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## CONTENTS

	<i>Pests &amp; Diseases</i>
<a href="#">2015/126</a>	- First report of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in the USA
<a href="#">2015/127</a>	- Updated situation of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in Canada
<a href="#">2015/128</a>	- <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> found again in the Netherlands
<a href="#">2015/129</a>	- First report of <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> in Kenya
<a href="#">2015/130</a>	- First report of <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> in Egypt
<a href="#">2015/131</a>	- <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> detected in ware potatoes in Belgium
<a href="#">2015/132</a>	- Update on the situation of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> in Switzerland
<a href="#">2015/133</a>	- Huanglongbing detected again in California (US)
<a href="#">2015/134</a>	- First detection of 'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani' on strawberry in the United Kingdom
<a href="#">2015/135</a>	- <i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> is absent from the Netherlands
<a href="#">2015/136</a>	- First report of <i>Plum pox virus</i> in Finland
<a href="#">2015/137</a>	- New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List
<a href="#">2015/138</a>	- EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance
<hr/>	
	<i>Invasive Plants</i>
<a href="#">2015/139</a>	- Invasive alien plants in Transylvania (RO)
<a href="#">2015/140</a>	- Yield losses in maize due to parthenium weed
<a href="#">2015/141</a>	- Smartphone apps for recording invasive alien species in Europe
<a href="#">2015/142</a>	- Ecological impacts of the aquatic invasive <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> in Northern Ireland
<a href="#">2015/143</a>	- 7 <sup>th</sup> International Weed Science Congress (Prague, CZ, 2016-06-19/25)

**2015/126 First report of *Helicoverpa armigera* in the USA**

On 2015-06-17, one male *Helicoverpa armigera* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A2 List) was collected in a pheromone trap (deployed in the framework of the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey) in a field in Bradenton, Florida, USA. In the Americas, *H. armigera* was first reported in Brazil in 2012 and rapidly spread across eastern and northern South America, causing economic losses in cotton, soybean and maize crops. This is the first time that *H. armigera* is reported from the USA.

The situation of *Helicoverpa armigera* in the USA can be described as follows: **Present, only 1 male was caught in a trap in Florida in 2015.**

Source: INTERNET  
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry. Pest Alert (2015-06-01) *Helicoverpa armigera* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), the Old World bollworm by JE Hayden and J Brambila.  
<http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Plant-Industry-Publications/Pest-Alerts/Pest-Alert-The-Old-World-Bollworm>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HELIAR, US

**2015/127 Updated situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Canada**

In September 2013, the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was detected again in Canada, near Mississauga in Ontario (EPPO RS 2014/022). Based on the number of infested trees and degree of attack, the NPPO of Canada concluded that the Mississauga finding of 2013 was a small and isolated infestation. Official control measures were immediately put in place to eradicate the pest. All host trees located within a 800 m radius around infested trees were cut down and ground to a chip size of less than 1.5 cm (5/8"). Intensive delimitation surveys were also carried out. All hosts located within 2 400 m of infested trees were inspected using ground survey and tree climbing methods. Further ground surveys up to 10 km from infested trees were conducted on a 750 m grid interval. In addition, the movement of specified regulated articles out of the demarcated area has been placed under official control. An information campaign has been launched to raise the awareness of all stakeholders, including the general public, and to encourage reporting of all sightings. As a result of these actions, no new infested trees have been detected. Follow-up surveys will be continued for the next 5 years before eradication can be officially declared, as was the case with the Toronto-Vaughan infestation of 2003 (EPPO RS 2013/076).

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

Source: NPPO of Canada (2015-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, CA

**2015/128    *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* found again in the Netherlands**

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) has been found for the second time on its territory. The pest was initially reported by a member of the public. Typical galls were detected on 9 trees of *Castanea sativa* at 5 locations (public and private gardens) in the municipality of Aalten which is located close to the German border. The identity of the pest was confirmed in 2015-06-19 on the basis of its morphological characteristics. Because several galls were lignified, it is estimated that trees have been infested since 2013 at least. The origin of this new outbreak is unknown but natural spread from nearby infested areas in Germany might have taken place. It is recalled that *D. kuriphilus* was detected for the first time in the Netherlands in July 2010, in another part of the country (municipality of Boskoop). At that time, *D. kuriphilus* was detected on 5 chestnut trees imported from Italy, on which 173 galls and 2 living adult females could be observed. Infested trees were destroyed and after 3 years of specific surveillance without any further findings, this first outbreak was declared eradicated in October 2013 (EPPO RS 2013/220). Because the EU emergency measures against *D. kuriphilus* were repealed in 2014, no particular phytosanitary measures will be taken in the Netherlands.

The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Present, in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2015-06).  
 NVWA website. Pest Reporting. Insects.  
<https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/english/dossier/pest-reporting/pest-reports>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, NL

**2015/129    First report of *Globodera rostochiensis* in Kenya**

In 2014, surveys of potato crops were initiated in Kenya to investigate the possible presence of potato cyst nematodes. Soil samples were collected from 5 potato-growing areas of Nyandarua county and nematode cysts could be recovered from them. Some potato crops (*Solanum tuberosum* cv. 'Cangi' and other unidentified farmer varieties) in the surveyed area had patches of poor growth with plants showing severe stunting, yellowing, wilting and reduced size of the tubers. Close examination of the root system showed tiny white, yellow or brownish cysts. Second stage juveniles (J2) could also be recovered from the analysed soil. Morphological and molecular methods confirmed the presence of *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 List). This is the first time that this nematode is reported from Kenya. Further studies will be carried out to better understand the origin and distribution of this pest in Kenya.

The situation of *Globodera rostochiensis* in Kenya can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2014 in Nyandarua county.**

Source: Mwangi JM, Kariuki GM, Waceke JW, Grundler FM (2015) First report of *Globodera rostochiensis* infesting potatoes in Kenya. *New Disease Reports* 31, 18.  
[\[http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2015.031.018\]](http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2015.031.018)

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HETDRO, KE

**2015/130 First report of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Egypt**

In 2014, potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* cvs. 'Diamant' and 'Spunta') showing typical symptoms of ring rot were observed in the governorates of Assiut, Gharbia, Menoufia, Minia, and Sohag, in Egypt. Symptoms were observed in 10 out of 10 000 samples examined at the time of planting. Splitting infected tubers toward the stem end revealed a yellow to brown discolouration of the vascular tissue. The discoloured area had a cheesy appearance and exuded a milky ooze when squeezed. Samples were tested for the presence of ring rot disease according to the EC Directive 93/85/EEC. Based on biochemical, physiological, molecular (PCR assay) and pathogenicity tests, the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List) was confirmed in diseased tubers. This is the first time that *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* is reported in Egypt, and this is also the first record of this bacterium in Africa.

The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Egypt can be described as follows: Present, first found in 2014 in several governorates (Assiut, Gharbia, Menoufia, Minia, and Sohag).

Source: Seleim M, Abo-Elyousr K, Mohamed A, Saeed F (2014) First report of potato bacterial ring rot caused by *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Africa. *New Disease Reports* 30, 15. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2014.030.015>]

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CORBSE, EG

**2015/131 *Ralstonia solanacearum* detected in ware potatoes in Belgium**

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that during the official annual survey on potato brown rot, one batch of ware potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* cv. 'Fontane') in storage was found to be latently infected by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List). On 2015-02-09, 1 sample of 200 tubers was taken at random in a warehouse. On 2015-03-05, a suspicion of infection was notified to the NPPO and on 2015-03-11, the identity of the bacterium was officially confirmed. In accordance with the EU Directive 98/57/EC, the screening test involved isolation on SMSA medium and PCR, and the final confirmation was obtained by a biotest. As a consequence of this detection, an infected area of 4.8 ha was demarcated in Bocholt (province of Limburg). The origin of the infection is not yet known, but contamination by surface water (irrigation water used during the previous cropping season or water used for spraying pesticides) is suspected because the plot is located close to an area covering 44 municipalities where contaminated water courses are known to occur. However, in the near vicinity of the demarcated area, watercourses are not known to be contaminated by *R. solanacearum* and no *Solanum dulcamara* plants were found in them. In these watercourses, further sampling of water is planned during summer 2015 to verify the possible presence of *R. solanacearum*. Official phytosanitary measures have been taken to eradicate the disease. These measures included a treatment of the infected potato lot (under quarantine conditions and carried out in a Dutch feed processing unit), and implementation in the infected field of the measures provided by the EU Directive 98/57/EC.

The official pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Belgium is officially declared as: Present, in a few water courses in the provinces of Antwerpen and Limburg (44 communes), subject to official control and one outbreak in ware potatoes under eradication.

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2015-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RALSSO, BE

### 2015/132 Update on the situation of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Switzerland

In June 2011, the presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO A2 List) was recorded for the first time (EPPO RS 2011/1968) in Switzerland. The bacterium was detected in a small commercial kiwifruit orchard in Meynier (canton of Geneva) where eradication measures were implemented. Since 2013, all commercial kiwifruit crops in all cantons of Switzerland have been placed under surveillance. The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of the disease on its territory.

- **Eradication from the canton of Geneva**

Although *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* was not a regulated pest in 2011 when it was first found in Meynier, eradication measures were immediately taken after this first finding. All plants in the plot were uprooted and destroyed. Subsequently a monitoring programme was established. Since 2011 all commercial kiwifruit crops (*Actinidia* spp.) in the canton of Geneva have been visually inspected. According to the monitoring data available for the canton of Geneva, no further findings of *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* have been made since 2011. Therefore, the Swiss NPPO considers that *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* has been successfully eradicated from the canton of Geneva.

- **First findings in the cantons of Vaud and Thurgau**

In June 2015, two plots of a commercial crop in Etoy (canton of Vaud) were found to be infested with *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae*. The infestation on plot "A" (2.8 ha) was severe (95% of the plants showed symptoms). On the neighbouring plot "B" (0.6 ha) only a single plant was found to be positive. Planting on plot "A" started in 2013 with a lot of 1630 plants imported from an EU Member State. A few plants from the same lot were used for the replacement of individual plants in plot "B". In 2014 planting of plot "A" was supplemented with 450 additional plants that were imported from the same Member State (as in 2013) and with 1007 potted plants provided by a Swiss nursery (canton of Thurgau). The plants provided by the Swiss nursery had been imported from another EU Member State shortly before. Part of this lot remained in the Swiss nursery. In the framework of tracing-back studies carried out in 2015, the remaining plants of this lot were tested and found to be positive for *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae*. As *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* is now a regulated pest in Switzerland, official phytosanitary measures were taken according to the Swiss regulations in force. The entire crop of plot "A" (2.8 ha) was uprooted and plants were burned. The single infested plant on plot "B" and all plants within a radius of 5 m were uprooted and burned. An intensive survey within a radius of 10 km around the infested plot is currently being carried out. All remaining plants from the imported lot delivered through the Swiss nursery were also destroyed.

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

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2015-07).

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: PSDMAK, CH

**2015/133 Huanglongbing detected again in California (US)**

In July 2015, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and USDA confirmed the detection of huanglongbing (associated with '*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticum*' - EPPO A1 List) in California (US). The disease was detected in plant material taken from a kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*) tree located in a residential area near San Gabriel, Los Angeles county. This is the second time that huanglongbing has been detected in California. The first detection occurred in 2012 (EPPO RS 2012/074) when the pathogen was found in a sample of *Diaphorina citri* (a psyllid vector) and in citrus plant material collected in the residential area of Hacienda Heights (approximately 24 km from San Gabriel). In San Gabriel, the infected kumquat tree has been destroyed and treatment against *D. citri* will be carried out within a radius of 800 m of the infected site. An intensive survey of citrus trees and psyllids is underway to determine the extent of the disease. Restrictions on the movement of citrus trees, plant parts, green waste and fruit are under development. An information campaign has also been launched to inform the residents and encourage them to report any suspicious sightings.

Source: INTERNET

California Department of Food and Agriculture. News Release of 2015-07-10. Citrus disease huanglongbing detected in San Gabriel are of Los Angeles country.  
[http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/egov/Press\\_Releases/Press\\_Release.asp?PRnum=15-031](http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/egov/Press_Releases/Press_Release.asp?PRnum=15-031)

Agricultural Commissioner/Weights & Measures. County of Los Angeles. Residents and Property owners. Asian citrus psyllid and HLB.  
<http://acwm.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/acwm/main/home/residents/animalandplantpests/asiancitruspsyllidandhuanglongbing?1dmy&page=dept.acwm.home.residents.detail.hidden.NoSide&urile=wcm%3Apath%3A/acwm+content/acwm+site/home/detail+page+authoring/186afd03-3050-4bb3-9681-59b6b8564dc1>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: LIBEAS, US

**2015/134 First detection of '*Candidatus Phytoplasma solani*' on strawberry in the United Kingdom**

In May 2014, strawberry plants (*Fragaria ananassa* cv. 'Amesti') growing in Norfolk (United Kingdom) were observed showing stunting, yellowing and poor establishment. The young plants had been imported from Spain in March 2014, and were cultivated over 1.35 hectares on a table-top system under polytunnels. In this crop, approximately 1% of the plants showed symptoms. Leaf samples were randomly collected from 13 plants and tested for the presence of phytoplasmas (PCR tests, sequencing). As a result, '*Candidatus Phytoplasma solani*' (EPPO A2 List) was detected in the tested samples. This is the first time that '*Ca. P. solani*' is detected in the United Kingdom. As a consequence, all infected plants were destroyed, and containment and eradication measures were put into place. Additional surveys to identify the presence of potential vectors, as well as a surveillance programme will be undertaken.

The situation of '*Candidatus Phytoplasma solani*' on strawberry in the United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Transient, first found in 2014 in a strawberry crop, under eradication.**

Source: Hodgetts J, Flint LJ, Daly M, Harju VA, Skelton AL, Fox A (2015) Identification of '*Candidatus Phytoplasma solani*' (16Sr XII-A) infecting strawberry plants in the United Kingdom. *New Disease Reports* 31, 5. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2015.031.005>]

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYPSO, GB

**2015/135    *Diaporthe vaccinii* is absent from the Netherlands**

In the Netherlands, a single plant of *Vaccinium corymbosum* was found to be infected by a *Diaporthe* species in Horst (province of Limburg) in 2006. In 2007, the fungus was identified as *Diaporthe vaccinii* (EPPO A2 List). The infected plant was destroyed and the fungus was no longer detected on this site (EPPO RS 2009/130). In 2011, symptoms of a fungal disease were observed at another *V. corymbosum* fruit production facility in the same area, and similar symptoms were observed on *V. myrtillus* in a forest near Ede (province of Gelderland). In 2011, the causal agent of this disease was identified as *D. vaccinii* (EPPO RS 2013/104). The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that further studies have demonstrated that the fungus which was found and identified as *D. vaccinii* in 2011 was in fact *Diaporthe eres*. In 2013 and 2014, surveys were conducted at *Vaccinium* production sites and in public green areas to verify the possible presence of *D. vaccinii* in the Netherlands but all results were negative. The NPPO of the Netherlands considers that *D. vaccinii* is absent from its territory.

The pest status of *Diaporthe vaccinii* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, eradicated, confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2015-07).

Additional key words: absence, eradication

Computer codes: DIAPER, DIAPVA, NL

**2015/136    First report of *Plum pox virus* in Finland**

In July 2014, leaf symptoms consisting of yellowish blotches and ring patterns were detected in a plum tree (*Prunus domestica* cv. 'Renklod Mitshurinskij') in a nursery in Eastern Finland. This tree, originating from Russia, had been planted for more than 10 years and at the time of these observations, it was used as a mother tree. Laboratory analysis (RT-PCR, sequencing) confirmed the presence of *Plum pox virus* (*Potyvirus*, PPV - EPPO A2 List) and the strain was characterized as PPV-D. Following this initial detection, 91 additional samples were collected (July-September 2014) from nurseries, orchards, garden centres, private gardens, collections, and tested for PPV by DAS-ELISA. Six samples from orchards and private gardens gave positive results and all could be traced back to the originally infected mother tree. No other nursery or cultivar was found to be affected by PPV. This is the first time that PPV is reported from Finland. Considering that this PPV outbreak is limited to a single mother tree and its progeny and that all infected plants have been destroyed, it is thought that eradication of PPV from Finland will be possible. However, as the virus is transmitted locally by a number of aphid species in a non-persistent manner and infected plants can remain asymptomatic for several months, specific surveys will be continued in 2015.

The situation of *Plum pox virus* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, first found in 2014 in a single mother tree and its progeny, under eradication.**

Source: Santala J, Soukainen M (2015) First report of *Plum pox virus* on plum in Finland. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 45(early view) DOI:10.1111/epp.12199

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PPV000, FI

2015/137 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included on the EPPO Alert List, and indicated in bold the situation of the pest concerned using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

Two invasive eucalyptus psyllids, *Blastopsylla occidentalis* and *Glycaspis brimblecombei* (Hemiptera: Aphalaridae) are reported for the first time in Israel. Both were found on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*. The first specimens of *B. occidentalis* had been collected in 2008 near Herzliya, and then in other locations along the central coastal plain of Israel, mainly in Bet Dagan and Tel Aviv. *G. brimblecombei* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2014 in the Judean foothills near Elad. Populations of this species are apparently limited to isolated spots in central coastal areas (Ramat Gan, Palmachim) and in the Judean foothills (Spodek *et al.*, 2015).

During surveys conducted in 2011/2012 in 8 districts of Northern Benin, the presence of *Cowpea mild mottle virus* (*Carlavirus*, CPMMV - EU Annexes) was detected. CPMMV was found in approximately 30% of the studied soybean fields (Zinsou *et al.*, 2015). **Present, found in the main soybean-growing areas.**

In October 2014, *Dacus frontalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae) was reported for the first time in Tunisia. The pest was found in a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) field in the region of El-Jebil, Kairouan (Central Tunisia). Preliminary data suggest that the pest is already established in 4 Tunisian regions (Gafsa, Kairouan, Sfax, Sousse). *D. frontalis* is a pest of cucurbits which is known to occur in the eastern and southern parts of Africa, as well as in the Near East (Hafsi *et al.*, 2015). **Present: first found in 2014 and established in 4 regions.**

In 2015, the presence of *Raoiella indica* (Acarida: Tenuipalpidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was reported for the first time in Guyana. The red palm mite was initially found along the Essequibo River on Wakenaam Island, and then on the neighbouring island of Leguan (IPPC, 2015). Phytosanitary measures were implemented on both islands to prevent any further spread. **Present: only in some areas where host crops are grown.**

*Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* (*Begomovirus* - EPPO A2 List) occurs in French Polynesia. The virus was detected in October 2014 on symptomatic tomato samples collected from Tahiti (IPPC, 2015). **Present: only in some areas but managed.**

- **Detailed records**

In Croatia, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in 2010 in Istria (EPPO RS 2012/207). In 2011 and 2012, the pest was detected in 5 counties of Istria and fruit infestations were recorded mainly in Istarska and Primorsko-goranska counties. In Dalmatia, *D. suzukii* was first detected in the municipality of Vrgorac (Splitsko-dalmatinska county). Specific surveys conducted in 2013 in Dalmatia showed that the pest is now widespread in this region. Adults were detected in traps suspended in *Prunus cerasus* (sour cherry), *Prunus persica* (peach), *Ficus carica* (fig) and *Morus alba* (mulberry) trees grown individually and in orchards, in the counties of Dubrovačko-neretvanska, Splitsko-dalmatinska, Šibensko-kninska and Zadarska. These studies confirmed the rapid spread of *D. suzukii* in Croatia (Bjeliš *et al.*, 2015).



On 2015, the NPPO of Australia officially declared that in recent years, there have been no reports of fanleaf disease in South Australia or Victoria despite routine surveillance, domestic testing and post-entry quarantine pathogen screening. Therefore, *Grapevine fanleaf virus* is considered absent from Australia (IPPC, 2015).

In 2015-05-20, a dead specimen of *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae - EPPO A1 List) was found in Yuma, Arizona (US). This finding resulted from a monitoring survey that responded to earlier detections of *R. palmarum* in California (in 2011) and in Texas (in 2012). The pest status of *R. palmarum* in the USA is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, and under surveillance** (NAPPO, 2015).

- **Diagnostic**

A duplex realtime RT-PCR test has been developed in India for the detection of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd - EPPO A2 List). The authors considered that this test was highly sensitive and rapid, and particularly useful for the rapid screening of imported plant material, such as germplasm in post-entry quarantine (Jeevalatha *et al.*, 2015).

- **New pests**

A new begomovirus infecting tomatoes in Argentina has been characterized and tentatively called Tomato mottle wrinkle virus (ToMoWrV). Its biolistic inoculation into tomato plants produced leaf mottling and mild wrinkling symptoms. Recombination analysis revealed that ToMoWrV is a recombinant and that its parental sequences probably belonged to the following South American begomoviruses: Soybean blistering mosaic virus (SoBIMV) and Tomato yellow vein streak virus (ToYVSV) (Vaghi Medina *et al.*, 2015).

- **New host plants**

In New Zealand, studies were conducted in Hawke's Bay (North Island) to identify weeds which could potentially serve as reservoirs for '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' (potato haplotypes listed in EPPO A1 List). The pathogen could be detected in *Solanum pseudocapsicum* and *Datura stramonium*. Infected plants of *S. pseudocapsicum* showed symptoms of yellowing and chlorosis, whereas those of *D. stramonium* remained symptomless (Vereijssen *et al.*, 2015).

A natural infection of *Fraxinus ornus* by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List) has been found in Austria. The fungus was isolated from 4 leaf rachises with necrotic lesions collected from seedlings which had been planted in a forest site where the disease pressure was significant (Kirisits and Schwanda, 2015).

**Source:** Bjeliš M, Buljubašić I, Popović L, Masten Milek T (2015) Spread of the spotted wing drosophila - *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera, Drosophilidae) and new distribution records in Dalmatia region of Croatia. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 45(early view). doi:10.1111/epp.12205  
 Hafsi A, Abbes K, Harbi A, Ben Othmen S, Limem E, Elimem M, Ksantini M, Chermiti B (2015) The pumpkin fly *Dacus frontalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae): a new pest of cucurbits in Tunisia. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 45(early view) doi: 10.1111/epp.12204  
 IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Australia (2015-06-25) Absence of Grapevine fanleaf virus from Australia.

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/australia/pestreports/2015/06/absence-of-grapevine-fanleaf-virus-from-australia/>

IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - French Polynesia (2015-07-01) *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* on tomato plants. <https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/french-polynesia/pestreports/2015/07/tomato-yellow-leaf-curl-virus-on-tomato-plants/>

IPPC website. Official Pest Reports - Guyana (2015-06-16) First report of red palm mite (*Raoiella indica*) in Guyana.

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/guyana/pestreports/2015/06/occurrence-of-red-palm-mite/>

Jeevalatha A, Kumar R, Raigond B, Sundaresha S, Sharma S, Singh BP (2015) Duplex realtime RT-PCR assay for the detection of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (PSTVd) along with *ef 1-α* gene of potato. *Phytoparasitica* 43(3), 317-325.

Kirisits T, Schwanda K (2015) First definite report of natural infection of *Fraxinus ornus* by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. *Forest Pathology* doi: 10.1111/efp.12211

NAPPO Phytosanitary Pest Alert System. Official Pest Reports. USA (2015-07-07) *Rhynchophorus palmarum* (South American Palm Weevil) - Detection in Arizona. <http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=626>

Spodek M, Burckhardt D, Protasov A, Mendel Z (2015) First record of two invasive eucalypt psyllids (Hemiptera: Psylloidea) in Israel. *Phytoparasitica* 43(3), 401-406.

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**Additional key words:** new record, detailed record, diagnostic, new pests, new host plant

**Computer codes:** BLSPOC, CHAAFR, CPMMV0, DACUFR, DROSSU, GFLV00, GLYSBR, LIBEPS, PSTVDO, RAOIIN, TOMOWV, TYLCV0, AR, AT, AU, BJ, GY, HR, IL, NZ, PF, TN

## 2015/138 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2015 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2015/080). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Norway 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
Agromyzidae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
<i>A. eugenii</i> (cont.)	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	Sweden	1	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Artemisia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Bougainvillea</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	5	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Cestrum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Suriname	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	Sweden	3	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Crossandra</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Austria	1	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Jacobinia</i> ,	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Pachystachys</i>					
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i> ,	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Polygonum</i>					
	<i>Limnophila, Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	6	
	<i>Manihot</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Mexico	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Paederia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2	
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>	Fruit	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Piper betle</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Ireland	1	
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2	
	<i>Polygonum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1		
<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1		
<i>Solenostemon</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1		
<i>Vernonia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1		

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Chrysanthemum stunt viroid</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cuttings	Kenya*	Italy	1
Coccoidea	<i>Sansevieria</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
<i>Coccotrypes cyperi</i>	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Plants for planting	China	Cyprus	1
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Diptera	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruit	Mexico	Spain	1
<i>Ephestia</i>	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Stored products	Senegal	Spain	1
	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Stored products	India	Spain	1
	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Stored products	Cambodia	Spain	1
	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Stored products	Egypt	Spain	1
<i>Ephestia, Tribolium</i>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Stored products	Burkina Faso	Spain	1
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	United Kingdom	2
<i>Formica</i>	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Fruit	Benin	Spain	1
Formicidae	<i>Bryophyta</i>	Others	Turkey	Spain	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Belgium	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Plants for planting	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Insecta	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Seeds	USA	France	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Amaranthus and unspecified species</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo	Ireland	1
	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Stored products	Burkina Faso	Spain	2
	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Stored products	Nigeria	Spain	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Fruit	Congo	Ireland	1
	Lepidoptera, Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy
<i>Lettuce mosaic virus</i>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Spain	2
	<i>Coriandrum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Spain	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Spain	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cuttings	Tanzania*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>L. huidobrensis</i> (cont.)	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> ,	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> <i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Phlox</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Thlaspi</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
Noctuidae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Parabemisia myricae</i>	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Argentina	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Uruguay*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Pieris</i>	Plants for planting	United Kingdom	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	Norway	3
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	Norway	2
<i>Platynota rostrana</i>	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	2
Pyralidae	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Seeds	USA	France	11
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Calathea</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Greece	1
<i>Ripersiella hibisci</i>	<i>Serissa</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Seiridium cardinale</i>	<i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Plants for planting	Greece	Cyprus	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica*	Belgium	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Cuttings	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Opuntia, Pachypodium</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pachypodium</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Switzerland	2
	<i>Rosa</i> <i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers Cut flowers	Tanzania Zambia	Netherlands Netherlands	1 1
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Uganda	Italy	1
<i>Sternochetus</i> , Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Côte d'Ivoire	France	2
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	5

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thripidae</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	15
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium hybrids</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Switzerland	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> , <i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Stored products	Australia	Spain	1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	2
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Greece	1
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Italy	1
	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Plants for planting	Honduras	Netherlands	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> , <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i>	<i>Capsicum</i> , <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Persea</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	1
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	(Thailand)	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	Austria	1
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
<i>Ceratitis</i>	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	Belgium	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Ghana	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	Netherlands	2
	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Uganda	Spain	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Laos	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Bangladesh	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Ghana	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Uganda	France	1
	<i>Capsicum baccatum</i>	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ghana	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	Netherlands	2
	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	4
	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lagenaria</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	Portugal	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Germany	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	6
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mexico	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mexico	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Netherlands	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Momordica</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Brazil	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Syzygium</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	2	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> var. <i>anguina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	

## • Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobiidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	4
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Latvia	1
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	2
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	1
Bostrichidae, Isoptera	Unspecified	Dunnage	India	Spain	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Slovenia	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Cucujidae, <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , <i>Typhaea stercorea</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
		Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Curculionidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Hong Kong	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Hong Kong	Germany	1
<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i> , <i>Micrapate scabrata</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Peru	Spain	1
		Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Insecta	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Sweden	1
Isoptera	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Pakistan	Lithuania	2
Lepidoptera	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Belgium	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Uganda	Germany	1
<i>Lyctus brunneus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Monochamus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	Russia	Belgium	1
Scolytidae	<i>Amphimas</i>	Wood and bark	(Cameroon)	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> , <i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
<i>Semanotus undatus</i>	Unspecified	Dunnage	Russia	Belgium	1



<i>Pest</i>	<i>Consignment</i>	<i>Type of commodity</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>nb</i>
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	4
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Romania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	5
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	2
<i>Siricidae</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	3
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Xylothrips religiosus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

- **Bonsais**

<i>Pest</i>	<i>Consignment</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>nb</i>
<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japan	Czech Republic	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-07).

**2015/139 Invasive alien plants in Transylvania (RO)**

The presence of 8 of the most prominent Romanian invasive alien plant species (Table 1) were mapped in Southern Transylvania (Central Romania) in 2013 using a handheld global positioning system. Invasion risk maps were derived for each species individually by applying the Maximum Entropy algorithm (MAXENT) based on presence only data. The risk maps showed that the 8 invasive alien plant species all have a high potential for further spread within the region. Roads and rivers were highlighted in the study as facilitative corridors for spread of all species. Of the 8 species, *Erigeron annuus* has the largest potential distribution within the study area whereas *Asclepias syriaca* has the lowest. Within the study area there is a large amount of agricultural land that has been abandoned due to socio-economic change since the late 1980s. This study shows that this land use type is highly prone to invasion of invasive alien plants compared to the natural pristine habitat and thus should be managed accordingly to avoid the buildup of invasive populations.

Table 1. The invasive alien plant species mapped in Southern Transylvania

Species	Origin	Established in the EPPO region*
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	N-America	Widespread
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	N-America	AT, HR, FR, DE, HU, PL, RO, RS, SI, ES, SE
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	N-America	Widespread
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	N-America	Widespread
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (EPPO List of IAP)	Asia	Widespread
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	N-America	Widespread
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> (EPPO List of IAP)	N-America	Widespread
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	N-America	Widespread

\*The distribution of species has been checked in the Q-bank database, as well as the DAISIE, NOBANIS and PQR databases. When the species was recorded in numerous countries its distribution was approximated to 'widespread'.

Source: Zimmermann H, Loos J, Von Wehrden H, Fischer J (2015) Aliens in Transylvania: risk maps of invasive alien plant species in Central Romania. *Neobiota* 24, 55-65.

Additional key words: invasive alien species, modeling

Computer codes: AMARE, ASCSY, ERICA, ERIAN, POLCU, ROBPS, SOOCA, XANST, RO

**2015/140 Yield losses in maize due to parthenium weed**

*Parthenium hysterophorus* (Asteraceae) (EPPO A2 List) is present throughout much of Pakistan where it is an invasive alien plant. The plant often invades maize (*Zea mays*) plantations (the third most important grain crop in Pakistan after wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and rice (*Oryza sativa*)) where it can have negative impacts on yield. In the present study, the effect of different densities of *P. hysterophorus* (0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 plants per m<sup>2</sup>) on maize production was evaluated in a randomized block designed field experiment in Faisalabad, Pakistan. The total plant height of maize and the number of grains per cob was significantly reduced when *P. hysterophorus* density was higher than 10 plants per m<sup>2</sup>. Maize grain yield losses varied between 21 and 50 % with *P. hysterophorus*

density ranging from 5 to 20 plants per m<sup>2</sup>. The results show that *P. hysterophorus* should be controlled in maize when plant density exceeds 1.3 plants per m<sup>2</sup> in order to avoid economic losses.

**Source:** Safdar ME, Tanveer A, Khaliq A, Riaz MA (2015) Yield losses in maize (*Zea mays*) infected with parthenium weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus* L.). *Crop Protection* 70, 77-82.

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

**Computer codes:** PTNHY, PK

### 2015/141 Smartphone apps for recording invasive alien species in Europe

Smartphone applications (apps) are becoming increasingly popular for both scientists and the general public to record the occurrences of alien species. The advantages are clear; apps in the hands of nature enthusiasts increase the number of records for species far beyond the scope of a single university laboratory or company. Citizen scientists are now able to record species while out in the field and track their identifications via the main app website. The RINSE project (Reducing the Impact of Invasive Non-Native Species in Europe) developed a smartphone app for iOS and Android named '*That's Invasive*'. The app collects geo-referenced photographs of a selection of priority invasive species and uploads them with additional information on the online recording platform iRecord (NBN, <http://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/>). An interesting feature of this app is that it includes a section on confusing species which may be similar in appearance to the species users are uploading. Similarly, the Coordination Centre for Invasive Plants in protected areas of Saxony-Anhalt (KORINA, <http://www.korina.info>) developed an app with the aim to establish an early warning system and to enhance the control of invasive plants in protected areas. The present study details that the KORINA project has yielded 7 770 records of non-native plants. With an average development cost of approximately 20 000 EUR, smartphone apps are an effective and relatively cheap technology to engage citizen scientists to help map and ultimately combat invasive alien plant invasions.

**Source:** Adriaens T, Sutton-Croft M, Owen K, Brosens D, Van Valkenburg J, Kilbey D, Groom Q, Ehmig C, Thürkow F, Van Hende P, Schneider K (2015) Trying to engage the crowd in recording invasive alien species in Europe: experiences from two smartphone applications in northwest Europe. *Management of Biological Invasions* 6(2), 215-225.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien species

### 2015/142 Ecological impacts of the aquatic invasive *Elodea nuttallii* in Northern Ireland

The invasive aquatic plant species *Elodea nuttallii* (Hydrocharitaceae) (EPPO List of IAP) can pose a significant risk to European freshwater systems based on its current distribution, rate of spread and potentially high biomass accumulation. *E. nuttallii* was first introduced to the EPPO region in 1939 and has since spread rapidly replacing the closely related non-native *Elodea canadensis*. Using an ecosystem wide sampling approach, a study was conducted in Northern Ireland to evaluate the impact of *E. nuttallii* on physicochemical parameters (dissolved oxygen and pH), algae and invertebrate and macrophyte communities. Dissolved oxygen was higher in *E. nuttallii* stands compared to

native plant communities though there was no difference in pH. The richness of periphyton was lower on *E. nuttallii* compared to native macrophytes. The invertebrate composition differed in communities associated with *E. nuttallii* compared to similar native plant species. However, total biomass and species richness did not differ between plant communities. The present study shows that *E. nuttallii* can significantly alter freshwater communities.

**Source:** Kelly R, Harrod C, Maggs CA, Reid N (2015) Effects of *Elodea nuttallii* on temperate freshwater plants, microalgae and invertebrates: small differences between invaded and uninvaded areas. *Biological Invasions* 17, 2123-2138.

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

**Computer codes:** ELDNU, GB

### **2015/143 7<sup>th</sup> International Weed Science Congress (Prague, 2016-06-19/25)**

The 7<sup>th</sup> International Weed Science Congress (IWSC) will be held in Prague, Czech Republic on 2016-06-19/25.

Topics will include biological weed characteristics, weed ecology, crop-weed interactions, weed management in crops, herbicide resistance, herbicide and application technology, weed management on non-agricultural land, non-chemical weed control tools and agricultural, economic and societal aspects of weed management.

Important dates relating to the congress include:

2015-10-15 Abstract submission deadline

2015-12-15 On-line registration deadline

**Source:** International Weed Science Congress (IWSC) website  
<http://www.iwsc2016.org/important-dates/>

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

**Computer codes:** CZ