ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

# **EPPO** Reporting Service

**NO. 5 PARIS, 2016-05**



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## 2016/093 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2016 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2016/051). Notifications have been sent to EPPO 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aleyrodidae | *Leucanthemum x superbum, Felicia amelloides, Lavandula angustifolia, Pelargonium, Sutera cordata* | Cuttings | Tanzania | Spain | 1 |
| *Anthonomus eugenii* | *Capsicum chinense* | Vegetables | Mexico | Netherlands | 2 |
| *Atherigona orientalis* | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | India | Germany | 1 |
| *Atherigona orientalis, Helicoverpa armigera* | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | Germany | 1 |
| *Atherigona orientalis, Helicoverpa armigera* | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | Germany | 1 |
| *Bemisia* | *Salvia* | Cuttings | Ethiopia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Bemisia afer* | *Manihot esculenta* | Vegetables (leaves) | Mauritius | France | 1 |
| *Bemisia tabaci* | *Ajuga* | Cuttings | Kenya | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Amaranthus viridis* | Vegetables (leaves) | Sierra Leone | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Apium graveolens* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Artemisia* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Aster* | Cut flowers | Zimbabwe | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Callisia* | Cuttings | Tanzania | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Pakistan | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus* | Vegetables | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus* | Vegetables | Nigeria | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus* | Vegetables | Vietnam | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Jordan | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Nigeria | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Sierra Leone | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Corchorus olitorius* | Vegetables | Vietnam | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Cryptocoryne* | Plants for planting | Thailand | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Dipladenia* | Plants for planting | Italy | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Dipladenia* | Plants for planting | Portugal | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Echinacea* | Cuttings | USA | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Echinacea* | Plants for planting | USA | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Eryngium* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *B. tabaci* (cont.) | *Eryngium foetidum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Malaysia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Eryngium foetidum, Melissa officinalis, Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 3 |
| | *Eryngium foetidum, Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Eryngium foetidum, Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Eryngium foetidum, Persicaria odorata* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Hebe* | Cuttings | Ethiopia | Netherlands | 2 |
| | *Hibiscus* | Plants for planting | Italy | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Hibiscus sabdariffa* | Vegetables (leaves) | Togo | Belgium | 1 |
| | *Hibiscus sabdariffa, Ipomoea batatas* | Vegetables | Togo | Belgium | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea* | Vegetables (leaves) | Congo, Dem. Rep. | Belgium | 2 |
| | *Ipomoea* | Vegetables (leaves) | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea* | Vegetables (leaves) | Togo | France | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea aquatica* | Vegetables | Vietnam | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea batatas* | Vegetables | Ghana | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Ipomoea batatas* | Vegetables | Sierra Leone | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea batatas* | Vegetables | Togo | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ipomoea, Hibiscus sabdariffa* | Vegetables (leaves) | Togo | Belgium | 1 |
| | *Jatropha* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Lantana* | Plants for planting | Italy | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Lantana camara* | Cuttings | Ethiopia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Lantana camara* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Lippia* | Cuttings | Israel | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Lisianthus* | Cut flowers | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ludwigia* | Plants for planting | Indonesia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Mandevilla* | Cuttings | Brazil | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Mandevilla* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Mandevilla* | Plants for planting | Portugal | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Manihot* | Vegetables | Cameroon | Belgium | 2 |
| | *Manihot esculenta* | Vegetables | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Manihot esculenta* | Vegetables | Indonesia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Melissa officinalis, Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Melissa officinalis, Ocimum tenuiflorum, Ocimum, Piper sarmentosum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Melissa officinalis, Ocimum, Persicaria odorata* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Mentha suaveolens, Scabiosa columbaria* | Cuttings | Kenya | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Mentha x piperita* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Monarda* | Cuttings | Costa Rica | Netherlands | 2 |
| | *Nerium oleander* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Nerium oleander* | Plants for planting | Spain | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Canary Isl. (Spain) | Switzerland | 1 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum gratissimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Nigeria | United Kingdom | 1 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *B. tabaci* (cont.) | *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | France | 2 |
| | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 3 |
| | *Paederia* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Perilla frutescens* | Vegetables (leaves) | Thailand | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Polygonum* | Cuttings | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Polygonum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Malaysia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Rumex* | Vegetables (leaves) | Nigeria | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Salvia* | Cuttings | Ethiopia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Solidago* | Cut flowers | Ethiopia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Cuttings | Costa Rica | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Vernonia* | Vegetables | Ghana | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza sativae* | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| *Blissus diplopterus* | *Pyrus pyraster* | Fruit | South Africa | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Botrytis, Diaporthe eres, Fusarium* | *Vaccinium corymbosum* | Plants for planting | USA | Spain | 1 |
| *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* | *Solanum lycopersicum* | Seeds | China | Italy | 1 |
| | *Solanum lycopersicum* | Seeds | India | France | 1 |
| *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* | *Solanum tuberosum* | Ware potatoes | Poland | Hungary | 1 |
| | *Solanum tuberosum* | Ware potatoes | Turkey | Bulgaria | 2 |
| Coccidae | *Murraya paniculata* | Vegetables (leaves) | Bangladesh | Italy | 1 |
| Coccidae, Lepidoptera, Nematoda | *Actinidia* | Plants for planting | China | Italy | 1 |
| Coccidae, Tetranychidae | *Dracaena* | Plants for planting | Laos | Denmark | 1 |
| Coleoptera | *Impatiens* | Cuttings | Israel | Spain | 1 |
| *Coleosporium asterum* | *Solidago* | Cut flowers | Kenya | United Kingdom | 1 |
| Curculionidae | *Impatiens* | Cuttings | Israel | Spain | 1 |
| *Earias* | *Abelmoschus esculentus* | Vegetables | India | Spain | 1 |
| *Earias vittella* | *Abelmoschus esculentus* | Vegetables | Sri Lanka | Germany | 1 |
| | *Abelmoschus esculentus* | Vegetables | Thailand | France | 1 |
| *Ephestia kuehniella* | *Prunus domestica* | Stored products | Chile | Spain | 1 |
| *Globodera pallida* | *Solanum tuberosum* | Ware potatoes | Italy | Germany | 1 |
| *Helicotylenchus* | *Selaginella* | Plants for planting | Thailand | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Helicoverpa armigera, Thaumatotibia leucotreta* | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | Germany | 1 |
| Lepidoptera, Tephritidae | *Capsicum frutescens* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | Italy | 1 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Liriomyza* | *Amaranthus* | Vegetables (leaves) | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Allium fistulosum* | Vegetables | Jamaica | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Amaranthus* | Vegetables (leaves) | Sri Lanka | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Apium graveolens* | Vegetables | Laos | Czech Republic | 1 |
| | *Chrysanthemum* | Cut flowers | Colombia | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Dendranthema* | Vegetables (leaves) | Colombia | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Gypsophila* | Cut flowers | Ecuador | Italy | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Thailand | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Czech Republic | 1 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Liriomyza huidobrensis* | *Apium graveolens* | Vegetables | Laos* | Germany | 1 |
| | *Dianthus barbatus* | Cut flowers | Kenya | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Dianthus barbatus* | Plants for planting | Kenya | Netherlands | 2 |
| | *Gypsophila* | Cut flowers | Ecuador | Germany | 1 |
| | *Gypsophila* | Cut flowers | Ecuador | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Liriomyza sativae* | *Ocimum americanum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos* | Sweden | 3 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Cambodia | France | 2 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos* | Germany | 1 |
| | *Ocimum basilicum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos* | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos* | Sweden | 1 |
| *Liriomyza sativae, Thrips palmi* | *Ocimum basilicum, Ocimum americanum, Ocimum tenuiflorum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Liriomyza trifolii* | *Apium graveolens* | Vegetables | Laos* | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Gypsophila* | Cut flowers | Israel | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Meloidogyne* | *Chlorophytum* | Plants for planting | Malaysia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Phyllosticta citricarpa* | *Citrus limon* | Fruit | Brazil | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Phytophthora ramorum* | *Rhododendron* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Rhododendron hybrids* | Plants for planting | United Kingdom | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Rhododendron ponticum* | Plants for planting | France | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Rhododendron ponticum* | Plants for planting | Netherlands | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Plum pox virus* | *Prunus domestica* | Plants for planting | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Croatia | 1 |
| | *Prunus domestica* | Plants for planting | Serbia | Bulgaria | 1 |
| | *Prunus persica* | Plants for planting | Moldova | Bulgaria | 1 |
| *Potato spindle tuber viroid* | *Capsicum annuum* | Seeds | USA | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Pseudococcus elisae* | *Musa* | Fruit | Costa Rica | Italy | 2 |
| | *Musa* | Fruit | Ecuador | Switzerland | 1 |
| | *Musa* | Fruit | Guadeloupe | Italy | 2 |
| *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* | *Prunus salicina* | Fruit | South Africa | Italy | 1 |
| *Radopholus similis* | *Calathea lutea, Philodendron, Ravenala madagascariensis* | Plants for planting | Thailand | Netherlands | 1 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Spodoptera* | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Jamaica | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Nigeria | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Spinacia oleracea* | Vegetables (leaves) | Dominican Rep. | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Spodoptera dolichos, Spodoptera eridania, Spodoptera frugiperda* | *Solanum macrocarpon* | Vegetables | Suriname | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Spodoptera eridania* | *Solanum macrocarpon* | Vegetables | Suriname | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Spodoptera frugiperda* | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Suriname | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Spodoptera littoralis* | *Rosa* | Cut flowers | Tanzania | Sweden | 1 |
| | *Solidago* | Cut flowers | Zambia | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Spodoptera litura* | *Lagenaria siceraria* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | Sweden | 1 |
| *Sternochetus* | *Mangifera indica* | Fruit | Uganda | Italy | 1 |
| *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | Germany | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | Netherlands | 4 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Mozambique | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | South Africa | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Tanzania | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Uganda | Netherlands | 2 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Uganda | United Kingdom | 14 |
| | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Zimbabwe | United Kingdom | 6 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Kenya | Germany | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Kenya | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Uganda | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Uganda | United Kingdom | 6 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Vegetables | Zimbabwe | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum chinense* | Vegetables | Uganda | United Kingdom | 4 |
| | *Capsicum frutescens* | Vegetables | Mozambique | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum frutescens* | Vegetables | South Africa | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum frutescens* | Vegetables | Uganda | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Citrus tangerina* | Fruit | Israel | France | 1 |
| | *Rosa* | Vegetables | Uganda | United Kingdom | 1 |
| Thripidae | *Abelmoschus esculentus* | Vegetables | India | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Amaranthus* | Vegetables (leaves) | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Amaranthus* | Vegetables (leaves) | Jamaica | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Amaranthus* | Vegetables (leaves) | Vietnam | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Cucurbita pepo* | Vegetables | Pakistan | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Dendrobium* | Cut flowers | Thailand | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 5 |
| | *Momordica* | Vegetables | Dominican Rep. | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Momordica* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Dominican Rep. | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 2 |
| | *Momordica cochinchinensis* | Vegetables | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Solanum* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Solanum melongena* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 2 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thrips palmi* | *Dendrobium* | Cut flowers | Thailand | Italy | 2 |
| | *Dendrobium* | Cut flowers | Thailand | Netherlands | 3 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Bangladesh | France | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Laos | Germany | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Ocimum* | Vegetables (leaves) | Laos | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Thrips palmi* | *Orchidaceae* | Cut flowers | Thailand | Austria | 1 |
| | *Orchidaceae* | Cut flowers | Thailand | Hungary | 1 |
| | *Solanum melongena* | Vegetables | Dominican Rep. | France | 1 |
| Thysanoptera | *Momordica charantia* | Vegetables | Dominican Rep. | France | 1 |
| Tortricidae | *Capsicum* | Vegetables | Kenya | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Trioza erytreae* | *Murraya koenigii* | Vegetables (leaves) | Uganda | United Kingdom | 3 |
| *Tuckerella* | *Actinidia deliciosa* | Fruit | Italy | Spain | 1 |
| *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* | *Prunus laurocerasus* | Plants for planting | France | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* | *Citrus hystrix* | Vegetables (leaves) | (Thailand) | Germany | 1 |
| *Xanthomonas fragariae* | *Fragaria* | Plants for planting | Spain | Belgium | 1 |

- **Fruit flies**

| Pest | Consignment | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bactrocera* | *Ziziphus mauritiana* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Pakistan | Austria | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Psidium guajava* | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Psidium guajava* | Malaysia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Trichosanthes* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ziziphus mauritiana* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 2 |
| *Bactrocera cucurbitae* | *Momordica charantia* | Sri Lanka | France | 1 |
| | *Trichosanthes dioica* | Bangladesh | Sweden | 2 |
| *Bactrocera dorsalis* | *Syzygium jambos* | (Vietnam) | Germany | 1 |
| *Bactrocera latifrons* | *Capsicum* | (Thailand) | Germany | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Laos | Sweden | 1 |
| *Bactrocera tau* | *Momordica charantia* | Bangladesh | Sweden | 1 |
| *Ceratitis capitata* | *Capsicum* | Mauritius | France | 1 |
| *Ceratitis cosyra* | *Mangifera indica* | Burkina Faso | Netherlands | 1 |
| Tephritidae (non-European) | *Averrhoa carambola* | Malaysia | Netherlands | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | Senegal | France | 1 |
| | *Capsicum* | South Africa | France | 1 |
| | *Capsicum annuum* | Laos | United Kingdom | 1 |

| Pest | Consignment | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tephritidae (non-European) | *Capsicum frutescens* | Thailand | Switzerland | 1 |
| | *Chrysophyllum cainito* | Vietnam | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Citrus sinensis* | Egypt | Spain | 2 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Burkina Faso | France | 2 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Cameroon | Belgium | 1 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Cameroon | France | 4 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Cameroon | Switzerland | 1 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Colombia | France | 1 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Mali | France | 1 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Mexico | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Mangifera indica* | Uganda | France | 1 |
| | *Manilkara zapota* | Venezuela | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica* | Ethiopia | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Momordica charantia* | Sri Lanka | France | 1 |
| | *Syzygium* | Jamaica | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Trichosanthes* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Trichosanthes dioica* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 3 |
| | *Ziziphus* | Thailand | France | 1 |
| | *Ziziphus jujuba var. spinosa* | India | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ziziphus jujuba var. spinosa* | Pakistan | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | *Ziziphus mauritiana* | Bangladesh | United Kingdom | 4 |

- **Wood**

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Anoplophora* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Anoplophora glabripennis* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | France | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Germany | 1 |
| *Anoplophora glabripennis, Xyleborus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| *Apriona* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (crate) | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Apriona germari* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Arhopalus, Xylosandrus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| *Blepephaeus succinctor* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Germany | 1 |
| *Bostrichidae* | *Chlorophora excelsa* | Wood and bark | Congo, Dem. Rep. | Spain | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Switzerland | 1 |
| *Bursaphelenchus mucronatus* | Unspecified | Dunnage | Israel | Switzerland | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | Israel | France | 9 |
| Cerambycidae | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | United Kingdom | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 2 |

| Pest | Consignment | Type of commodity | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerambycidae, *Xyleborus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| Coleoptera | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Dicelosternus corallinus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Germany | 1 |
| Hepialidae | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| Insecta | Unspecified | Dunnage | China | France | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | France | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Switzerland | 1 |
| *Lyctus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| Nematoda | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Slovenia | 1 |
| *Polygonia comma, Saperda* | *Ulmus rubra* | Wood and bark | USA | Italy | 1 |
| *Rhagium* | *Larix* | Wood and bark | Russia | Germany | 1 |
| Scolytidae | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Germany | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Sesia* | Unspecified | Dunnage | China | Estonia | 1 |
| *Sinoxylon* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | South Africa | Germany | 1 |
| | Unspecified | Wood packaging material | Vietnam | Germany | 1 |
| *Xyleborus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 4 |
| *Xyleborus* , Cerambycidae | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| *Xyleborus, Xylosandrus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |
| *Xylosandrus* | Unspecified | Wood packaging material (pallet) | China | Austria | 1 |

- **Bonsais**

| Pest | Consignment | Country of origin | Destination | nb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Alternaria alternata, Aphelenchus, Ditylenchus, Gynaikothrips ficorum, Josephiella microcarpae, Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus, Saissetia oleae, Tylenchorhynchus* | *Ficus thonningii* | China | Italy | 1 |
| *Anoplophora chinensis* | *Acer palmatum* | China | Netherlands | 1 |
| *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* | *Juniperus* | Japan | United Kingdom | 1 |
| *Lepidoptera* | *Pinus parviflora* | Japan | Germany | 2 |
| *Xiphinema* | *Pinus* | Japan | United Kingdom | 1 |

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2016-04).
EUROPHYT. Annual and monthly reports of interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects.
http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm

## 2016/094 PQR - the EPPO database on quarantine pests: new update

PQR - the EPPO database on quarantine pests (geographical distributions, host plants, regulatory status, pathways, and pictures) was updated on 2016-05-25. If PQR has already been installed on your computer, when opening the database you will be automatically notified that a new update is available.

The following new items have been added since the previous update (2015-09-28)

- **World distributions:** e.g. *Aleurotrachelus trachoides, Bactrocera latifrons, Ceratothripoides brunneus, Ceratothripoides claratris, Contarinia pseudotsugae, Blueberry mosaic associated virus, Euwallacea fornicatus, Igutettix oculatus, Penthimiola bella, Prodiplosis longifila, Thekopsora minima.*
- **Pest and plant pictures:** e.g. *Ambrosia confertiflora, Apriona germari, Citrus yellow vein clearing virus, Cydonia oblonga, Cyperus esculentus, Ficus carica, Heracleum mantegazzianum, Humulus scandens, Juglans regia, Leptinotarsa decemlineata, Narcissus sp., Nerium oleander, Nicandra physalodes, Prosopis juliflora, Pseudomonas syringae* pv*. pisi, Quadraspidiotus perniciosus, Solanum carolinense, Sorghum halepense, Toumeyella pinicola, Vitis vinifera, Wisteria sinensis, Xylella fastidiosa.*
- All recent data from the EPPO Reporting Service (August 2015 to April 2016) and updated pest statuses sent by several NPPOs of EPPO member countries.

**The EPPO Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all photographers who have kindly provided their photos. More would be most welcome and can easily be uploaded via the EPPO Global Database!**

If you have not already installed PQR on your computer, you can download it (free) from the EPPO website: http://www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2016-05).

Practical guide to upload photos via the EPPO Global Database.
https://gd.eppo.int/media/files/photos_user-guide.pdf

**Additional key words:** database, EPPO

## 2016/095 Eradication of *Thrips palmi* from Germany

In October 2014, *Thrips palmi* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A1 List) was detected for the first time in Germany (EPPO RS 2014/180). The pest was found on cyclamens in one glasshouse of a trial facility of the Chamber of Agriculture in Straelen (Nordrhein-Westfalen). All infested cyclamen plants and other potential host plants (e.g. *Aquilegia caerulea, Aubrieta* sp., *Aurinia saxatilis, Brassica* sp. *Capsicum annuum, Cucumis sativus, Dianthus* sp., *Lavandula angustifolia, Primula vulgaris, Rosa* sp., *Saxifraga* sp., *Solanum lycopersicum*) grown on the premises and its vicinity were destroyed. After one year of intensive monitoring in the outbreak site and production companies located within a radius of 1 km, *T. palmi* was not found. The NPPO of Germany thus considers that the pest has been successfully eradicated.
The pest status of *Thrips palmi* in Germany is officially declared as: **Absent, eradicated.**

**Source:** NPPO of the Germany (2016-05).

**Pictures:** *Thrips palmi*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THRIPL/photos

**Additional key words:** absence, eradication **Computer codes:** THRIPL, DE

## 2016/096 *Euwallacea* sp. and its symbiotic fungus *Fusarium euwallaceae*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

**Why:** since the mid-2000s, an ambrosia beetle, *Euwallacea* sp. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) and one of its obligate symbiotic fungi (*Fusarium euwallaceae,* a newly described species) have been reported to cause dieback and mortality on numerous trees and shrubs in Southern California (US) and Israel. One of the main concerns is that this complex has been found on avocado (*Persea americana*) which is an economically important crop. Ambrosia beetles are associated with symbiotic fungi which are introduced by females into the larval galleries and serve as a food source for adults and larvae. The identity of this newly found beetle remains to be clarified. It is morphologically indistinguishable from *Euwallacea fornicatus* (tea shot hole borer) but significant differences in mitochondrial and nuclear DNA suggest that it is a distinct species. In order to avoid confusion with the 'tea shot hole borer', the common name 'polyphagous shot hole borer' is currently used in the American literature. It is suggested that *E. fornicatus* is a complex of cryptic species, each carrying different symbiotic fungi. *E. fornicatus* was originally described as a pest of tea (*Camellia sinensis*) in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), where it is associated with *Fusarium ambrosium*. Experiments have shown that larvae of *E. fornicatus* collected from tea in Sri Lanka were not able to complete their life cycle when fed with *F. euwallaceae*, and likewise larvae of *Euwallacea* sp. were not able to survive on *F. ambrosium*. Associations between ambrosia beetles and their symbionts are complex. Three different fungal species, *F. euwallaceae, Graphium euwallaceae* sp. nov. and *Paracremonium pembeum* sp. nov., have recently been identified in association with *Euwallacea* sp. adults and larvae. Although the role of these different fungal species in the insect's biology and plant pathogenicity remains to be further studied, observations and experiments have demonstrated that *F. euwallaceae* is able to cause a severe wilt disease on many tree species. In this short description, it has been assumed that *F. euwallaceae* is the main pathogen associated with the emerging disease that is currently observed in Southern California and Israel. Considering the damage caused by the association of *Euwallacea* sp. and *F. euwallaceae* on avocado, as well as on many other tree species, the

EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures suggested that both organisms should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

**Where:** it is generally accepted that the genus *Euwallacea* is of Asian origin, and that *E. fornicatus* probably originates from Southeastern Asia. According to the literature, the distribution of *E. fornicatus (sensu lato)* is given as follows:
**EPPO region:** Israel.
**Africa:** Comoros, Madagascar, Reunion.
**Central America:** Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama.
**North America:** USA (California, Florida, Hawaii).
**Asia:** Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Sichuan, Xizhang, Yunnan), India (Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Indonesia (Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra), Israel, Japan (Honshu, Ryukyu Archipelago), Laos, Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak, West), Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.
**Oceania:** Australia, Fiji, Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu.

The origin and geographical distribution of *Euwallacea* sp. and of its associated fungi are largely unknown. For the moment, *F. euwallaceae* has only been detected in California and in Israel. In 2009, *Euwallacea* sp. was first found in Israel in association with a damaging *Fusarium* wilt on several tree species (including avocado) in urban and agricultural areas. In the USA, *Euwallacea* sp. was first collected on *Robinia pseudoacacia* in Whitter Narrows near Los Angeles in California. Mortality on *Acer negundo* street trees was first noticed in Long Beach (Los Angeles county) in 2010. In 2012 *Euwallacea* sp. and *Fusarium* dieback were first detected on backyard avocado trees in Los Angeles county. By 2013, the pest complex was detected in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties on many tree species in urban environments, as well as in some commercial avocado orchards in Los Angeles county (South Gate, Downey and Hacienda Heights). In the county of San Diego, a beetle population presenting some molecular differences from the ones collected from other parts of Southern California has been found. It is suggested that this population might correspond to a separate introduction or even to another *Euwallacea* species which is called 'Kuroshio shot hole borer' in some Internet sources.

**On which plants:** *E. fornicatus sensu lato* is one of the few ambrosia beetles which can infest healthy plants. In Asia, it has been recorded on more than 200 plant species and is considered to be a destructive pest of several economically important woody plants, such as tea (*Camellia sinensis*), avocado (*Persea americana*), *Citrus* and cacao (*Theobroma cacao*). Plants in at least 48 other families have been reported as occasional hosts, including Anacardiaceae, Burseraceae, Fabaceae, Moraceae, and Salicaceae.
Studies have been conducted in California to determine the main hosts of both *Euwallacea* sp. and *F. euwallaceae*, and in particular those which could sustain the whole life cycle of the beetle. This list includes the following species but is likely to be an underestimate of the host range: *Acer buergerianum, Acer macrophyllum, Acer negundo, Acer palmatum, Acer paxii, Albizia julibrissin, Alectryon excelsus, Ailanthus altissima, Alnus rhombifolia, Castanospermum australe, Cercidium floridum, Erythrina corallodendrum, Eucalyptus ficifolia, Ilex cornuta, Liquidambar styraciflua, Parkinsonia aculeata, Persea americana, Platanus racemosa, Platanus x acerifolia, Populus fremontii, Populus trichocarpa, Prosopis articulata, Quercus suber, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus engelmannii, Quercus lobata, Quercus robur, Ricinus communis, Salix babylonica, Salix gooddingii, Salix laevigata, Wisteria floribunda.*

In Israel, the main host of economic importance is avocado but damage has also been reported on several ornamental trees including *Acer negundo, Quercus robur, Quercus robur* subsp*. pedunculiflora,* and *Ricinus communis*. The beetle attacks the major avocado cultivars grown in Israel (i.e. cvs. 'Haas', 'Pinkerton' and 'Ettinger' - cv. 'Haas' being the most susceptible). *F. euwallaceae* has been isolated from these cultivars in several avocado growing areas and from *A. negundo*.

**Damage:** signs of infestation can include entry holes, presence of frass and small tubes of compacted sawdust, discoloration of the outer bark surrounding the beetle penetration site, large amounts of white powdery exudate covering penetration sites, brownish staining of the xylem under the infested spot, gumming, wilting of branches and leaf yellowing, branches broken at the site of beetle galleries, and death of both young and mature trees. In Southern California, tree mortality has been observed on *Acer negundo, Alnus rhombifolia, Platanus racemosa, Ricinus communis, Quercus robur, Salix laevigata*, and the pest complex is considered to be a serious threat to avocado production. Extensive damage on avocado has also been reported in Israel, as well as on some ornamental trees.
*Euwallacea* sp. is a small beetle which is difficult to see. Females are black (1.8–2.5 mm long). Males are rarely found; they are small (1.5-1.67 mm long), wingless and brown coloured. Larvae and pupae develop inside galleries in the wood.
Pictures can be viewed on the Internet:
http://cisr.ucr.edu/polyphagous_shot_hole_borer.html
https://cisr.ucr.edu/pdf/polyphagous_shot_hole_borer.pdf
http://www.moag.gov.il/agri/files/Ambrosia_problem_Alonim_Israel_2012.pdf

**Dissemination:** *F. euwallaceae* is transferred into its hosts by the beetle. Adult female beetles have mandibular mycangia in which the fungal symbiont is transported within and from the larval galleries. No data is available about the natural spread of the beetle, but it is likely to be rather limited (only females can fly). It is not known how these organisms have been introduced into California and Israel, but the transport and trade of infested plant material is likely to ensure long distance dispersal.

**Pathway:** plants for planting, wood and bark, wood packaging material of host species from countries where the pest complex occurs.

**Possible risks:** avocado is an economically important crop in parts of the EPPO region (e.g. Israel, Spain), both *Euwallacea* sp. and *F. euwallaceae* have been identified as posing a serious threat to this crop. Many tree species included in the known range of the pest complex are grown in the EPPO region for ornamental or forestry purposes. Although more studies are needed on the potential for establishment of *Euwallacea* sp. and *F. euwallaceae* in the EPPO region (e.g. under cool/cold climates), they have been able to establish in Israel indicating that other Mediterranean countries are probably at risk. Due to their hidden mode of life, chemical control of ambrosia beetles is difficult. No data is available about the potential use of biocontrol agents or resistant tree varieties. Traps using a lure (quercivorol, an aggregation pheromone of *Platypus quercivorus*) are being developed in the USA to monitor beetle populations. Removal of heavily infested trees may reduce local populations of the beetle, but no data is available to support this as a management option. An Express PRA carried out in Spain for all species belonging to the genus *Euwallacea* that are morphologically similar to *E. fornicatus* concluded that these species presented a high and moderate risk for Southern and Northern Europe, respectively. As the emergence of *Euwallacea* sp. and *F. euwallaceae* is associated with mortality of important tree species used for fruit production, amenity and forestry

purposes, it is desirable to avoid any further spread of these organisms within the EPPO region.

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EPPO RS 2016/096
Panel review date - Entry date 2016-05

**Additional key words:** Alert List **Computer codes:** XYLBFO, FUSAEW, IL, US

## 2016/097 *Arboridia kakogawana*: a new pest of grapevine in the EPPO region

*Arboridia kakogawana* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) was first described in Japan (Honshu) and then found in the Republic of Korea and the Russian Far East (Primorsky krai). In its native range, *A. kakogawana* lives in broadleaved and mixed forests and feeds on *Vitis amurensis*. In 1999, it was discovered near Goryachy Klyuch in Krasnodar krai (Southern Russia). In the 2000s, *A. kakogawana* was recorded as a pest of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) in vineyards of Russia and the Republic of Korea. Nymphs and adults feed on the lower leaf surface, causing discoloration and necrosis which can then have negative impacts on the maturation of grapes. During surveys conducted in 2000-2003, *A. kakogawana* was collected in large numbers on grapes in private plots and urban grapevine plantations in Krasnodar. In 2006-2007, it was collected in other localities in Krasnodar and Rostov oblast. In Krasnodar and Rostov, two generations per year have been observed. In the Republic of Korea, observations have shown that, in October, adults move from vineyards to nearby forests in search of trees to overwinter under the bark. In 2008, *A. kakogawana* was also detected near Yalta on the southern coast of Crimea. Since then, it has been spreading throughout vineyards on the peninsula.

**Source:** Gnezdilov VM, Sugonyaev ES, Artokhin KS (2008) *Arboridia kakogawana*: a new pest of grapevine in southern Russia. *Redia* **91**, 51-54.
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**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** ARBOKA, RU, UA

## 2016/098 *Igutettix oculatus*: an invasive pest of lilac

*Igutettix oculatus* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae – lilac leafhopper) originates from Japan and the Russian Far East where it lives on Amurian lilac (*Syringa reticulata*). In the 1980s, it was introduced into European Russia probably on lilac planting material. It was first found in 1984 in a garden in Moscow, feeding mainly on Persian lilac (*S. persica*) and occasionally on common lilac (*S. vulgaris*). It continued to spread westwards in Europe and reached Belarus, Estonia, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania. In addition to an expanding geographical

range, a shift in the host range also took place in Europe where *I. oculatus* has been observed feeding on *Ligustrum vulgare* and *Fraxinus excelsior*. In Finland, *I. oculatus* was first observed in 2002 in Helsinki and then in other localities in the southern part of the country. In 2012, leaf damage caused by *I. oculatus* was detected for the first time in Latvia during a survey on pests of ornamental plants. The insect was found in the regions of Kurzeme, Vidzeme and Zemgale on *Fraxinus, Ligustrum* and *Syringa.* In 2013, the pest was also detected in the northeastern part of Lithuania on *Ligustrum vulgare* and *S. vulgaris*. On its host plants, nymphs and adults of *I. oculatus* feed on the leaf underside, causing leaf discoloration. In Finland, although substantial leaf discoloration has been observed on lilac this did not lead to significant impact on plant growth. In Latvia and Lithuania, severe leaf damage (drying and dying) affecting the ornamental value of the plants has been reported on some lilac species, and damage has also been observed on the foliage of young *F. excelsior* trees when population densities of *I. oculatus* were high. For the moment, there is no information about the possible role of *I. oculatus* in transmitting plant diseases (e.g. phytoplasma diseases).

**Source:** Gnezdilov VM (2014) *Igutettix oculatus* (Homoptera, Auchenorrhyncha, Cicadellidae) as invasive leafhopper species on lilac in parks of Saint Petersburg. *Plant Protection News* **2**, 74-76 (abst.).
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**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** IGUTOC, BY, EE, FI, JP, LT, LV, RU

## 2016/099 *Penthimiola bella*: a new leafhopper found on citrus in Portugal

During a survey carried out in 2012 in 30 citrus orchards in the Algarve, *Penthimiola bella* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae - citrus leafhopper) was detected for the first time in Portugal. The occurrence of reproducing populations of *P. bella* and its dispersion over a relatively large area of at least 70 km long within the Algarve suggests that it is established and was probably introduced several years ago. It was found mainly on sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*). Circular yellow spots were observed on citrus fruits in the orchards where *P. bella* was detected, however no economic damage has been reported. *P. bella* is thought to originate from the Afrotropical region. It is a polyphagous sap feeder which can be found in mountain and rain forests, as well as in various trees and bushes in the savannah. It has also been reported on fruit crops, such as citrus (*C. sinensis, C. paradisi*), and avocado (*Persea americana*). In the Mediterranean Basin, *P. bella* was first detected in Israel in 1974 and more recently in Lebanon. It is hypothesized that the pest was introduced into Portugal via the international trade of citrus fruits (as trade of citrus plants for planting from outside the EU is prohibited). From the literature, the geographical distribution of *P. bella* is given as follows:
**EPPO region:** Israel, Lebanon, Portugal.

**Africa:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Madagascar; Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda.
**South America:** Argentina.

**Source:** Zina V, Borges da Silva E, Quartau JA, Franco JC (2013) First report of the citrus leafhopper *Penthimiola bella* (Stål) (Hemiptera, Cicadellidae) in Europe. *Phytoparasitica* **41**(5), 521-527.

**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** PETHBE, PT

## 2016/100 *Ricania japonica:* a new polyphagous insect found in the EPPO region

In 2010, specimens of *Ricania japonica* (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae) were collected for the first time in Bulgaria along the Black Sea coast (estuary of the Veleka river). *R. japonica* is a polyphagous sap-feeding insect which can be found on trees, shrubs and weeds. It has also been recorded on crops, such as bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*), fig (*Ficus carica*), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), *Rubus* sp., tea (*Camelia sinensis*), and tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), *R. japonica* is thought to originate from the Far East. According to the literature, it occurs in China (northern part), Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku), and Korean peninsula. This species has been introduced in the Caucasus and is reported to occur in Georgia, Crimea and Krasnodar (Khosta near Sochi, Russia). In Turkey, the first specimens of *R. japonica* were collected in 2007 in Rize (Black Sea region). Other Turkish papers are referring to the detection of another species, *Ricania simulans*, in the provinces of Artvin and Rize (Black Sea region) on apple (*Malus domestica*), aubergine (*Solanum melongena*), citrus, fig, kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*), grapevine, maize (*Zea mays*), pear (*Pyrus communis*) and tea. In the eastern part of the Black Sea region, *R. simulans* is considered to be widespread and has become a serious pest of kiwifruit and tea. However, it is not entirely clear whether one or two new *Ricania* species have been introduced into Turkey. In some Internet sources, it is stated that records of *R. simulans* in Turkey are misidentifications of *R. japonica*. Finally, it can be recalled that another Asian species, *R. speculum*, has recently been detected in Italy (EPPO RS 2015/172).

**Source:**
Ak K, Güçlü Ş, Eken C, Sekban R (2015) [*Ricania simulans* (Walker, 1851) (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae) a new pest for Turkey]. *Turkish Journal of Entomology* **39**(2), 179-186 (in Turkish).
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**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** RICASI, RICAJA, BG, TR

## 2016/101 First report of *Trachymela sloanei* in Spain

Native to Southeastern Australia, *Trachymela sloanei* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - Australian tortoise beetle) has been introduced into New Zealand and California (US), and more recently into Southern Spain. *T. sloanei* feeds on numerous species of eucalyptus, with a preference for *Eucalyptus camaldulensis.* Both adults and larvae are voracious leaf feeders but the consequences on tree growth and the economic impact remain to be clarified. In New Zealand, *T. sloanei* was first detected in 1976 in Auckland and is now found throughout most of the North Island and in some parts of the South Island (Marlborough Sounds, Marlborough and Mid Canterbury). In California, it was discovered in 1998 in Riverside county and is now widespread in Southern California. In Spain, the first specimens of *T. sloanei* were collected in 2014 in Jerez de la Frontera (province of Cádiz, Andalucía) under the bark of a large eucalyptus tree. In 2015, further specimens were collected in other localities of the province of Cádiz on *E. camaldulensis*. This is the first time that *T. sloanei* is reported from the EPPO region.

**Source:**

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**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** TCMLSL, ES

## 2016/102 *Acidovorax citrulli* no longer occurs in Serbia

In 2014, *Acidovorax citrulli* (EPPO A1 List) was detected in Serbia in a watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) crop in Vojvodina province (EPPO RS 2015/077). The NPPO of Serbia further explained that in 2014 *A. citrulli* was detected in 2 production sites (Sremski and Juzno-backi, both in Vojvodina province). The watermelon crops were destroyed and measures concerning waste disposal, used equipment, and land use were taken to eradicate the disease. As no other findings have been made since 2014, the NPPO considers that the bacterium is no longer present in Serbia. The NPPO will continue to monitor imports of watermelon and melon seeds.
The pest status of *Acidovorax citrulli* in Serbia is officially declared as: **Absent, no longer present.**

**Source:** NPPO of Serbia (2016-05).

**Pictures:** *Acidovorax citrulli*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PSDMAC/photos

**Additional key words:** absence **Computer codes:** PSDMAC, RS

## 2016/103 First report of *Phytophthora kernoviae* in Chile

Surveys for the presence of *Phytophthora* species in forest trees were conducted in May and December 2012 in Southern Chile. Fallen leaves of *Drimys winteri* (Winteraceae) showing necrosis around the midrib were observed in a native evergreen forest near the city of Valdivia, Región de Los Ríos. Symptomatic leaves from the litter or still attached to the plants were collected and tested in the laboratory for the presence of *Phytophthora* spp. The presence of *Phytophthora kernoviae* (EPPO A2 List) was confirmed (morphology, sequencing, pathogenicity tests) in fallen leaves of *D. winteri* collected from the surface litter. This is the first time that *P. kernoviae* is reported from Chile.
The situation of *Phytophthora kernoviae* in Chile can be described as follows: **Present, first detected in 2012 in fallen leaves of *Drimys winteri* in a native forest (Valdivia, Los Ríos region).**

**Source:** Sanfuentes E, Fajardo S, Sabag M, Hansen E, González M (2016) *Phytophthora kernoviae* isolated from fallen leaves of *Drymis winteri* in native forest of southern Chile. *Australasian Plant Disease Notes* **11**, 19. DOI 10.1007/s13314-016-0205-6

**Pictures:** *Phytophthora kernoviae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYTKE/photos

**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** PHYTKE, CL

## 2016/104 First report of *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus* in South Africa

During the 2014 and 2015 production seasons, hairy roots, root stunting symptoms, and yellowing of leaves, were observed on red table beet (*Beta vulgaris* cv. 'Red Ace') in commercial fields of one farm located in Bonnievale (Western Cape province), South Africa. Root samples were collected from symptomatic plants and tested in the laboratory (electron microscopy, RT-PCR, sequencing). Results confirmed the presence of *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus* (BNYVV, EPPO A2 List – rhizomania) in diseased roots and resting spores of the fungus-like vector, *Polymyxa betae*, were observed in root epidermal cells. In

addition, seeds of four cultivars of red table beet were planted in bags with soil collected from the contamined fields, and both *P. betae* and BNYVV could be found in resulting plant roots. It is stressed that surveys should be carried out in beet-growing regions of South Africa and that measures should be taken to prevent the spread of BNYVV.
The situation of *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus* in South Africa can be described as follows: **Present, first detected in 2014-2015 in red table beet in one farm (Western Cape province).**

**Source:** Roberts R, Botha WJ, Wolfaardt JP, Jooste AEC (2016) First report of *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus* (BNYVV) on red table beet in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **100**(5), p 1025.
**Pictures:** *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/BNYVV0/photos

**Additional key words:** new record **Computer codes:** BNYVV0, ZA

## 2016/105 The current situation of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in the Mediterranean Basin

*Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae: EPPO A2 List) is native to Southern USA and Northern Mexico and is a highly invasive alien species in the Mediterranean region. Over the last 60 years, *S. elaeagnifolium* has spread from an initial few accidental introductions to monospecific stands particularly in Greece and Morocco. The species has negative impacts on crops (causing up to 75 % yield losses) as well as harbouring plant pests and diseases. The species is also toxic to livestock. A key criterion to reducing the impacts of this species is the implementation of integrated national and regional management practices aimed at prevention and control. Cultural methods can be effective at controlling *S. elaeagnifolium*, and such methods include deep ploughing and frequent cutting during the flowering stage. Herbicide treatment can be effective and glyphosate is the most commonly used herbicide in Morocco; however, its efficacy is variable. Biological control could be an option for the species in the region in the future and researchers in South Africa have released two leaf-feeding beetles, *Leptinotarsa texana* and *Leptinotarsa defecta* in 1992. *L. texana* has proved very effective, inflicting significant damage to the plant. In conclusion, the management of S. *elaeagnifolium* requires coordination, education and support across the affected countries.

**Source:** Uludag A, Gbehounou G, Kashefi J, Bouhache M, Bon M, Bell C, Lagopodi AL (2016) Review of the current situation for *Solanum eleagnifolium* in the Mediterranean Basin. *EPPO Bulletin* **46**, 139-147.

**Pictures:** *Solanum elaeagnifolium*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SOLEL/photos

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** SOLEL

## 2016/106 Pre-adaption or genetic shift in the invasive alien plant *Impatiens glandulifera*

*Impatiens glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a highly invasive annual species within the EPPO region. The species originates from the Western Himalayas where it is found at altitudes between 2400 and 4400 m above sea level. Similar to other invasive alien plants, *I. glandulifera* has a high fecundity, rapid growth rates and displays a high phenotypic plasticity in the invaded range. It was unclear, however, if these characteristics are present in native populations (pre-adaptation hypothesis) or if they evolve following the introduction of the species (genetic shift hypothesis). To test these two hypotheses, seeds of *I. glandulifera* were collected from their invasive range (Norway) and the native range (India) and grown under greenhouse conditions. Plant growth parameters were measured and included plant height and aboveground biomass. Reproductive units were measured including the number of flowers, seeds per capsule and seed biomass. There was no evidence that seeds from invasive populations grew more vigorously or produced more seed compared to native populations, suggesting that *I. glandulifera* seems to be pre-adapted for invasion. The main factor for the invasive nature of the species could be attributed to differences in the native/introduced habitats where higher nutrient availability in the latter facilitate the invasion of *I. glandulifera*.

**Source:** Elst EM, Acharya KP, Dar PA, Reshi ZA, Tufto J, Nijs I, Graae BJ (2016) Pre-adaption or genetic shift after introduction in the invasive species *Impatiens glandulifera*. *Acta Oecologica* **70**, 60-66.

**Pictures:** *Impatiens glandilufera.* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/IPAGL/photos

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** IPAGL, IN, NO

## 2016/107 LIFE project: Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014

When faced with a large species pool of invasive or potentially invasive alien plants, prioritization is an essential prerequisite to focus limited resources on species which inflict high impacts, have a high rate of spread and can be cost effectively managed. During a workshop held at the EPPO Headquarters in March 2016, 37 invasive alien plant species, selected from the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants and a recent horizon scanning study, were prioritised for risk assessment using a modified version of the EPPO Prioritization Process, specially designed to be fully compliant with the Regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014. As a result, the following 16 species were selected and will be risk assessed under the EU funded LIFE project:

***Ambrosia confertiflora* (Asteraceae)**
*Ambrosia confertiflora* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a perennial herb native to Northern Mexico and the south-west of the United States. One of its English common names is burr ragweed. This species has been introduced to Australia and Israel. *A. confertiflora* has severe agricultural and environmental impacts, and its pollen is a severe allergen to humans. This species has a limited distribution in the EPPO region and can be considered an emerging invader.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/FRSCO

***Andropogon virginicus* (Poaceae)**
*Andropogon virginicus* is a perennial grass native to North and Central America. One of its English common names is broomsedge. This species has been introduced into other continents; for example it has naturalized in Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Prior to 2006, the only report from the EPPO region was in Russia. In 2006, it was first found in France in a military camp ('Camp du Poteau' – located partly in Gironde and Landes departments). The population of *A. virginicus* in France has multiplied significantly in the infested area (from 2 to 500 plants in two years) and as the species is considered to be invasive in other parts of the world, *A. virginicus* can be considered as an emerging invader in the EPPO region.
**EPPO Global Database:** https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOVI

***Cardiospermum grandiflorum* (Sapindales)**
*Cardiospermum grandiflorum* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a climbing vine originating from tropical Africa and Central and South America. It is used as an ornamental plant. It only reproduces by seeds, which are spread by wind and water. The plant smothers other plants in riparian habitats and forests, and is considered invasive in South Africa and Australia. In the EPPO region, it is recorded in Sicilia (IT), the Islas Canarias (ES) and Madeira (PT).
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CRIGR

***Cinnamomum camphora* (Lauraceae)**
*Cinnamomum camphora* (common name: Camphor laurel) is a tall tree species originating from East Asia. The species reproduces by seed which are often spread by birds and water. *C. camphora* is naturalised in Australia, Southern USA, Southern Europe and East Africa.

Where the species invades, it forms a dense canopy competing with and displacing native plant species. Although *C. camphora* has a limited occurrence in the wild in the EPPO region, the species is widely planted as an ornamental. Due to its impacts in other regions of the world, evaluating the potential risks for this species is warranted.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CINCA

***Cortaderia jubata* (Poaceae)**
*Cortaderia jubata* is a tall species of grass commonly known as pampas grass. Native to South America, *C. jubata* has been planted as an ornamental species and for forage shelter and erosion control in a number of countries throughout the world. *C. jubata* is naturalised in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the USA where it is regarded as an invasive species. At present *C. jubata* is not present in the wild within the EPPO region but due to its impacts elsewhere an evaluation of the potential risks to native biodiversity from this species is warranted.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CDTJU

***Ehrharta calycina* (Poaceae)**
Native to South Africa, *Ehrharta calycina* is a species of grass which often becomes a weedy species in regions where it has been introduced. It is regarded as an invasive species in California (USA) where it invades native shrub communities displacing native species and altering the structure of the ecosystem. In Australia, the species invades woodlands. Within the EPPO region, *E. calycina* has been introduced into Portugal and Spain.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EHRCA

***Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* (Asteraceae)**
*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) (common name Senegal tea) is a semi-aquatic emergent perennial plant native to South America. The species is used in the aquarium trade. Within the EPPO region it is not recorded as naturalized. Because this plant has shown invasive behaviour where it has been introduced elsewhere in the world, it can be considered a potential future invader in Europe.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GYNSP

***Hakea sericea* (Proteaceae)**
*Hakea sericea* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a shrub originating from Australia. It has been voluntarily introduced for ornamental purposes, particularly to form protective hedges. The common name for *H. sericea* is silky hakea, referring to silky hair on the tip growth. In South Africa, *H. sericea* is highly invasive, outcompeting native plant species by forming dense monocultures. Within the EPPO region, the species is recorded in the South of France and in Spain, and is considered invasive in Portugal. Because its distribution is still very limited, this plant can be considered a new emerging invader in Europe.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HKASE

***Humulus japonicus* (Cannabaceae)**
*Humulus japonicus* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an annual climber vine originating from East Asia. Its common name in English is 'Japanese hop'. In Europe, it is only recorded in France, Hungary and Italy where it has shown invasive behaviour in wetlands. Because its distribution is still limited, this species can be considered a new emerging invader.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HUMJA

***Hygrophila polysperma* (Acanthoideae)**
*Hygrophila polysperma* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) (common name: Indian swamp weed) is an aquatic perennial plant native to Asia. The species is traded as an aquarium

plant. Within the EPPO region, it is not recorded as naturalized. Considering the invasive behaviour of this species elsewhere in the world, it is considered that flowing freshwater bodies of the Mediterranean and temperate countries are at risk, and that the species should be monitored, particularly in countries currently importing this species as an aquarium plant.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HYGPO

***Lespedeza cuneata* (Faboideae)**
*Lespedeza cuneata* is an erect semi-woody forb which can reach 2 m in height. Native to Asia and Australia, *L. cuneata* invades grasslands and open forest communities often forming dense monocultures which compete with native species for light and nutrients. Currently *L. cuneata* is absent from the wild within the EPPO region but the impacts of the species in other regions of the world, and the fact that the species is available as an horticultural plant within the EPPO region, warrant an evaluation of the risks the species may pose to the region.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LESCU

***Lygodium japonicum* (Lygodiaceae)**
*Lygodium japonicum* (commonly known as Japanese climbing fern) is a species of climbing fern native to East Asia. The species has been introduced into North America, where it has had a significant negative impact in commercial pine plantations. *L. japonicum* can have negative impacts on native plant species by reducing light penetration levels from the canopy. The species is currently absent from the wild within the EPPO region but an evaluation of its potential impacts is warranted especially as the plant is traded.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LYFJA

***Prosopis juliflora* (Mimosoideae)**
*Prosopis juliflora* is a highly invasive thorny tree/shrub in some regions of the world where it has been introduced. Native to the Americas and introduced into Asia, Africa and Australia, *P. juliflora* can form thick impenetrable monocultures which degrade agricultural land and outcompete native biodiversity. As the species produces thick thorns which can pierce vehicle tyres and injure humans, *P. juliflora* has significant social impacts. Although the species is not currently present in the wild within the EPPO region, areas of the Mediterranean may be conducive to its establishment. A risk assessment for the EPPO region will gather all available information on the species and evaluate if the species can establish and spread under current and future climatic conditions.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PRCJU

***Sapium sebiferum* (Euphorbiaceae)**
*Sapium sebiferum* (commonly known as Chinese tallow tree) is a fast growing small tree species which produces a prolific amount of seeds which are dispersed by water, birds and man. Native to East Asia, *S. sebiferum* is currently reported as invasive in Australia, North America and Africa (South Africa, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia). Currently, the species is absent from the wild within the EPPO region, though the potential for its establishment is considered high.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SAQSE

***Pistia stratiotes* (Aroideae)**
*Pistia stratiotes* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an aquatic plant originating from South America. It is extensively traded for ornamental and aquarium purposes. The plant is thought to spread via aquarium waste or escapees from ornamental ponds. It is an invasive plant often found in the tropics and subtropics. Its common name is water lettuce in

English and laitue d'eau in French. In the EPPO region, it is considered invasive in Canary Islands (Spain).
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PIIST

***Salvinia molesta* (Salviniaceae)**
*Salvinia molesta* (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a floating aquatic fern originating from South America. Its common name is giant salvinia. The plant is traded as an aquatic ornamental plant, as well as an aquarium plant. It is thought that most infestations have arisen from discarded aquarium material. Within the EPPO region, it has recently been recorded in 2 localities in Italy (in 2000 in a canal (Fosso del-Acqua calda) near Pisa, and in 2003 in the Pozzo del Merro lake near Rome), as well as in Portugal and Corsica. Because this plant has shown invasive behaviour where it has been introduced elsewhere in the world, and is still of very limited distribution in the EPPO region, it can be considered a new emerging invader in Europe.
EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SAVMO

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2016-05)
Project website: http://www.iap-risk.eu

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** ANOVI, CDTJU, CINCA, CRIGR, EHRCA, FRSCO, GYNSP, HKASE, HYGPO, HUMJA, LESCU, LYFJA, PIIST, PRCJU, SAQSE, SAVMO