardia.it/shared/ccurl/123/895/Brescia\\_Anoplophora.pdf](http://www.agricoltura.regione.lombardia.it/shared/ccurl/123/895/Brescia_Anoplophora.pdf)  
[http://www.agricoltura.regione.lombardia.it/shared/ccurl/264/615/MI\\_VA\\_Anoplophora.pdf](http://www.agricoltura.regione.lombardia.it/shared/ccurl/264/615/MI_VA_Anoplophora.pdf)

In the city of Roma (Lazio region), official surveys carried out in 2010 showed that *A. chinensis* was detected on 8 trees (*Acer*, *Aesculus*, *Corylus*, *Platanus*, *Ulmus*) located within the infested area already demarcated. All infested trees and potential hosts located in their immediate vicinity were destroyed, except 3 very old *Platanus* because of their patrimonial value. On those trees, a metallic net was placed over the trunk and roots to prevent the escape of possibly emerging adults. A map showing the demarcated areas in the city of Roma can be viewed on the Internet: <http://www.lazioanoplophora.it>

In 2011, further specimens of *A. chinensis* were found within the already demarcated area in Roma. In July 2011, signs of infestation (i.e. exit holes, saw dust) were detected on 3 *Chaenomeles speciosa* plants in a private garden and 5 adult specimens of *A. chinensis* were captured close to these plants. In September 2011, infested plants of *Rosa* were also observed in the same garden. All infested *Chaenomeles* and *Rosa* plants were uprooted and destroyed.

The situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, found in several localities in Lombardia (provinces of Varese, Milano, Brescia) and in one area in Lazio (city of Roma), under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2011-05, 2011-07).

INTERNET

Servizio Fitosanitario Regional. Regione Lazio.

Ritrovamento di *Anoplophora chinensis* su piante di *Rosa* spp. en la zone di infestazione di Roma.

<http://www.lazioanoplophora.it/images/stories/scheda%20rosa%20tarlo%20asiatico.pdf>

Ritrovamento di *Anoplophora chinensis* su piante di *Chaenomeles* spp. en la zone di infestazione di Roma.

[http://www.lazioanoplophora.it/images/stories/tarlo%20asiatico%20su%20chaenomeles\\_scheda.pdf](http://www.lazioanoplophora.it/images/stories/tarlo%20asiatico%20su%20chaenomeles_scheda.pdf)

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, IT

**2011/193 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Croatia**

In May 2010, the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) was recorded for the first time in Croatia. The insect was discovered in the locality of Lovran (Istria) and then in other localities near Marija Bistrica, Ozalj, Samobor and Zagreb. Observations made near Zagreb, where high infestation rates occur, suggested that the pest has been present there since 2007 or 2008.

The situation of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Croatia can be described as follows: **Present, first reported in 2010 near Lovran, Marija Bistrica, Ozalj, Samobor and Zagreb.**

**Source:** Matošević D, Pernek M, Hrašovec B (2010) [First record of Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*) in Croatia]. *Sumarski List* 9/10, 497-502 (in Croatian). <http://sumlist.sumari.hr/pdf/201004970.pdf>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** DRYCKU, HR

**2011/194 *Drosophila suzukii* found in Lombardia region, Italy**

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat about the presence of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) in Lombardia region. In 2011, the pest was found on raspberry plants (*Rubus idaeus*) in the municipality of Almenno San Salvatore (province of Bergamo). Surveys are being carried out to delimit the extent of the infestation in Lombardia and determine appropriate phytosanitary measures.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, first detected in 2009, it has now been detected in Campania (Salerno province), Liguria (Savona province), Lombardia (Bergamo province), Trentino-Alto Adige (Trento, Bolzano provinces), Piemonte (Cuneo, Torino provinces), Toscana.**

**Source:** NPPO of Italy (2011-09).

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** DROSSU, IT

**2011/195 Outbreaks of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland**

In Finland, outbreaks of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) have been reported by the NPPO during summer 2011. The pest has been found in 11 potato fields (5 farms and 6 home gardens) in the communes of Aura, Joutsa, Kouvola, Nousiainen, Nummi-Pusula, Porvoo, Somero, Sysmä and Tarvasjoki. Because of the large number of outbreaks, it is assumed that the beetles have been carried to Finland with air currents from areas where the pest is known to occur. Eradication measures have been taken (pesticide treatments, burning of vegetation and soil when necessary). Surveys will be carried out during the next two potato-growing seasons to verify the absence of the pest.

The pest status of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Finland (2011-07).

**Additional key words:** incursion

**Computer codes:** LEPTDE, FI

**2011/196 Grapevine phylloxera detected in Poland**

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (= *Viteus vitifoliae*) Hemiptera: Phylloxeridae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In 2011, *D. vitifoliae* was found on 1 *Vitis* plant in a 0.53 ha vineyard, in the Małopolskie voivodeship (Southern Poland). A sample was collected from the grapevine plant showing leaf galls and sent to the laboratory for identification. The presence of *D. vitifoliae* was confirmed, and appropriate quarantine measures were taken in the infested place of production (i.e. uprooting and destruction of the infested grapevine plant, as well as those located in its immediate vicinity). Nationwide inspections for *D. vitifoliae* will continue in Poland.

The pest status of *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

**Source:** NPPO of Poland (2011-09).

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** VITEVI, PL

**2011/197 First report of *Chilo partellus* in Israel**

The NPPO of Israel recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the presence of *Chilo partellus* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae - spotted stem borer) on its territory. The pest was found in the north of the country on maize and sorghum. A survey is being carried out to determine the current status of *C. partellus* in Israel.

*C. partellus* is a pest of maize (*Zea mays*), sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*), rice (*Oryza sativa*) and millets (*Pennisetum* spp.). It also feeds on several wild Poaceae (e.g. *Pennisetum purpureum*, *Sorghum arundinaceum*, *Sorghum sudanense*). Larvae feed on leaves and tunnel within plant stalks, sometimes causing economic damage to crops. Its known geographical distribution is as follows:

**EPPO region:** Israel.

**Africa:** Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Reunion, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Indonesia (Java), Israel, Japan, Lao, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Yemen.

**Source:** NPPO of Israel (2011-09).

CABI (1989) Distribution Maps of Pests no. 184. CABI, Wallingford (GB).

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** CHILZO, IL

**2011/198    *Aproceros leucopoda*: addition to the EPPO Alert List**

Since 2003, the presence of *Aproceros leucopoda* (Hymenoptera: Argidae) has been reported on elm trees by several European countries. This species originating from Asia is causing severe defoliation on elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.). Considering the invasive behaviour of this insect newly introduced into Europe, it was decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.

***Aproceros leucopoda* (Hymenoptera: Argidae - Zigzag elm sawfly)**

Why	The attention of the EPPO Secretariat was attracted by the NPPO of Germany to the reports on severe defoliation and branch dieback of native and non-native elms in central Europe caused by an East-Asian sawfly <i>Aproceros leucopoda</i> . Considering that the abundance of elm trees has dramatically declined in Europe over the last decades due to Dutch elm disease and the fact that the new pest has a high potential for spread and damage, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add <i>A. leucopoda</i> to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	<b>EPPO region:</b> Austria (first record in 2009 - Vienna and Niederösterreich), Germany (Bayern), Hungary (first record in 2008 - Bàcs-Kiskun, Békés, Budapest, Csongràd, Heves, Nògràd counties), Italy (first record in 2009 - Piemonte and Friuli-Venezia-Giulia regions), Poland (first record in 2003 - Sandomierz and in 2009 Warszawa powiats), Romania (first record in 2006 - Banat and Moldova regions), Russia (Far East), Slovakia (first record in 2009), Serbia, Ukraine (first record in 2006 - Luhans'ka and in 2009 Kharkiv oblasts). <b>Asia:</b> China, Japan, Russia (Far East).
On which plants	<i>A. leucopoda</i> is an oligophagous pest which feeds on elm trees ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.). In Europe, damage has been found on <i>U. davidiana</i> (David elm), <i>U. glabra</i> (mountain elm), <i>U. japonica</i> , <i>U. laciniata</i> , <i>U. laevis</i> (water elm), <i>U. minor</i> (field elm), <i>U. pumila</i> (Siberian elm) and <i>U. pumila</i> var. <i>arborea</i> . Due to hybridization and artificial crossings there is little agreement on the classification of diverse elm forms, which lack suitable characters for a convincing taxonomic differentiation, but all elms are putative hosts of <i>A. leucopoda</i> .
Damage	By feeding actively on elm leaves, larvae of <i>A. leucopoda</i> can cause severe defoliation of elm trees both in urban areas, along roadsides and in forests. Larvae start feeding on leaves in a characteristic zigzag pattern. Later, the attacked leaves are completely consumed except for the thick middle vein. During field studies carried out in Romania, observations made on individual trees have shown that a severe defoliation, ranging from 74% to 98%, could be reached by the beginning of July. Trees attacked by <i>A. leucopoda</i> usually display a secondary bud burst later in the season, but as newly produced leaves are also eaten this can lead to twig and branch dieback. At present, tree mortality has not been reported, but repeated defoliation over several years is likely to have an impact on tree vitality, in addition to the reduced aesthetic value. <i>A. leucopoda</i> is a multivoltine species having four generations per year with female populations reproducing by parthenogenesis. The total period from oviposition to imaginal emergence takes 4 weeks. Females lay eggs singly at the edges of elm leaves. In Europe, the first instar larvae hatch around mid-May. Larvae go through six instars and complete their development within 15-18 days. The last instar larvae make either a loosely spun cocoon with a net-like structure attached to the lower surface of elm leaves or a more compact, solidwalled cocoon found in the litter or the soil under the tree. Wasps were observed to overwinter in solidwalled cocoons. Adult wasps emerge continually from spring to autumn.
Dissemination	<i>A. leucopoda</i> was probably introduced from East Asia into Europe with elm plants used in horticulture or forestry. <i>A. leucopoda</i> can be spread over long distances by movements of infested twigs or shoots and young plants. Natural spread is also ensured by adult females (from the end of April to the end of September), which are thought to be strong fliers. Transport with other goods, which in the country of origin were located/stored close to elm trees from which mature larvae



Pathway	descended for cocooning, is also possible. Passive dispersal by traffic is also to be expected, since spread is observed along roads and highways. Plants for planting, cut branches of <i>Ulmus</i> , soil? from countries where <i>A. leucopoda</i> occurs.
Possible risks	Elm trees are widespread in the EPPO region, although their populations have been much reduced by Dutch elm disease. In forests, elms rarely form pure stands but usually grow intermixed with other tree species such as ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ), hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> ) and oak ( <i>Quercus</i> ). They have some economic importance as they produce a valuable, heavy and strong wood that is used in carpentry. Elms are also used for afforestation of sites with extreme environmental conditions. Several elm species are used for ornamental purposes along roadsides and in parks and gardens, where defoliation by <i>A. leucopoda</i> would cause an aesthetic problem. Control of the pest is difficult, although some insecticides (deltamethrin, teflubenzuron) have been found to be effective against the first and second instar larvae. Females can quickly re-invade a treated area and the treatment of adult elm trees both in urban and forest environments might be problematic. The introduction of natural and specialized parasitoids might be envisaged, but at present only <i>Blondelia nigripes</i> (Diptera: Tachinidae) has been reared from <i>A. leucopoda</i> . <i>B. nigripes</i> is widely distributed in countries where the pest was recorded, but its host range is probably too wide to be sufficiently effective in controlling <i>A. leucopoda</i> . In the EPPO region, <i>A. leucopoda</i> has already shown its ability to reproduce and spread rapidly. It is very likely that <i>A. leucopoda</i> is able to establish in many EPPO countries particularly in the centre and south of the EPPO region where cultivated or wild elms are grown. Therefore, attention should be paid to this new invasive species to better understand its current distribution and biology in Europe, and if possible prevent its further spread.
Source(s)	Blank SM, Hara H, Mikulas J, Csoka G, Ciornei C, Constantineanu R, Constantineanu I, Roller L, Altenhofer E, Huflejt T, Vetek G (2010) <i>Aproceros leucopoda</i> (Hymenoptera: Argidae): an East Asian pest of elms ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.) invading Europe. <i>European Journal of Entomology</i> 107(3), 357-367. Kraus M, Liston AD, Taeger A (2011) Die invasive Zick-Zack-Ulmenblattwespe <i>Aproceros leucopoda</i> Takeuchi, 1939 (Hymenoptera: Argidae) in Deutschland. <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für allgemeine und angewandte Entomologie - Nachrichten</i> 25(3) (in press) NPPQ of Italy (2011-02). Vetek G, Mikulas J, Csoka G, Blank SM (2010) The zigzag elm sawfly ( <i>Aproceros leucopoda</i> Takeuchi, 1939) in Hungary. <i>Növényvédelem</i> 46(11), 519-521. Zandigiacomo P, Cargnus E, Villani A (2011) First record of the invasive sawfly <i>Aproceros leucopoda</i> infesting elms in Italy. <i>Bulletin of Insectology</i> 64(1), 145-149. INTERNET <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/51708886@N03/6154658741/in/photostream/#comments">http://www.flickr.com/photos/51708886@N03/6154658741/in/photostream/#comments</a>

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### 2011/199 *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus* sp. nov.: teleomorph of *Chalara fraxinea*

The first studies on ash dieback revealed the presence of a pathogenic fungus which was described as a new species: *Chalara fraxinea* (EPPO Alert List). Further investigations then showed that *C. fraxinea* was the anamorph of an already described fungal species: *Hymenoscyphus albidus*. However, *H. albidus* has been known to occur in Europe since 1851, being found in leaf litter but without causing any particular damage to ash trees. Therefore, the emergence of a new disease of ash trees in Europe associated with *H. albidus* was difficult to explain. But recent molecular studies carried out on several specimens assigned to *H. albidus* and collected from areas affected by ash dieback (e.g. Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Switzerland), as well as from areas still free from the disease, could separate these specimens into two distinct groups. These groups were very difficult to distinguish by morphological traits but were clearly distinguished by their

molecular characteristics. No evidence for hybridization between these two groups could be found. Therefore, it was proposed that *H. albidus* was in fact composed of two cryptic species: *H. albidus* and a new species called *H. pseudoalbidus*. In addition, it was suggested that ash dieback was caused by *H. pseudoalbidus* (teleomorph of *C. fraxinea*) and that the non-pathogenic species was *H. albidus*. This hypothesis was supported by observations made in Switzerland where *H. albidus* is the only species detected in regions where ash dieback is absent. During these molecular studies, it was also discovered that 2 herbarium specimens collected in Switzerland in 1978 and 1987 should now be assigned to *H. pseudoalbidus*, although ash dieback outbreaks were not noticed before 2007 in Switzerland (has the pathogen been introduced before and failed to establish?). More studies are still needed to improve understanding of the invasion patterns of ash dieback in Europe and its possible causes (introduction of an exotic species or emergence of a new variant favoured by subtle changes in the environment?).

**Source:** Queloz V, Grünig CR, Berndt R, Kowalski T, Sieber TN, Holdenrieder O (2011) Cryptic speciation in *Hymenoscyphus albidus*. *Forest Pathology* 41(2), 85-168.

INTERNET

ETH (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich). New fungus strikes the ash at its core by Peter Rüegg (2010-04-08).

[http://www.ethlife.ethz.ch/archive\\_articles/100408\\_eschenpilz\\_per/index\\_EN](http://www.ethlife.ethz.ch/archive_articles/100408_eschenpilz_per/index_EN)

Additional key words: taxonomy

Computer codes: CHAAFR

### **2011/200 First report of *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus* (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea*) in Belgium**

Since 2009, a survey of ash dieback caused by *Hymenoscyphus pseudoalbidus* (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea* - EPPO Alert List) was conducted in Wallonie, Belgium. Samples were collected from ash stands, taking also into account the potential points of entry of the pathogen (nurseries, sawmills, rivers, roads). In 2009, ash dieback was not detected in Belgium. However in June 2010, naturally regenerated trees displaying typical symptoms of ash dieback were found in Silly, a village in the province of Hainaut. Symptomatic trees were located along a road in front of a large ash stand. Laboratory analysis (PCR, sequencing, pathogenicity tests) confirmed the presence of *H. pseudoalbidus*. Sequence analysis of the Belgian isolate showed 100% sequence homology with sequences of a *H. pseudoalbidus* from Switzerland. This is the first report of ash dieback caused by *H. pseudoalbidus* in Belgium.

**Source:** Chandelier A, Delhaye N, Helson M (2011) First report of the ash dieback pathogen (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea*) on *Fraxinus excelsior* in Belgium. *Plant Disease* 95(2), p 220.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CHAAFR, BE

**2011/201 Outbreak of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Finland**

In Finland, the presence of *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List) was detected in 1 tomato production site in May 2011. Tracing-back studies showed that the planting material had been produced in another site in Finland (where tomato plants are grown from seeds). However, this site producing tomato planting material had been regularly inspected (every two weeks) and no symptoms were found, in addition 35 samples had been taken from asymptomatic plants and PepMV was not detected. It is concluded that the origin of PepMV was most likely linked to imports of tomato fruit from other countries.

The pest status of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Finland is officially declared as: **Present, at low prevalence.**

Source: NPPPO of Finland (2011-05).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, FI

**2011/202 Outbreak of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in tomato in the United Kingdom**

In July 2011, an outbreak of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (Pospiviroid, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) was confirmed in a commercial glasshouse producing tomato fruits in East Yorkshire, north of England (GB). In this glasshouse, two rows of approximately 100 plants were affected by the disease (out of a total of 5 000 plants, so approximately 2% of the plants). The origin of this outbreak could not be identified. Official measures have been imposed at the premises to prevent any further spread of PSTVd and eradicate the disease. These measures include hygiene and waste disposal requirements and restrictions on the marketing of tomato fruits. It can be recalled that an earlier outbreak had been detected in a tomato glasshouse in 2003 in the south-east of England, but was subsequently eradicated (EPPO RS 2003/100).

The pest status of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPPO of the United Kingdom (2011-08).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PSTVD0, GB

**2011/203 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**

The presence of *Cydalima* (= *Diaphania*) *perspectalis* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time in Italy. The pest was detected in a garden on *Buxus sempervirens* plants, in the province of Como (Lombardia region). Insecticide

treatments were applied on the infested plants to limit the spread of the pest (NPPO of Italy, 2011-09).

In October 2010, the presence of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heteroptera: Coreidae) was observed for the first time in Portugal. Adult specimens were collected on pine trees (*Pinus pinaster*) in a forest of the Tróia peninsula (near the Setúbal maritime port, south of Lisboa) (Sousa and Naves, 2011). **Present, first found in 2010 near Setúbal.**

The onion aphid, *Neotoxoptera formosana* (Hemiptera: Aphididae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was reported for the first time in Tenerife (Islas Canarias, Spain) in May 2010. Its presence was observed on onion crops (*Allium cepa* cv. 'Guayonje') in San Juan de Perales, municipality of Tacoronte (Pérez Hidalgo *et al.*, 2011). **Present, first found in 2010 in Tenerife (Islas Canarias).**

*Neotoxoptera formosana* (Hemiptera: Aphididae - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time in Guadeloupe, France. Specimens were collected in May 2011 in chive crops (*Allium schoenoprasum*) in Saint-Claude, in the area of Matouba. In some crops, significant losses (up to 70%) have been observed despite repeated insecticide treatments (Etienne and Champoiseau, 2011). **Present, first found in 2011.**

- **Detailed records**

In Finland, *Bemisia tabaci* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List) is occasionally found on glasshouses crops where it is introduced with imported plant material, but is always subject to eradication measures to prevent its establishment. In 2011, *B. tabaci* was found in *Mandevilla* pot plants at 3 places of production, in *Dichondra* plants at 1 place of production, and in *Euphorbia pulcherrima* pot plants at 2 places of production. Eradication measures were immediately taken (NPPO of Finland, 2011-03, 2011-08).

In 2011, the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) was reported for the first time in Basilicata region, Italy. The pest was found in a large area planted with chestnut trees (known as the 'area del Vulture') which includes the municipalities of Atella, Melfi, Rionero in Vulture, and Barile (province of Potenza) (NPPO of Italy, 2011-07).

In Italy, *Glycaspis brimblecombei* (Homoptera: Psyllidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in March 2010 on eucalyptus foliage (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in several provinces of Campania (EPPO RS 2010/186). It was then found in Sardinia (EPPO RS 2011/041), and it is now reported from the following regions of Central and Southern Italy: Basilicata, Calabria (province of Reggio Calabria), Lazio, and Sicilia (province of Siracusa) (NPPO of Italy, 2011-07/08/09).

In Italy, the andromeda lace bug, *Stephanitis takeyai* (Hemiptera: Tingidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first reported in 2000 in Lombardia region (EPPO RS 2011/200). In 2011, its presence was recorded for the first time in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region. *S. takeyai* was found in a private garden on ornamentals plants of *Pieris* and *Rhododendron* in the urban area of Udine. Investigations are being carried out to determine the spread of the pest and possible phytosanitary measures (NPPO of Italy, 2011-09).

- **Eradication**

In Finland, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Diptera: Agromyzidae - EPPO A2 List) is occasionally found on glasshouses but is always subject to eradication measures to prevent its establishment. In March 2011, the presence of *L. huidobrensis* was observed on bedding plants of *Mecardonia* and *Verbena* in 4 places of production. Eradication measures were applied (destruction of infested plants and appropriate insecticide treatments) and the pest was no longer found (NPPO of Finland, 2011-06).

The pest status of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

**Source:** Etienne J, Champoiseau P (2011) Signalement de deux pucerons nouveaux pour la Guadeloupe. *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* **116**(3), 327-328. (in French)

NPPO of Finland (2011-03, 2011-06, 2011-08).

NPPO of Italy (2011-07, 2011-08, 2011-09).

Pérez Hidalgo NS, Perera González, Carnero Hernández A (2011) [The presence of the onion aphid, *Neotoxoptera formosana* (Takahashi) [Hemiptera: Aphididae] on onion crops in Canary Islands (Spain)]. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal* **37**(1), 31-36 (in Spanish).

Sousa E, Naves P (2011) The Western conifer seed bug *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann, 1910 (Heteroptera: Coreidae) in Portugal. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal* **37**(1), 65-67.

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

**Computer codes:** DPHNPE, DRYCKU, GLYSBR, LEPLOC, LIRIHU, NEOTFO, STEPTA, ES, FI, GP, IT, PT

**2011/204 New provisions against *Ambrosia* spp. in the EU legislation**

*Ambrosia* spp. have been added to the list of harmful botanical impurities that are included in Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on undesirable substances in animal feed. Feed material and compound feed containing unground grains and seeds should contain a maximum of 50 mg of seeds of *Ambrosia* spp. per kg (relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %). Exceptions apply to millet (grains of *Panicum miliaceum*) and sorghum (grains of *Sorghum bicolor*) that are not directly fed to animals and which may contain a maximum of 200 mg of seeds of *Ambrosia* spp. per kg (relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %).

The provisions as regards *Ambrosia* spp. shall apply from 1 January 2012.

**Source:** Commission Regulation (EU) No 574/2011 of 16 June 2011 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for nitrite, melamine, *Ambrosia* spp. and carry-over of certain coccidostats and histomonostats and consolidating Annexes I and II thereto  
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:159:0007:0024:EN:PDF>

**Additional key words:** Invasive alien plants, regulation

**Computer codes:** 1AMBG, PANMI, SORVU

**2011/205 Launch of the Belgian Code of conduct on invasive alien plants**

As announced in the EPPO RS 2011/145, Belgium has produced a national Code of conduct on invasive alien plants through a consultative process with nursery professionals and the financial support from a Life+ Communication project entitled “AlterIAS”. This Code of conduct directed to the nursery industry has now been launched and is available in English, French and Flemish.

Partners voluntarily engaging in this Code of conduct commit to the adoption of the 5 following measures:

- Keep informed about the list of invasive plants in Belgium;
- Stop planting and/or selling selected invasive plants in Belgium;
- Disseminate information about invasive plants to customers or citizens;
- Communicate and promote the use of non-invasive alternative plants;
- Take part in early detection.

A factsheet for the early detection of several species of invasive plants is provided in the Code of conduct. In the code, stakeholders committing to the Code are requested to report observations in Belgium on the ability of some alien species to reproduce abundantly, to escape from cultivation, or to spread in natural or semi-natural habitats.

**Source:** Alter IAS Website: <http://www.alterias.be/>

Code of conduct on invasive plants (in English): <http://www.alterias.be/en/what-can-we-do-/the-code-of-conduct-on-invasive-plants/for-horticulture-professionals>

Code de conduite sur les plantes invasives (in French) :  
<http://www.alterias.be/fr/que-pouvons-nous-faire/les-codes-de-conduite-sur-les-plantes-invasives/pour-les-professionnels-de-lhorticulture>

Gedragcode invasieve planten (in Dutch): <http://www.alterias.be/nl/wat-kunnen-wij-bijdragen/gedragcode-invasieve-planten/voor-professionelen>

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

**Computer codes:** BE

**2011/206 A catalogue of neophytes in Belgium**

A website providing access to a manual of the alien plants in Belgium has been made open access, providing records of all the alien vascular plants ever recorded in Belgium (with emphasis on those recorded since 1950).

The data available is based on the inventory of alien plants in Belgium that was compiled on the basis of herbarium data for the period 1800-2005. So far 1969 taxa were recorded and for each of them, the following information is provided: scientific name, synonyms, family, mode of introduction (accidental/deliberate), date of the first collection, date of the most recent record, native geographic area, presence or absence of the species in the three main administrative units in Belgium, degree of naturalization and (main) pathway(s) of introduction.

These 1969 species belong to 139 families, Poaceae and Asteraceae representing more than a quarter of alien taxa in Belgium. The main pathway for plant introductions appears to be horticulture (garden escapes). Until the 1960s, wool importation was responsible for some accidental introductions while nowadays, accidental aliens are usually brought in with cereals and grains. Introductions from Europe and Temperate Asia are the most common. To a lesser extent, Africa (especially North Africa) and America (especially North America) are also important sources. At most, 20 % of the alien species naturalized, but both the numbers of introduced and naturalized species greatly increased in the past decades.

An invasive species in this catalogue has been defined as a naturalized taxa that penetrates and proliferates in (semi-) natural habitats, not necessarily causing damage. Some invasive species actually cause severe damage in various ways: impact on biodiversity (aliens out-competing natives, etc.), health (aliens causing hay fever, photodermatitis) and/or economy (aliens disturbing watercourses, etc.) and these are also identified on the website. Noxious agricultural weeds were not identified in this study.

On this website the Catalogue of alien plants in Belgium is kept up-to-date permanently. The main objective of the website is to enable Belgian botanists to identify any vascular plant recorded in Belgium (native as well as non-native). For that purpose dichotomous identification keys are provided. There is an entry for each non-native taxon and all are illustrated (original line drawings, herbarium scans, photographs). Information about its invasion history, degree of naturalization, chorology, ecology, etc. are provided, as well as identification aids.

The construction of the website is still in progress: a limited number of families and genera are online but many additional ones are in production. A blog has also been created to draw the attention to new and/or overlooked interesting aliens.

**Source:** Verloove F (2006) Catalogue of neophytes in Belgium (1800-2005). Meise, National Botanic Garden of Belgium 89 p.; ill.; 21 cm. - (Scripta Botanica Belgica, vol. 39). <http://alienplantsbelgium.be/>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** BE

**2011/207 Management of *Crassula helmsii* in Belgium**

In their paper, Delbart *et al.* (2011) explained that in Belgium, although land managers can access a lot of information on *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO A2 List), they may feel disarmed when attempting to limit the damage this aquatic plant may cause to freshwater habitats. In particular, there is a lack of clarity on the means of spread of the species (e.g. whether the species is spread by waterfowl or not) which thus lead to uncertainties on the methods required to prevent its propagation. Data is also missing on the exact distribution of the species in Belgium. Although *Crassula helmsii* can no longer be eradicated in Belgium, the authors advocate for a concerted management strategy for this species.

**Source:** Delbart E, Monty A, Mahy G (2011) Gestion de *Crassula helmsii* en Belgique plus difficile qu'il n'y paraît ? *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 41, 226-231. (in French, abstract in English)

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants, management

**Computer codes:** CSBHE, BE

**2011/208 Partial success for the management of *Cyperus esculentus* in Switzerland**

*Cyperus esculentus* (Cyperaceae, EPPO List of IAP) is widespread in Asia, North, Central and South America, Africa, as well as in Europe, and its origin remains uncertain. The species is thought to have been introduced as a contaminant of gladiolus bulbs in Europe. Although not producing seeds, *C. esculentus* reproduces very efficiently vegetatively through bulbils that are spread via agricultural machinery. In many crops, the species is very difficult to manage, but partial success can be obtained with crop rotation and appropriate preventive measures. Agricultural machinery should be carefully cleaned, and any plant of *C. esculentus* found should be incinerated.

In Switzerland, Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil (ACW) is currently undertaking several experiments on the management of the plant in highly infested maize crops, in particular through mechanical and chemical management measures. Beet root, potatoes and vegetables crops should no longer be grown on infested land, as the risk of spreading *C. esculentus* through machinery is too high. In addition, the wide space in between plant rows and the slow development of these crops are very favorable to *C. esculentus*.

**Source:** Confédération Suisse (2011) Souchet comestible : agir avant qu'il ne soit trop tard! (in French)

<http://www.news.admin.ch/message/?lang=fr&msg-id=39355>

Confederazione Svizzera (2011) Lo Zigolo dolce: agire prima che sia troppo tardi! (in Italian)

<http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=it&msg-id=39355>

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft (2011) Erdmandelgras - Handeln, bevor es zu spät ist (in German)

<http://www.news.admin.ch/message/index.html?lang=de&msg-id=39355>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants, management

**Computer codes:** CYPES, CH



**2011/209 A Dutch animated film on invasive alien species**

In March 2011, the Dutch association for the prevention of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species made a short animated film about invasive alien species in Dutch. This film has recently been translated in English and is available on YouTube.

**Source:** Invasive exotics film (in English), available at:  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ps6c4tGxnHM>

Invasieve Exoten film (in Dutch), available at:  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApdNxRjqOrs&feature=mfu\\_in\\_order&list=UL](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ApdNxRjqOrs&feature=mfu_in_order&list=UL)

Dutch association for prevention of introduction and spread of invasive exotics (in Dutch). <http://www.invasieve-exoten.nl/>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien species, communication

**Computer codes:** NL