



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPPO Reporting Service

No. 07 PARIS, 2013-07-01

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2013/138 *Anoplophora glabripennis* found in Bayern, Germany

In October 2012, an outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was detected near Munich (Bayern), Germany. Initially, a person had brought a beetle to the regional Plant Protection Service. The pest was identified on the basis of the morphological characteristics of the adult beetle, and the diagnosis was confirmed by molecular analysis (PCR) of larvae. An intensive survey was carried out in the village concerned and its surroundings which consisted of fields and small forest plots. Several deciduous tree species, mainly *Acer* sp., were found to be infested. As a result of this survey, a quarantine zone was delimited. In 3 small forest plots within the quarantine zone a severe infestation was detected. It was concluded that the pest has spread there over several years without being noticed but the possible source of infestation could not be ascertained. All infested trees related to the initial finding were immediately destroyed. Trees located in a commercial area, a greenbelt of several km along a motorway and all trees of the infested forest plots were removed during winter. The public has been informed about the measures and obligations in the quarantine zone. Additionally, research activities are ongoing to study the spatial pattern of the infestation in one forest plot.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, only in some areas (Bayern, Baden-Württemberg, Nordrhein-Westfalen), under eradication.**

Source: NPPPO of Germany (2013-06).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, DE

2013/139 *Anoplophora glabripennis* found in Corse (FR)

The NPPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) in the department of Haute-Corse (Corse region). On 2013-07-04, the insect was coincidentally discovered in the municipality of Furiani by two home owners who noticed numerous beetles and signs of the pest (broken branches, exit holes) on a *Salix* and an *Acer* tree in their neighbouring gardens. On the same day, phytosanitary inspections carried out by FREDON detected approximately 60 adult beetles (which were killed). In total, nearly 30 broadleaved trees were present in the two gardens, and some of them (1 *Aesculus hippocastanum*, 2 *Tilia* sp., 1 *Acer* sp.) presented holes resembling oviposition sites. Further observations detected oviposition sites on a *Platanus* sp. tree planted along a road, 580 m away from the infested gardens. On 2013-07-07, the identity of the pest was officially confirmed by the French reference laboratory (LSV-ANSES, Montpellier). The origin of the introduction of *A. glabripennis* into Corse is unknown but numerous firms using wood packaging material are located in the vicinity of the outbreak site. Eradication measures have immediately been implemented and include: destruction of all infested trees (cutting and grinding of the upper parts into pieces < 2.5 cm with removal of the stump if larval galleries are observed in it), delimiting surveys and mapping, intensive surveillance within a radius of 1 km around infested trees, studies to determine the origin of the introduction, and communication campaigns with the general public (e.g. press releases, leaflets).

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in France is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPPO of France (2013-07).

FREDON-Corse (2013-07-07) Découverte par la FREDON Corse d'un foyer de capricornes asiatiques *Anoplophora glabripennis* au sud de Bastia.
http://www.fredon-corse.com/actions/capricorne_asiatique.htm

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, FR

2013/140 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first records of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) on *Castanea sativa* in the regions of Vienna and Vorarlberg. In Vienna, the pest was detected in private gardens on a total of 4 trees and 1 shrub. In Vorarlberg, it was found on an old tree in a private garden. The identity of the pest was confirmed by the AGES laboratory on the basis of morphological characteristics of the species. In both cases, the origin of the pest is unknown. In Vienna, the regional Plant Protection Service ordered the destruction of 1 tree and pruning of the other infested shrub and trees, as well as the burning of all removed plant material. As Vorarlberg is neighbouring Switzerland, the regional Plant Protection Service of the canton of Saint Gallen (CH) has been informed. The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Austria is officially declared as follows: **Present, only in some areas, under official control.**

Source: NPPO of Austria (2013-07).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, AT

2013/141 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first records of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) on *Castanea sativa* in the länder of Baden-Württemberg, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Sachsen and Thüringen. These records were made during a period from May 2012 to June 2013. The infested trees found in 2012 in Sachsen and Thüringen were destroyed (see below). In the case of findings made in 2013, preliminary quarantine measures have been taken. Surveys are ongoing to define demarcated zones according to Article 6 of the EU Decision 2006/464/EC.

- **Sachsen and Thüringen**

In 2012, single *Castanea* plants in Sachsen (Meißen) and Thüringen (near Erfurt) were found to be infested with *D. kuriphilus*. They were planted in a private garden and in a hedgerow, respectively. The plants had both been delivered via an Internet supplier in 2011 and originated from a nursery in another EU member state. Tracing-back and tracing-forward investigations were initiated to determine whether additional infested plants belonging to the same consignment had been delivered to other places. However, the pest could not be found on any of the trees that could be traced. The infested plants were destroyed and intensive surveys are being carried out in these areas.

- **Nordrhein-Westfalen**

In May 2013, *D. kuriphilus* was found on 1 young *Castanea* tree in a private garden located near Neuss. The private gardener had grown the tree from a seed. The pest was identified morphologically. The source of this infestation could not be clarified so far.

D. kuriphilus has also been found on *Castanea* trees near Mönchengladbach. These trees were part of an alley of old trees considered as a natural monument, among which some of the trees had been replaced in 2002 by younger ones. The pest was identified morphologically. It appears that the pest has been present in this historical tree alley since 2012.

- **Baden-Württemberg**

In June 2013, *D. kuriphilus* was detected on *Castanea* trees in a forest near Mannheim. It is presumed that the infestation started a few years ago. The infested area seems to be relatively large but its extent still needs to be determined. The source of this infestation has not yet been elucidated.

The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present, only in some areas (Baden-Württemberg, Nordrhein-Westfalen), under official control.**

Source: NPP0 of Germany (2013-07).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, DE

2013/142 *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* found in Hungary

In Hungary, isolated findings of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae – EPPO A2 List) had been recorded in 2009 and 2010 (EPPO RS 2009/155, 2010/135) but were subsequently eradicated. On 2013-06-18, the owner of a neglected meadow informed the NPP0 of the presence of galls on an old chestnut tree (*Castanea sativa*). The presence of *D. kuriphilus* was confirmed by the NPP0 laboratory in samples which had been collected from this chestnut tree. The pest was identified on the basis of its morphological characteristics. A survey was carried out within a few kilometres around the infested tree, and it was observed that several trees (10 to 25 years-old) were also presenting galls. This is the first time that *D. kuriphilus* is found in non-managed environment in Hungary; all previous findings were related to the introduction of *Castanea* plants for planting from Italy. It is noted that the infested site is located in the Southwestern part of Hungary, 5 km away from the borders with Slovenia and Croatia, countries in which the pest already occurs in afforested areas. Although the exact origin of this introduction is unknown, the NPP0 noted that considering the location of the infested trees, the current outbreak is likely to be the consequence of natural spread from neighbouring countries. Phytosanitary measures were taken including: demarcation of an area of 15 km radius around infested trees, surveys within the demarcated area, prohibition to move chestnut trees within or out of the demarcated area. The Forestry Directorate which is carrying surveys in forest areas in Hungary was requested to focus its attention more particularly on *D. kuriphilus*. Finally, the NPP0s of Slovenia and Croatia have been informed about the demarcated areas which are outlying to their territories.

The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Hungary is officially declared as: **Present in some areas of Hungary.**

Source: NPP0 of Hungary (2013-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, HU

2013/143 First report of *Nematus lipovskyi* in the Czech Republic

Larvae of an unidentified sawfly were first detected in Prague in 2010, causing defoliation to azaleas (*Rhododendron* spp.) grown in a botanical garden. Since 2011 there have been repeated records of this unknown species in other localities. In spring 2013, the species was identified as *Nematus lipovskyi* (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae). The identification was based on adult morphology and was carried out by Mr Jan Macek from the Entomological department of the National Museum in Prague. Larvae of *N. lipovskyi* feed on *Rhododendron* species, mainly *Rhododendron (Azalea) molle* and its hybrids. Young larvae are green, older larvae may become darker and are about 1 cm long. They feed on foliage and flowers. Leaves can be eaten completely with the exception of the mid-rib; a typical symptom being the presence of star-shaped rosettes from remaining portions of leaves. *N. lipovskyi* has only one generation per year. Larvae feed on plants in spring and complete their development in 10-14 days; then they fall down on the soil where they remain as pre-pupae until the next spring during which pupation and adult emergence take place. Until its discovery in the Czech Republic, *N. lipovskyi* was known to occur only in the USA, where it was first described in 1974 (Smith, 1974) causing defoliation on *R. molle* hybrids grown in parks and gardens. It is not known how the pest was introduced into the Czech Republic. From May to June 2013 an official survey was carried out throughout the territory of the Czech Republic to delimit the extent of the infestation, based on the detection of larvae and/or typical damage symptoms. According to the official survey results as well as the other data available, infestation by *N. lipovskyi* occurs in most of the Bohemian regions (Western part of the Czech Republic), being most prevalent in the Central Bohemian Region, whilst no findings have been reported from Moravia (Eastern part of the country). Infested host plants were observed in gardens, parks as well as garden centres. Heavy defoliation has been regularly observed, as well as feeding damage on flowers. Preliminary results of an Express PRA (being finalized) show that the pest is already established in the territory of the Czech Republic and its impact can be effectively reduced by means of available control methods (e.g. insecticide treatments). Therefore no official control measures are recommended against *N. lipovskyi* in the Czech Republic. The pest status of *Nematus lipovskyi* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present, found in some areas.**

Pictures of *N. lipovskyi* and its damage have been kindly provided by the NPPO of the Czech Republic and can be viewed on the EPPO Gallery:

<http://photos.eppo.org/index.php/album/657-nematus-lipovskyi-nemali->

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2013-05, 2013-08).

Smith DR (1974) Azalea sawflies and a new species of *Nematus* Panzer (Hymenoptera: Symphyta). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington 76, 204-207. Available online: <http://biostor.org/reference/83957>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: NEMALI, CZ

2013/144 *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* does not occur in Poland

In PQR, the record of *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (Hemiptera: Diaspididae - EPPO A2 List) in Poland was based on an English abstract of a paper written in Polish (Łagowska & Golan, 1998) which said that *Q. perniciosus* was found during a survey for scale insects carried out in 1990/1994. The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that this abstract had misinterpreted the text of the paper and officially confirmed that

Q. perniciosus does not occur in Poland. In the text of the full paper, *Q. perniciosus* was simply mentioned as one of the scale species for which presence had been recorded in the past. Indeed, literature data says that *Q. perniciosus* was detected in Poland in 1948-49 in a few places near Wadowice but it was then successfully eradicated (Głowaciński *et al.*, 2011). Most importantly, annual surveys (including laboratory testing) have been carried out in Poland by the State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service in orchards, nurseries and packing places since 2009. During these surveys, *Q. perniciosus* has never been detected.

The pest status of *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* in Poland is officially declared as: **Absent, pest no longer present.**

Source: NPPPO of Poland (2013-07).

Głowaciński Z, Okarma H, Pawłowski J, Solarz W (2011) Gatunki Obce w faunie Polski I. Przegląd i ocena stanu. [Alien species in the fauna of Poland I. An overview of the status]. Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN, Kraków, 243-245.

Łagowska B, Golan K (1998) Szkodliwość czerwców w sadach [The harmfulness of scale insects in orchards]. *Ochrona Roślin* 42(6) 21-23.

Additional key words: denied record, absence

Computer codes: QUADPE, PL

2013/145 *Meloidogyne fallax* detected in Basse-Normandie region (FR)

The NPPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first detection of *Meloidogyne fallax* (EPPO A2 List) in Basse-Normandie region during an official survey. This survey was targeting *M. chitwoodi* (EPPO A2 List) which has recently been found in this region and which is subject to an eradication campaign (see EPPO RS 2012/235). In June 2013, *M. fallax* was detected in soil samples collected from a pasture of 0.1 ha cultivated with *Lolium perenne* (perennial ryegrass) during the last 5 years. No particular symptoms were observed on this pasture. The identity of the nematode was confirmed by the ANSES-LSV laboratory (Le Rheu) in July 2013. The origin of this infestation is unknown. Phytosanitary measures are being implemented to eradicate *M. fallax*.

The pest status of *Meloidogyne fallax* in France is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPPO of France (2013-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: MELGFA, FR

2013/146 First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Italy

The NPPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) on its territory. The pathogen was detected in May 2013 during survey activities conducted in the province of Pistoia, Toscana region. Symptoms of *P. ramorum* were observed on potted plants of *Viburnum tinus* cv. 'Eve Price' in 2 nurseries located in Chiesina Montalese (municipality of Pistoia) and Alberghi (municipality of Pescia). The identity of the pathogen was confirmed using morphological and molecular methods (PCR tests, sequencing). Eradication measures were taken in accordance with the EU Decision 2002/757/EC. By the end of June 2013, all infected plants

had been destroyed, as well as the associated growing media and plant debris. No plants belonging to the infected lots could be commercialized, and quarantine measures were extended to all potential host plants located in the vicinity of the outbreak sites. Studies have been undertaken in order to identify the origin of the infection.

The situation of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Italy can be described as follows: **Transient, first found in 2013 in 2 lots of potted *Viburnum tinus* (Toscana region), under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2013-06).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, IT

2013/147 Isolated finding of *Phytophthora ramorum* in the Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) has occasionally been detected, mainly on imported plants (EPPO RS 2005/159, 2008/031, 2011/223), but is always subject to eradication measures. Official surveys have confirmed that the 4 previous isolated findings made in 2003, 2009 and 2011 (2 cases) had been eradicated. In 2013-06-10, the disease was observed on 1 *Rhododendron* plant during an official survey conducted in a garden centre located at Štáblovice (Opava district, Moravian-Silesian region). The identity of the pathogen was confirmed in 2013-06-20 by PCR. The source of this infection remains unclear. The infected plant belonged to a consignment of rhododendrons which had been delivered by a Belgian company in April 2013. However, this consignment had also stayed in the premises of the Czech garden centre for a period during which the plant may have been infected from another source. It is also noted that *P. ramorum* had never been found in this garden centre before, and that the survey conducted on its production site in June 2013 did not detect *P. ramorum*.

The pest status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Transient, a new isolated finding under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2013-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, CZ

2013/148 Incidental finding of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in tomatoes in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of an incidental finding of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List) in tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*). In the Southeastern part of the Netherlands, a grower who had observed suspicious symptoms on several plants in one row (366 plants) of a tomato fruit production greenhouse, sent samples to a laboratory in a neighbouring EU member state. At the end of June 2013, the laboratory confirmed the presence of PSTVd in the tested samples and these results were verified by a Dutch inspector on 2013-07-05. No symptoms were observed by the NPPO, because the grower had destroyed and removed the affected row of plants from the greenhouse. Investigations are on-going to determine the origin of this infection. The affected greenhouse has been placed under quarantine, and hygiene measures have been imposed. Considering that the disease was found in a confined environment, the NPPO expects that PSTVd will be eradicated.

The pest status of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in the Netherlands is officially declared as:
Transient in ornamentals, no findings in 2012.
Absent from the entire potato production chain (*Solanum tuberosum*) based on specific surveillance.
Incidental finding in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) fruit production in 2013, under eradication.
Not known to occur in pepper (*Capsicum* L.).

Source: NPP0 of the Netherlands (2013-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PSTVDO, NL

2013/149 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2013 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2013/088). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Algeria and via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. 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
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.*	Netherlands	8
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.*	Switzerland	1
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Spain	Algeria	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ajuga</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Cuttings	Indonesia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Anubias, Bacopa</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Colocasia</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Cryptocoryne lutea</i>	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Eryngium foetidum, Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Germany	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>B. tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Justicia, Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Latvia	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Netherlands	1
	Ornamentals	Plants for planting	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pogostemon</i>	Cuttings	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rubia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Salvia</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	9	
<i>Bemisia tabaci, Trialeurodes</i>	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Germany	1
<i>Cherry leafroll virus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Pollen	USA	Slovakia	1
<i>Cherry leafroll virus, Cherry rasp leaf virus, Prunus necrotic ringspot virus, Prune dwarf virus</i>	<i>Prunus</i>	Pollen	USA	Austria	1
<i>Cherry leafroll virus, Prune dwarf virus, Prunus necrotic ringspot virus</i>	<i>Prunus</i>	Pollen	USA	Austria	1
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Poland	Hungary	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Turkey	Bulgaria	3
Coleoptera	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Stored products	Cuba	Spain	1
Curculionidae	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Waste of plant origin	Argentina	Spain	1
Diptera	<i>Chamelaucium</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Spain	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Germany	1
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Tulipa</i>	Bulbs	New Zealand	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	Panama	Spain	1
Fungi	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruit	China	Spain	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Germany	1
<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	Spain	1
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Tagetes</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , <i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i> , <i>Spodoptera</i> <i>litura</i>	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Vegetables	India	Ireland	1
Hymenoptera	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Cut branches	China	Spain	1
Hymenoptera, Pseudococcidae	<i>Yucca rostrata</i>	Plants for planting	Mexico	Spain	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Burundi	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Italy	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Germany	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Germany	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	5
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia*	Germany	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>L. huidobrensis</i> (cont.)	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	4
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Germany	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia*	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia*	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia*	Sweden	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Sweden	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	4
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii, Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Chlorophytum</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica, Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Turkey	Germany	1
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	<i>Crassula</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	2
<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	Ireland	1
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Spain	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Estonia	1
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Czech Republic	1
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	Soil and growing medium	Canada	France	1
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Kenya*	Sweden	1
<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruit	India	Ireland	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Asparagus</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>S. littoralis</i> (cont.)	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	11
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	2
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Basella alba</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Basella alba</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Ireland	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
Thripidae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	12
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Limonium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Ireland	2
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	15
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1	
Thrips	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	4
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia*	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Italy	3
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Sweden	4
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Slovakia	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>T. palmi</i> (cont.)	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	2
Thysanoptera	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Switzerland	2
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Ireland	2
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Stored products	Mali	Spain	2
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	Poland	Czech Republic	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	<i>Solanum</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	1
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xiphinema diffusum</i>	<i>Enkianthus</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Netherlands	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	Portugal	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Costa Rica	Netherlands	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	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	Netherlands	2
	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Grenada	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Surinam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	2
<i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	2

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia*	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Jordan*	Switzerland	1
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	France	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Cambodia	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	Belgium	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	France	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	Luxembourg	1
	<i>Mangifera indica, Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Pakistan	Italy	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	3
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	Germany	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	Italy	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Surinam	Netherlands	1	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Cambodia	Belgium	1	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Syzygium</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1	
<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobiidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	3

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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Belarus	Czech Rep.	1
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	3
<i>Batocera</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	France	1
<i>Batocera lineolata</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	1
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Malaysia	Germany	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Bulgaria	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Russia	Belgium	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (dunnage)	Russia	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (dunnage)	Russia	France	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Seinura</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Russia	Belgium	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Czech Rep.	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Czech Rep.	1
Coleoptera	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Italy	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	<i>Larix</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Finland	1
Insecta	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Turkey	Switzerland	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Lyctus cavicollis</i>	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Germany	1
<i>Monochamus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Kazakhstan	Czech Rep.	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Kazakhstan	Czech Rep.	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (dunnage)	Russia	Germany	1
<i>Pityogenes</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Costa Rica	Lithuania	1
Platypodidae, Scolytidae	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
Scolytidae	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	2
	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	2
<i>Xylopsocus capucinus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Taiwan	Germany	1

• Bonsais

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Meloidogyne enterolobii</i>	<i>Crassula</i>	China	United Kingdom	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2013-07.

2013/150 First report of *Euphorbia davidii* in Bulgaria

Euphorbia davidii (Euphorbiaceae) was found for the first time in 2009 in Bulgaria. The species was recorded near the city of Varna (Black Sea Coast) in the shunting yard of the Razdelna railway station and in the ferry harbour complex at Lake Beloslav. About 100 fruiting plants were observed in the first locality and a few thousands in the second where the species was very abundant.

Source: Vladimirov V & Petrova AS (2009) A new alien species of *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) to the Bulgarian flora. *Phytopatologia balcanica* 15(3), 343-345.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: EPHDV, BG

2013/151 First report of *Senecio inaequidens* in Bulgaria

Senecio inaequidens (Asteraceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) was found for the first time in 2009 in Bulgaria along railway tracks close to a railway station in Sofia. It is suspected that it was introduced via movement of international trains.

Source: Vladimirov V & Petrova A (2009) *Senecio inaequidens* (Asteraceae): a new alien species for the Bulgarian flora. *Phytologia balcanica* 15(3), 373-375.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: SENIQ, BG

2013/152 First report of *Conyza sumatrensis* in Bulgaria

Conyza sumatrensis (Asteraceae) was reported in 2009 in Bulgaria where it is relatively widespread, being recorded in 7 out of 20 floristic regions. The species grows mainly in man-made habitats but it was also found in some secondary grasslands. *C. sumatrensis* is thought to have been present in the country for at least 2 decades during which period it was probably confused with *C. canadensis* and *C. bonariensis*. Observations suggest that the species is invasive in Bulgaria.

Source: Vladimirov V (2009) *Erigeron sumatrensis* (Asteraceae): a recently recognized alien species in the Bulgarian flora. *Phytologia balcanica* 15(3), 361-365.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: ERISU, BG

2013/153 First reports of *Bidens bipinnata* and *Bidens vulgata* in Bulgaria

Bidens bipinnata (Asteraceae), native to South America, was found for the first time in Bulgaria at the railway station and harbour in the city of Varna, on the Black Sea Coast floristic region. *Bidens vulgata* (Asteraceae), native to North America, was recorded in several places near the Danube River in the Danubian Plain floristic region in Bulgaria.

Source: Petrova AS & Vladimirov V (2009) Two alien species of *Bidens* (Asteraceae) new to the Bulgarian flora. *Phytologia balcanica* 15(3), 367-371.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: BIDBI, BIDVU, BG

2013/154 First report of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Lebanon

The Near East countries Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria share some rivers and borders and have an intensive exchange of products and movement of people and animals, enhancing the risk of potential biological invasions. *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae, EPPO A2 List) was unintentionally introduced in 1967 in Syria, in 1970 in Jordan and Iraq and in 2012 in Lebanon. The species was detected for the first time in Southeastern Jordan and in Lebanon during the FAO project TCP/RAB/3301 'Management of the Invasive Plant *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in the Near East' (2010-2013). Syria remains the most highly invaded country: *S. elaeagnifolium* is reported to occupy 27 562 ha. Cultivated and non-cultivated lands, such as roadsides, irrigation canals and wastelands are the most invaded habitats.

Source: Bouhache M & Gbehounou G (2013) Current situation of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav. invasion in the Near East (Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). Abstract of a paper presented at the 1st Mediterranean Workshop on *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Thessaloniki, GR, 2013-06-04/06).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: SOLEL, IQ, JO, LB, SY

2013/155 Invasive alien plants listed in the Moroccan phytosanitary regulation

In Morocco, four plants are officially considered as invasive alien plants and are listed as such in the phytosanitary regulation n° 832-02 du 30 rabii II 1423. These species are the following:

- *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List);
- *Pistia* spp. (Araceae);
- *Salvinia molesta* (Salviniaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants);
- *Typha dominguensis* (Typhaceae).

Source: Arrêté du Ministre de l'Agriculture, du développement rural et des eaux et forêts n° 832-02 du 30 rabii II 1423 (12 juin 2002).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, regulation

Computer codes: EICCR, PIIST, SAVMO, TYHDO, MA

2013/156 First reports of *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Pistia stratiotes* in Morocco

Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List) and *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) are reported in Morocco. These species were introduced as ornamental plants in the country prior to the Moroccan phytosanitary regulations which were adopted in 2002 (see EPPO RS 2013/155).

Source: Arrêté du ministre de l'Agriculture, du développement rural et des eaux et forêts n° 832-02 du 30 rabii II 1423 (12 juin 2002).

Bouhache M & Taleb A (2013) New developments on Invasive Plants species of Morocco: Detection of Two Aquatic Plants. Regional Hands-on Training Workshop for Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) and Weed Risk management (WRM). FAO (RNE, AGPM, FAO Iraq) and the Ministry of Agriculture of Jordan in Amman (Jordan), 16-20 June 2013.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: EICCR, PIIST, MA

2013/157 Voluntary day to eradicate *Pennisetum setaceum* from Teno in Tenerife (Canarias, ES)

On the 17th of August 2013, the association 'Abeque' (association for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of Teno) organized a voluntary day to eradicate *Pennisetum setaceum* (Poaceae, EPP0 List of Invasive Alien Plants) from the most inaccessible parts of Teno (a locality situated in Northeastern Tenerife) in Islas Canarias (ES).

Source: La invasión en el blog : invasiones biológicas en Canarias
http://invasionesbiologicas.blogspot.fr/2013/08/nueva-actividad-de-voluntariado_8.html

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, citizen sciences

Computer codes: PESSA, ES

2013/158 First visible results of the eradication campaign against *Heracleum mantegazzianum* in Slovenia

In Slovenia, *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPP0 List of Invasive Alien Plants) is seldom used as an ornamental plant and is so far only recorded in a few localities. It is considered that this plant escaped from the Ljubljana Botanical Garden in the 1980s to the centre of Ljubljana and spread along railways. By 2011, the *H. mantegazzianum* population had already spread over 3 ha, but most plants were only confined to a stretch of 0.8 ha along railways.

Eradication started in 2011 in the framework of an awareness raising project named 'Thuja 2' lead by a consortium of NGOs. Plants were dug out in June each year and any regrowth was cut later in the season.

After three years during which *H. mantegazzianum* was removed from the core zone of distribution and three marginal stands, the number of plants with the potential to flower was reduced significantly. However, at least another seven years are considered to be necessary for the complete eradication of *H. mantegazzianum* in the locality concerned in Ljubljana. In addition, following an active campaign to raise public awareness, *H. mantegazzianum* has been removed from private gardens in three other towns, to prevent any further escape of the plant into the environment.

Source: Novak Š, Kus Veenvliet J (2013) [Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) in Slovenia]. In: Kus Veenvliet J (ed.) Book of Abstracts of the Symposium on Alien species - status, impacts and responses (2013-09-13, Ljubljana) (in press).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, eradication

Computer codes: HERMZ, SI

2013/159 A book on invasive alien plants and economically damaging plants in Northern Serbia

A book on invasive alien plants and economically damaging plants in the Northern part of Serbia has been published. This book provides the description, reproduction, distribution and habitats and proposes control measures on the following species: *Abutilon theophrasti* (Malvaceae), *Agropyron repens* (Poaceae), *Amaranthus retroflexus* (Amaranthaceae), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPP0 List of Invasive Alien Plants), *Asclepias syriaca* (Apocynaceae), *Chenopodium album* (Amaranthaceae), *Cirsium arvense* (Asteraceae),

Convolvulus arvensis (Convolvulaceae), *Conyza canadensis* (Asteraceae), *Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae), *Datura stramonium* (Solanaceae), *Digitaria sanguinalis* (Poaceae), *Echinochloa crus-galli* (Poaceae), *Erigeron annuus* (Asteraceae), *Galinsoga parviflora* (Asteraceae), *Polygonum aviculare* (Polygonaceae), *Portulaca oleracea* (Portulacaceae), *Rumex crispus* (Polygonaceae), *Setaria pumila* (Poaceae), *Setaria viridis* (Poaceae), *Sorghum halepense* (Poaceae) and *Xanthium strumarium* (Asteraceae).

Source: Kovačević Zlatan & Mitrić S (2013) [Invasive and economically damaging weeds in northern part of the territory of the Republic of Serbia with proposed control measures]. Banja Luka: Poljoprivredni fakultet, 192 pp (in Serbian).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, publication

Computer codes: ABUTH, AGRRE, AMARE, AMBEL, ASCSY, CHEAL, CIRAR, CONAR, CYNDA, DATST, DIGSA, ECHCG, ERIAN, ERICA, GASPA, POLAV, POROL, RUMCR, SETPU, SETVI, SORHA, XANST, RS

2013/160 A handbook on the distribution of invasive alien plants in Slovenia

A handbook providing information on the distribution of some invasive alien plants in Slovenia has recently been published. It provides a description, pictures, and information on the native range, habitat, and distribution in Slovenia for the following species: *Acer negundo* (Sapindaceae), *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Amorpha fruticosa* (Fabaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Asclepias syriaca* (Apocynaceae), *Aster novi-belgii* (Asteraceae), *Bidens frondosa* (Asteraceae, EPPO Observation List of IAP), *Buddleia davidii* (Scrophulariaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Cuscuta campestris* (Convolvulaceae), *Echinocystis lobata* (Cucurbitaceae), *Elodea canadensis* (Hydrocharitaceae), *Erigeron annuus* (Asteraceae), *Fallopia japonica* (Polygonaceae), *Fallopia sachalinensis* (Polygonaceae), *Helianthus tuberosus* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Impatiens parviflora* (Balsaminaceae), *Lonicera japonica* (Caprifoliaceae), *Lupinus polyphyllus* (Fabaceae, EPPO Observation List of IAP), *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Vitaceae), *Physocarpus opulifolius* (Rosaceae), *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Platycladus orientalis* (Cupressaceae), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Fabaceae), *Rudbeckia laciniata* (Asteraceae), *Solidago canadensis* (Asteraceae), *Solidago gigantea* (Asteraceae), *Spiraea japonica* (Rosaceae) and *Symphotrichum squamatus* (Asteraceae).

Source: Jogan N, Eler K & Novak Š (2012) [Handbook for systematic mapping of invasive alien plant species]. Zavod Symbiosis in Botanično društvo Slovenije, 52 pp (in Slovenian).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, publication

Computer codes: ACRNE, AILAL, AMBEL, AMHFR, ASCSY, ASTNB, ASTSQ, BUDDA, CVCCA, ECNLO, ELDCA, ERIAN, HELTU, HERMZ, IPAGL, IPAPA, LONJA, LUPPO, PHPOP, PIIST, POLCU, PRTQU, REYSA, ROBPS, RUDLA, SOOCA, SOOGI, SPVJA, THUOR, SI

2013/161 The GIASIPartnership Gateway

The objective of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASIPartnership) is to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and other interested parties, to implement the provisions of Article 8(h) and the Aichi Biodiversity Target 9: 'By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment'.

The first output of the GIASIPartnership is the development of a gateway to access information stored across the web on invasive alien species. The following information can be found on the Gateway:

- Background to the GIASIPartnership (partners, conclusions of meetings, events);
- Information services: links to directories of resources, organizations, species lists and fact sheets;
- Tools: links to examples of best practice and case studies, species distribution databases, glossaries, identification tools, management tools, risk analysis tools, training course material;
- Lists of invasive alien species grouped under animals, plants and fungi and bacteria and viruses;
- Bibliography;
- Forums.

Link to the GIASIPartnership Gateway: <http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/>

Source: Personal communication with Chrys Lyal, UK Natural History Museum, E-mail : C.lyal@nhm.ac.uk

Additional key words: invasive alien species, database

2013/162 Conference 'Non-indigenous species in the North-East Atlantic', Ostend (BE), 2013-11-20/22

The Instituut voor Landbouw- en Visserijonderzoek (ILVO) is organizing, in cooperation with Vliz, Museum (MUMM) and UGent, a conference on 'Non-indigenous species in the North-East Atlantic' in Ostend (BE) on 2013-11-20/22.

The conference will include the following topics:

Session 1: What is the reason for the success of non-indigenous species and what are their vectors

Session 2: Structural biodiversity

Session 3: What are the threats for the environment, economy and security?

Session 4: Functional biodiversity

Session 5: Assessing the risks of non-indigenous species

Session 6: Control and early warning systems

Session 7: Non-indigenous species, are there opportunities?

Conference website:

<http://www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be/Default.aspx?alias=www.ilvo.vlaanderen.be/nisconference2013>

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2013-07).

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: BE