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2012/069 First outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in the United Kingdom

The NPPO of the United Kingdom recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) on its territory. The pest was found in March 2012 near the town of Paddock Wood in Kent, southeast England. Although the pest had previously been intercepted, with occasional finds of isolated beetles (EPPO RS 2010/124), this is the first time that an outbreak is detected in the UK. The outbreak was discovered during a routine annual survey of a site where a single adult of *A. glabripennis* had been found in 2009. Although no confirmed link has been established, the site was close to an importer of stone from China and the wood packaging used in the transport of the stone was suspected as the source of this initial finding. During the annual survey, scientists from Forest Research noticed suspicious marks on a *Salix caprea* tree growing in a hedgerow close to agricultural land. Larvae were collected from this tree and identified as *A. glabripennis* (morphological characteristics and DNA sequencing). The extent of the outbreak is currently being investigated but at least 20 other trees have been confirmed to be infested, including *Acer campestre*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Betula pendula*, and *Salix fragilis*. Eradication measures are being applied. All infested trees are being removed, along with other trees of the same species within a radius of 100 m. The two nurseries which are located within a radius of 2 km from the outbreak site have been placed under movement restrictions.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present in one location (under eradication)**.

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2012-04).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, GB

2012/070 Dutch interceptions of cerambycid larvae in wood packaging material with stone products from China

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that during routine surveillance of high-risk import locations of wood packaging material, multiple items of wood packaging material associated with stone products were found to be infested by living larvae of cerambycids (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). At 4 different importing companies, wood packaging material was found to be infested with at least 29 living cerambycid larvae: 17 larvae of Prioninae, 10 larvae of *Apriona germani**, 1 larva of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (EPPO A1 List) and 1 larva tentatively identified as *Hesperophanes campestris* (EPPO A2 List). All infested wood packaging material originated from China.

One import location was a newly established one which had not been subjected to specific surveillance in previous years. At this company, all infested wood packaging material had been marked with the same ISPM 15 mark and each container was accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting that a heat treatment had been performed in accordance with ISPM 15. Because cerambycids infest living or dying trees with bark (and not dead wood without bark), it is suspected that the treatment was not carried out or has not been effective. The authorities in China have been contacted to initiate investigations. All interceptions are considered to be non-compliant with specific EU requirements for wood packaging material (Annex IVAI-2 of EU Council Directive 2000/29/EC, as amended). Therefore, all infested wood packaging material (as well as all wood packaging material carrying the same ISPM 15 mark at each importing location) will be subject to treatment or

destruction. For the newly identified import location, specific surveillance will also be carried out in the vicinity of the company, in line with standard procedures already applied for other high-risk locations. Most consignments of stone at this location had been imported via another EU Member State and close cooperation will be initiated to prevent re-occurrence.

For all the cerambycid species mentioned above, the pest status in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

* **Note:** In the Netherlands, a PRA on *Apriona* species was completed in June 2010 and statutory measures are now taken against these pests. In addition, an EPPO PRA is also currently under preparation for the EPPO region.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2012-04).

Ibáñez Justicia A, Potting R (June 2010) Pest Risk Assessment *Apriona* species (*A. germari*, *A. japonica* and *A. cinerea*). NPPO of The Netherlands, Wageningen (NL), 27 pp. www.vwa.nl/txmpub/files/?p_file_id=2001667

Additional key words: interceptions

Computer codes: 1APRIG, ANOLGL, HESOCA, CN, NL

2012/071 Outbreak of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in one glasshouse in the United Kingdom

In May 2008, the presence of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected in three glasshouses of a botanical garden in the South of England. Phytosanitary measures were taken to eliminate the pest. In February 2012, the pest was still found in one glasshouse but had successfully been eradicated from the other two glasshouses. A ban on the movement of plants is still in place in the first glasshouse concerned to prevent any further spread, and at present *S. dorsalis* is not known to have spread to any new locations. Following a programme of treatments, there was a period of 3 months in spring/summer 2011 during which the pest was not detected, but *S. dorsalis* was detected again in mid-summer. An eradication campaign of treatments is continuing. The situation of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in the United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Transient, first found in 2008, now only in one glasshouse of a botanical garden, under eradication.**

Source: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - United Kingdom. *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (2009-01-28). <https://www.ippc.int/index.php>

Personal communication with Dr Eyre (Fera, 2012-03).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: SCITDO, GB

2012/072 Incursion of *Helicoverpa armigera* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the finding of a single larva of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A2 List) in potted plants of *Pelargonium* destined for the final consumer. This larva was detected on 2012-03-06 during the routine inspection of a lot of 10 000 potted plants of *Pelargonium* growing in one glasshouse. Detailed inspection revealed that several plants of the same lot presented

feeding damage. No damage or other signs of the pest were found in adjacent lots. Eradication measures consisting of at least two insecticide sprays prior to release of the lot were applied. Further investigations at the company and tracing-back studies revealed that the source of this incursion was directly linked to the import of cuttings from Kenya. Further specific surveillance of other companies did not reveal any signs of the pest. In recent years, similar findings have been recorded in the Netherlands. These incursions were linked to the import of cuttings from third countries, and all have been successfully eradicated.

The pest status of *Helicoverpa armigera* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated (2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012), confirmed by survey.**

Source: Nppo of the Netherlands (2012-03).

Additional key words: incursion, eradication

Computer codes: HELIAR, NL

2012/073 Situation of *Globodera pallida* in Finland in 2011

In 2011, official surveys were conducted in Finland for the presence of *Globodera pallida* (EPPO A2 List). In total, 894 soil samples were tested in 2011 (188 samples from seed potato fields - 668 samples from ware/industrial potato fields - 38 samples from fields grown with other plants). Out of these 894 samples, 252 had been collected in 2010 but were not included in the survey report for 2010, and a large number of samples collected in 2011 are still awaiting analysis. All samples tested in 2011 gave negative results. The Nppo of Finland recalled that *G. pallida* had been detected in 4 fields in 2002 and 2 fields in 2004. Because eradication measures are being applied for at least 9 years, the Nppo stated that 2 fields are still considered as contaminated.

The situation of *Globodera pallida* in Finland can be described as follows: **Present, few records (2 fields), under eradication.**

Source: Nppo of Finland (2012-03).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: HETDRP, FI

2012/074 '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' detected for the first time in Texas and California (US)

In January 2012, the presence of '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' (associated with citrus huanglongbing - EPPO A1 List) was confirmed for the first time in Texas (US). The pathogen was detected in samples collected from a symptomatic sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) tree located in a commercial citrus grove in the area of San Juan (Hidalgo county). It is recalled that since 2009, the whole territory of Texas was regulated for the psyllid vector of the disease, *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae - EPPO A1 List). Eradication measures are being taken against '*Ca. L. asiaticus*' in Texas.

In March 2012, the presence of '*Ca. L. asiaticus*' was confirmed for the first time in California (US). The bacterium was detected in a sample of *D. citri* and plant material taken from a citrus tree in a residential neighbourhood in the Hacienda Heights area of Los Angeles County. It is recalled that the psyllid vector, *D. citri*, was first detected in California in 2008 (EPPO RS 2008/160) and that official measures were already taken against it in several counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino,

San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura). Eradication measures are being applied against 'Ca. Liberibacter asiaticus' (e.g. removal of infected trees, control of the psyllid vector, restrictions on the movement of citrus material) and intensive surveys will be carried out to delimit the extent of the disease in California.

In the USA, huanglongbing was first detected in 2005 in Florida (currently recorded in all 30 citrus-growing counties), and then in Louisiana (2008), South Carolina (2009), Georgia (2009), and now Texas and California. The states of Arizona, Mississippi and Alabama have detected the psyllid vector, *D. citri*, but not the disease.

The pest status of '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*' in the USA is officially declared as: **Present, only in some areas, and subject to official control to limit its spread (2012-01).**

Source: INTERNET

California Department of Food and Agriculture. News Release of 2012-03-30. Citrus disease huanglongbing detected in Hacienda Heights areas of Los Angeles county. http://www.cdffa.ca.gov/egov/Press_Releases/Press_Release.asp?PRnum=12-013

NAPPO Phytosanitary Pest Alert System. Official Pest Reports. USA (2012-01-20) APHIS confirms citrus greening (*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*) in Texas. http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail_print.cfm?oprid=512

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: LIBEAS, US

2012/075 First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Cyprus

In Cyprus, symptoms resembling those of *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List) were observed in January 2009 on glasshouse tomatoes. Laboratory tests confirmed the presence of PepMV in diseased plants. An extensive survey was performed in 2009 and 2010 in field and glasshouse tomato crops to determine the incidence of PepMV on the island. More than 2500 samples were collected from 23 locations in the main tomato growing-areas of Cyprus. In addition, weed samples were randomly collected from 2 tomato crops infected by PepMV (glasshouse crop in Parekklisia near Lemesos - field crop in Odou near Larnaka). Results showed that PepMV was present in glasshouse and tomato field crops in three districts: Ammochostos (Sotira, Paralimni), Larnaka (Odou, Melini, Zygi), and Lemesos (Parekklisia, Pyrgos, Zakaki). PepMV was also detected in numerous weed samples (i.e. *Amaranthus retroflexus*, *A. viridis*, *A. graecizans*, *Calendula arvensis*, *Chenopodium murale*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *C. humilis*, *Datura innoxia*, *Malva neglecta*, *M. nicaeensis*, *M. parviflora*, *M. sylvestris*, *Onopordum cyprium*, *Plantago lagopus*, *P. major*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Sonchus asper*, *S. oleraceus*, *S. tenerrimus*). Finally, all tested Cypriot isolates belonged to the CH2 genotype. This is the first report of PepMV in Cyprus.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Cyprus can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2009, detected in the districts of Ammochostos, Larnaka, and Lemesos.**

Source: Papayiannis LC, Kokkinos CD, Alfaro-Fernández A (2012) Detection, characterization and host range studies of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Cyprus. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 132(1), 1-7.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, CY

2012/076 First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Greece

In spring 2010, mosaic symptoms were observed on leaves of cherry tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum* var. *cerasiforme* - hybrid cultivars 'Shiren', 'Tomito', 'Rubino top') grown under glasshouse in the areas of Drymos and Vonitsa (Aetolia-Acarnania prefecture) in Greece. In total, 63 symptomatic samples were collected from 11 glasshouses where the disease incidence ranged from 10 to 20%. Results of laboratory analysis (DAS-ELISA) showed that 53 samples were infected by *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List), and 2 were co-infected by PepMV and *Cucumber mosaic virus*. The identity of PepMV was confirmed in 5 samples by molecular tests (conventional and real time RT-PCR, sequencing). This is the first time that PepMV is reported from Greece. Phytosanitary measures were taken to prevent any further spread of PepMV in Greece.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Greece can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2010 in glasshouse tomatoes in the Aetolia-Acarnania prefecture, under official control.**

Source: Efthimiou KE, Gatsios AP, Aretakis KC, Papayiannis LC, Katis NI, (2011) First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* infecting greenhouse cherry tomatoes in Greece. *Plant Disease* **95**(1), p 78.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, GR

2012/077 First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Mexico

In spring 2010, symptoms resembling those of *Pepino mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO Alert List) were observed in a tomato greenhouse in Jocotitlán (State of Mexico), Mexico. Approximately 50% of the tomato plants showed symptoms of leaf mosaic, necrotic stems, fruit discoloration and deformation. Laboratory analysis (ELISA, RT-PCR, sequencing, inoculation to indicator plants) confirmed the presence of PepMV in diseased tomato plants, and sequence analysis showed that the Mexican isolate was most closely related to PepMV-CH2 type isolate. This is the first report of PepMV from Mexico.

The situation of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Mexico can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2010 in one tomato production site (greenhouse) in Jocotitlán (State of Mexico).**

Source: Ling KS, Zhang W (2011) First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* infecting tomato in Mexico. *Plant Disease* **95**(8), 1035-1036.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, MX

2012/078 First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Greece

In April 2010, during a survey conducted in a nursery in Fthiotis prefecture (Central Greece), symptoms of stem necrosis and leaf lesions were observed on 2 container plants of *Rhododendron* (hybrid 'Kate Watere'). These diseased plants were part of a lot which had originally been imported from Belgium. A *Phytophthora* species, presenting the typical morphological characters of *P. ramorum* could be isolated from symptomatic leaves. While completing the molecular identification of the pathogen, the nursery was inspected again 6 weeks after the initial discovery. It could be observed that the disease had spread to 5

neighbouring plants (within the same nursery block), and that one of the originally infected plants had died. As soon as the identity of the pathogen was confirmed to be *P. ramorum*, eradication measures were applied in the nursery. However, it is noted that it was not possible to trace all plants belonging to this infected lot, and that it cannot be excluded that some of them have been sold to other areas of Greece. This is the first time that *P. ramorum* is reported from Greece.

The situation of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Greece can be described as follows: **Present, found in 1 nursery on Rhododendron, under eradication.**

Source: Tsopelas P, Paplomatas E, Tjamos SE, Soulioti N, Elena K (2011) First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* on *Rhododendron* in Greece. *Plant Disease* **95**(2), p 223.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, GR

2012/079 First report of *Mycosphaerella pini* in Norway

During a survey conducted in August 2009 in northern Norway, typical symptoms of red band needle blight were observed in 4 young stands of *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots pine). These affected stands were located on humid sites, near rivers, in the municipalities of Bardu and Målselv (Troms county). The presence of *Mycosphaerella pini* (EU Annexes) could be confirmed in diseased pine trees. In June 2010, a survey was carried out in southern Norway. Approximately 100 stands of *P. sylvestris* were inspected and symptoms of red band needle blight were observed in 10 stands in the municipalities of Eidskog, Kongsvinger and Trysil (Hedmark county), and in 1 stand in the municipality of Nedre Eiker (Buskerund county). This is the first time that *M. pini* is reported from Norway.

The situation of *Mycosphaerella pini* in Norway can be described as follows: **Present, first detected in 2009 in several *P. sylvestris* stands in the north (Troms county) and in the south (Buskerund and Hedmark counties).**

Source: Solheim H, Vuorinen M (2011) First report of *Mycosphaerella pini* causing red band needle blight on Scots pine in Norway. *Plant Disease* **95**(7), p 875.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: SCIRPI, NO

2012/080 First report of *Chalara fraxinea* in the United Kingdom

During an official inspection carried out in February 2012, symptoms of ash dieback were observed on *Fraxinus excelsior* in a nursery located in southern England (GB). Suspect symptoms were identified in a lot of 600 plants which had been imported from the Netherlands in November 2011. The presence of *Chalara fraxinea* (EPPO Alert List) was confirmed on the basis of the morphological characteristics of the fungus. Eradication measures were immediately put into place and the infected lot of *F. excelsior* was destroyed. Further investigations on the site revealed suspect symptoms in other *Fraxinus* species which had also been introduced into the nursery in November 2011, and the identification of the causal agent is currently underway. Investigations are being carried out to trace-back all *Fraxinus* consignments originating from the same Dutch supplier which had been imported into the United Kingdom, as well as to trace-forward all plants from the infected lot which have already been sold by the British nursery. Finally, surveys will be carried out in the vicinity of the nursery to check whether *C. fraxinea* is present in wild ash trees.

The pest status of *Chalara fraxinea* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPP0 of the United Kingdom (2012-03).

Additional key words: new record, incursion

Computer codes: CHAAFR, GB

2012/081 Australian handbook for the identification of fruit flies

The ‘Australian handbook for the identification of fruit flies’ (version 1) has recently been published on the website of Plant Health Australia and can be downloaded at the following address: <http://www.phau.com.au/go/phau/biosecurity/fruit-fly>

This handbook is a compilation of diagnostic techniques (detection and identification methods) for 47 fruit flies species:

- *Anastrepha* species: *A. fraterculus*, *A. ludens*, *A. obliqua*, *A. serpentina*, *A. striata*, *A. suspensa*.
- *Bactrocera* species: *B. albistrigata*, *B. aquilonis*, *B. atrisetosa*, *B. bryoniae*, *B. carambolae*, *B. caryeae*, *B. correcta*, *B. cucumis*, *B. cucurbitae*, *B. curvipennis*, *B. decipiens*, *B. dorsalis*, *B. facialis*, *B. frauenfeldi*, *B. jarvisi*, *B. kandiensis*, *B. kirki*, *B. kraussi*, *B. latifrons*, *B. melanotus*, *B. musae*, *B. neohumeralis*, *B. occipitalis*, *B. papayae*, *B. passiflorae*, *B. philippinensis*, *B. psidii*, *B. tau*, *B. trilineola*, *B. trivialis*, *B. tryoni*, *B. umbrosa*, *B. xanthodes*, *B. zonata*.
- *Ceratitis* species: *C. capitata*, *C. rosa*.
- *Dirioxa* species: *D. pornia*.
- *Rhagoletis* species: *R. completa*, *R. fausta*, *R. indifferens*, *R. pomonella*.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2012-03).

Additional key words: publication, diagnostic

Computer codes: 1ANSTG, 1BACTG, 1CERTG, 1RHAGG

2012/082 First record of *Euphorbia davidii* in Hungary

Euphorbia davidii (Euphorbiaceae) was found for the first time in Hungary in a maize field in Igar (Fejér county) in late August 2011 and was initially confused with *E. dentata*. The species is thought to have entered Hungary as a contaminant of maize seeds. *E. davidii* is native to South America and is widely distributed in the USA. Within the EPPO region, *E. davidii* is recorded in Ukraine (since 1995), in Italy (since 1995), in France (since 1997) and in Bulgaria (since 2009).

Hungary will monitor *E. davidii* in order to assess its invasive behavior. Studies will be undertaken on its distribution in Hungary, its potential spread from the site where it has been recorded (including potential spread to nature conservation areas), and management measures in crops.

Euphorbia davidii has also been found in France in 1997 in a vineyard in the Gard department, and was also initially misidentified as *E. dentata*. In France, *E. davidii* is currently reported to occur along roadsides and in agricultural fields of maize, soybean and grapevine. A French Weed Risk Analysis highlighted the potential of this species to become a common arable weed in vineyard, orchards and summer sown crops, in a wide range of soil conditions.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary, Department of Food Chain Control (2012-04-12).

Other sources consulted:

Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe (DAISIE) Database
<http://www.europe-aliens.org/>

Girod C & Fried G (2011) *Euphorbia davidii* Subils, an agricultural emerging invader in France? Poster presented at the European Weed Research Society Symposium on Weeds and Invasive Plants (Ascona, CH, 2011-10-02/07).

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, new record

Computer codes: EPHDE, EPHDV, FR, HU, BG

2012/083 *Hygrophila polysperma* found in thermal waters in Germany and in Poland

Hygrophila polysperma (Acanthaceae, EPPO Alert List) was found in 2007 in Germany in Nordrhein-Westfalen (Kasterer Mühlenerft) in the Erft thermal river, as well as in Lake Fülinger near Köln.

The species was then found in 2008 in Poland in a farm fish pond near the Patnowskie Lake and Ślesiński Channel, which are part of the cooling system of power stations.

H. polysperma is considered as casual in these thermal waters.

Source: Gabka M & Owsiany PM (2009) First records of the *Hygrophila polysperma* (Roxb.) T. Anderson (Acanthaceae) in Poland. *Botanika-Steciana* 13, 9-14.

Hussner A, Josephs M & Schmitz U (2007) About *Hygrophila polysperma* (Roxb.) T. Anderson and *Pontederia cordata* in North Rhine-Westphalia. *Floristische Rundbriefe* 40, 25-30.

Hussner A (2005) Zur Verbreitung aquatischer Neophyten in der Erft (Nordrhein-Westfalen). *Frankfurter Geobotanische Kolloquien* 19, 55-58.

Additional key words: Invasive alien plants, new records

Computer codes: HYGPO, DE, PL

2012/084 New alien plant found in Corse (FR) and status of other alien plants

Field studies on invasive alien plants were conducted in Corse (FR) during summer and autumn 2011. Results showed that several alien plants are currently spreading in the island and one species was recorded for the first time in Corse.

One new species was discovered and may represent a threat:

- *Paspalum notatum* (Poaceae): originating from the Americas, seeds of this species are sold as a lawn plant in France. *P. notatum* has been observed in a campsite in Porto-Vecchio although it had not been planted there, forming 3 patches of 2 to 5 m² each. This species should usefully be monitored considering its invasive behavior elsewhere in the world.

Two species were already known to be present in Corse and may represent a threat:

- *Lantana camara* (Verbenaceae): originating from the Americas, this species is a well-known invasive plant in tropical areas. *L. camara* may naturalize in Porto-Vecchio in the near future as it is producing fruits and seedlings.
- *Podranea ricasoliana* (Bignoniaceae): native to Africa, this species was already recorded in Metropolitan France (but not established), Italy and Spain, as well as in Corse in Calvi and Tarco. The species has also been observed in Porto-Vecchio overwhelming 1000 m² of an olive tree plantation. This species should usefully be monitored considering its invasive behavior elsewhere in the world.

The following alien species are spreading rapidly in Corse:

- *Crepis bursifolia* (Asteraceae): originating from southern Italy, this plant is expanding its range in the Western Mediterranean area, as well as in Corse.
- *Dysphania pumilio* (Dyasphaniaceae): originating from Australia, the naturalized range of this species is expanding in Western Europe, including Corse.
- *Eleusine indica* (Poaceae): native to Africa and Asia, this species is widespread in Europe and is spreading in urban areas in Corse.
- *Gaura lindheimeri* (Onagraceae): originating from North America this ornamental species is widely cultivated and extending its range in Corse.

Source: Jean-Marc Tison, personal communication 2012, Email: jmltison@gmail.com

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new records

Computer codes: CHEPU, CVPBU, ELEIN, GAALI, LANCA, PASNS, PDRRI, FR

2012/085 A protocol to determine restrictions to use ornamental invasive alien plants

The varying definitions and concepts of what defines an invasive alien plant do not help scientists and horticulturists to agree upon which invasive species should no longer be planted. The lack of differentiation between alien species and alien species with the potential to cause a major detrimental impact may inflate the number of species listed, which may discourage horticulturists from taking action and lead policy makers to reject initiatives on invasive alien plants. In addition, lists of invasive alien plants are usually built on different criteria, therefore fueling debates and blocking the implementation of recommendations on invasive alien species.

To counter these difficulties, clear criteria for the listing of invasive alien plants should be agreed upon. An assessment protocol is proposed to determine whether a species can or cannot be grown for ornamental purposes. The particularity of the process is that it considers whether the species is a generalist (a species that can colonize numerous different habitats) or a specialist species (a species that can only colonize particular habitats), mainly by looking at the habitats invaded. Those generalist species able to spread to areas they

may threaten should be prohibited. Specialist species with low distance spread abilities could still be planted in areas which are not connected to/close to areas at risk. The process allows benefits of an ornamental species to be taken into account.

To test this protocol, 20 species which are both recorded in the DAISIE database of alien plants in Europe and in French cultivated species catalogue (ASPECO) have been assessed using the proposed criteria.

A summary with the overall impact of the species (on human health, economic activities, biodiversity and ecosystem by taking the highest impact), whether the species is a generalist or a specialist, its spread ability, its overall benefits (in the reduction of the ecological footprint of plantations, on its landscaping use, or concerning economic or cultural aspects, by taking the highest benefit) are indicated in the table below. These factors along with knowledge of the plant lead to final recommendation for France from this protocol:

Species	Overall impact	Specialist/generalist	Spread	Overall benefits	Recommendation for France
<i>Achillea crithmifolia</i> (Asteraceae)	Low	Specialist	Long distance	High	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants)	Medium	Generalist	Long distance	Medium	Do not grow
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (Scrophulariaceae, EPPO List of IAP)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Carpobrotus</i> spp. (Aizoaceae, EPPO List of IAP)	High	Specialist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Poaceae, EPPO List of IAP)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> (Asteraceae)	Low	Generalist	Short distance	High	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> (Papaveraceae)	Low	Generalist	Short distance	High	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Ipehion uniflorum</i> (Amaryllidaceae)	Low	Generalist	Short distance	Medium	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Lippia canescens</i> (Verbenaceae)	High	Specialist	Short distance	High	Can only be grown outside areas at risk
<i>Medicago arborea</i> (Fabaceae)	Low	Specialist	Short distance	High	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List)	Medium	Specialist	Short distance	High	Can only be grown outside areas at risk
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> (Onagraceae)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Oxalidaceae, EPPO List of IAP)	High	Generalist	Long distance	Low	Do not grow and ensure that soil used in nursery is free from bulbils
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> (Poaceae)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	High	Generalist	Long	High	Do not grow

Species	Overall impact	Specialist/generalist	Spread	Overall benefits	Recommendation for France
(Poaceae)			distance		
<i>Pennisetum villosum</i> (Poaceae)	High	Generalist	Long distance	High	Do not grow
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (Pittosporaceae)	Low	Specialist	Long distance	High	Can be grown anywhere, but remains on the observation list
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> (Poaceae)	Medium	Specialist	Short distance	High	Can only be grown outside areas at risk and their surroundings, sterile cultivar should be used.
<i>Stipa tenuissima</i> (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List)	Medium	Generalist	Short distance	High	Can only be grown outside areas at risk

Source: Filippi O & Aronson J (2010) Plantes invasives en région méditerranéenne: quelles restrictions d'utilisation préconiser pour les jardins et les espaces verts ? *Ecologia mediterranea* 36(2), 31-54.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: 1CBSG, ACHCR, AILAL, BACHA, BUDDA, CDTSE, ERIKA, ESHCA, IPHUN, LIPCA, MEDAR, OEOSP, OXAPC, PESCL, PESSA, PESVI, PTUTO, STD TN, STDTR, STPSE, FR

2012/086 French survey on how invasive alien plants are perceived by municipalities and landscape professionals

Evaluating how horticulture professionals perceive invasive alien plants is a necessary prerequisite to launch communication actions on this topic.

In 2011, an Internet survey was carried out in France. It was specifically addressed to municipalities of over 2000 inhabitants and landscape enterprises. Its aims were:

- To evaluate how invasive alien plants are considered by landscape professionals;
- To quantify and describe the use of these species;
- To identify voluntary preventive actions undertaken by landscape enterprises.

One hundred and ten (110) persons responded to the questionnaire, of which 63% were from municipalities, and 37% from landscape enterprises.

Twelve percent (12%) of the respondents considered that invasive alien plants represent a priority topic, and 45% considered that it is a very important topic. This level of interest suggests that the panel of respondents is already generally well aware of the problems caused by invasive alien plants, and may not be considered as very representative of the professionals of the field.

A list of invasive ornamental plants was provided with the questionnaire and respondents were invited to provide comments on it:

- The most widely used ornamental species which are considered as invasive are: *Acer negundo* (Sapindaceae), *Pennisetum setaceum* (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List), *Lonicera japonica* (Caprifoliaceae), *Cortaderia selloana* (Poaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants), *Ligustrum* sp. (Oleaceae);
- The species respondents consider should not be used because of their invasiveness are: *Fallopia japonica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Phytolacca americana* (Phytolaccaceae), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae, EPPO List of IAP).

- Some species did not receive many comments as they were probably not well known by the respondents: *Pueraria lobata* (Fabaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Solidago gigantea* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Amorpha fruticosa* (Fabaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Fallopia sachalinensis* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Cornus sericea* (Cornaceae, EPPO Alert List).

It appeared from this questionnaire that emerging invasive alien plants are not flagged as invasive by the respondents and are still being largely used. These respondents, when asked about possible measures, were favorable to the implementation of legislation and to other measures such as Codes of conduct, training, use of non-invasive species as alternatives and surveillance. In addition, about 70% of the respondents considered that they were not sufficiently informed about the topic, and requested that an information network for landscape and nursery professionals should be developed. The results of this survey will be published in due course on the website of 'Plante & Cité' (www.plante-et-cite.fr) in French. Another survey directed to nursery professionals (i.e. plant importers, producers and retailers) is planned on the same topic in 2012.

Source: Personal communication with Damien Provendier (2012-04).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, social sciences

Computer codes: 1LIGG, ACRNE, AMBEL, AMHFR, CDTSE, CRWSR, HERMZ, IPAGL, LONJA, PESSA, PHTAM, POLCU, PUELO, REYSA, SOOGI, FR

2012/087 A new book to identify invasive alien plants for the French general public

An identification field guide on invasive alien plants in France has just been published by Fried G (2012) with a preface written by Pr. Jacques Maillet. The main objective of this practical guide is to help the general public to identify invasive alien plants, but it can also be useful to natural areas managers.

The book is organized to enable easy identification of 116 plant species considered as invasive in France according to their biological group (succulents, trees and shrubs, Poaceae, aquatics, vines, other herbs) combined with simple morphological criteria such as the morphology of leaves or the colour of flowers. For each species the following information is given: French and Latin names, botanical description with detailed pictures, impacts caused by the species, area of origin and distribution in France, habitats where it occurs, and other species it may be confused with. Key features are given to distinguish between similarly looking species (e.g. *Carpobrotus* spp., *Ludwigia* spp., *Reynoutria* spp.).

In addition, the book provides general information on invasive alien plants: how they are introduced into new territories and how they spread, what are their impacts, biological factors promoting their invasive behavior and control methods.

Source: Fried G (2012) Guide des plantes invasives. Belin, 272 pp.
(with a preface written by Pr. Jacques Maillet)

http://www.editions-belin.com/ewb_pages/f/fiche-article-guide-des-plantes-invasives-16445.php

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, publication

Computer codes: FR

2012/088 A new on-line international journal on the management of biological invasions

“Management of Biological Invasions” is a new open access, peer-reviewed, online journal focusing on practical experiences in the field of biological invasion management:

<http://www.managementofbiologicalinvasions.net/index.htm>

Topics include management results and case studies, new species occurrences, invasion processes or ecological relationships, risk analysis and early warning systems, cost-benefit analyses, sociological aspects and public perception of invasion management programs, management policies, etc. Papers are published in English and Spanish.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2012-04).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, publication

2012/089 International Symposium on Current Trends in Plant Protection, Belgrade (RS), 2012-09-25/28

An International Symposium on current trends in plant protection will be organized by the Faculties of Agriculture and of Science of the Novi Sad University and the European Environment Agency in Belgrade (RS) on 2012-09-25/28. This Symposium will be held jointly with the ESENIAS Workshop entitled “Managing Invasive Alien Species in South Eastern Europe countries: the way ahead”, which is a continuation of a series of workshops on invasive species in the Western Balkan countries. The ESENIAS Workshop will focus on the elaboration of a regional list of invasive species, on current practices in management of invasive species (elimination, control measures, characterization of invasiveness) and on the monitoring of invasive species.

Source: Contact: Ms Dragana Marisavljevic, Email: marisavljevicd@yahoo.com

Website of the International Symposium and Workshop:

<http://www.izbis.com/aktuelno-e.html>

Additional key words: Invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: RS