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2017/001 EPPO Standards on efficacy evaluation of plant protection products: update of the web-based database

The specific EPPO Standards for the efficacy evaluation of plant protection products (PP1) describe the conduct of trials carried out to assess the efficacy of plant protection products against specific pests. They are addressed to all institutions, official registration authorities, public institutes or private firms carrying out such trials. Since February 2009 the whole series of EPPO PP1 Standards (more than 290 Standards covering a wide range of crops and pests) is available in an online database in which Standards can be easily retrieved as PDF files by using a simple search tool. All general Standards (e.g. design, conduct, reporting and analysis of trials, phytotoxicity, effects on succeeding crops, analysis of resistance risk, minor uses) can be accessed free of charge. Access to specific Standards (e.g. aphids on potato, weeds in cereals) is provided for an annual fee. Subscriptions should be made directly online via the database. For more information on the contents of the database and subscriptions, please consult our web page: <http://www.eppo.org/DATABASES/pp1/pp1.htm>

The database has been updated with the following new and revised standards adopted by EPPO Council in September 2016.

Specific standards

- PP 1/293(1) *Nasonovia ribisnigri* and other aphids on lettuce (new)
- PP 1/294(1) *Ceutorhynchus picitarsis* (new)
- PP 1/295(1) *Helicoverpa armigera* on vegetables and ornamentals (new)
- PP 1/272(2) Foliar diseases on maize (revised)

General Standards

- PP 1/291(1) Evaluation of the influence of tank mix adjuvants on the efficacy of plant protection products (new)
- PP 1/292(1) Cleaning pesticide application equipment (PAE) - efficacy aspects (new)

Direct access to the database: <http://pp1.eppo.int>.

In addition, 21 new extrapolation tables have been adopted to accompany EPPO Standard PP 1/257 *Efficacy and crop safety extrapolations for minor uses*.

Extrapolation tables are available at:

http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/minor_uses/minor_uses.htm

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-12).

Additional key words: EPPO, publication

2017/002 Eradication of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Winterthur, Switzerland

In July 2012, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was found in Winterthur, canton of Zürich (EPPO RS 2013/049). Eradication measures were immediately implemented and included the destruction of infested and potentially infested trees, as well as intensive monitoring with sniffer dogs, tree climbers and visual inspections. Since 2013, no further signs of *A. glabripennis* activity have been detected (i.e. no beetles, larvae, eggs, exit holes, frass, oviposition and maturation feeding sites). In 2016-12-06, the NPPO of Switzerland officially declared the eradication of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Winterthur. In addition, the NPPO of Switzerland informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of *A. glabripennis* on other sites where official measures are still being implemented. It is noted that during surveys carried out in 2016, *A. glabripennis* was not found on these sites nor in any other parts of Switzerland.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland is officially declared as: Transient: only in some areas (Brünisried [notification: 2011-09-28], Marly [notification: 2014-08-13] and Berikon [notification: 2015-10-19]), under eradication.

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2016-12).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: ANOLGL, CH

2017/003 Eradication of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in St Georgen bei Obernberg, Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that the isolated outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) found in 2012 in Geinberg near St Georgen bei Obernberg, Oberösterreich (EPPO RS 2013/163) has been successfully eradicated. In this demarcated area, intensive surveys have been carried out since September 2012 and no new infestations or living specimens have been found. The NPPO noted that as the infestation in Braunau-am-Inn was successfully eradicated in 2012 (EPPO RS 2013/163), only one demarcated area located in Gallsbach (outbreak detected in November 2013) remains under eradication in Austria.

Source: NPPO of Austria (2016-12).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: ANOLGL, AT

2017/004 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Montenegro

In Montenegro, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) was found for the first time in 2015-10-26 in the municipality of Budva on a willow tree (*Salix* sp.). The origin of this outbreak is unknown. The infested tree was immediately destroyed and phytosanitary measures have been implemented.

The situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Montenegro can be described as follows: Transient, first found in 2015 in Budva, under eradication.

Source: INTERNET
 Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors. Montenegro (in Montenegrin).
 News.
<http://www.vet.uprava.gov.me/vijesti/154904/Odbor-udruzenja-sumarstva-i-drzne-djelatnosti-upoznat-sa-novim-stetnim-organizmom.html>
<http://www.vet.uprava.gov.me/vijesti/154120/Potvrda-prvog-nalaza-stetnog-organizma-Anoplophora-glabripennis-Motschulsky.html>
<http://www.uip.gov.me/vijesti/154232/Nateritoriji-Opstine-Budva-pronaden-stetni-organizam-koji-izaziva-susenje-listopadnog-drveca.html>

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, ME

2017/005 *Anoplophora glabripennis* found in Ain department, France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first detection of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) in the department of Ain. On 2016-08-16, a beetle was found by a person on his/her terrace in the municipality of Divonne-les-Bains. The official authorities were informed on 2016-08-25, and signs of the presence of the insect were observed on 11 *Acer* trees on 2016-09-08. The identity of the pest was confirmed on 2016-09-14 by the French reference laboratory. All infested *Acer* trees were destroyed two days later by grinding and incineration. Training sessions for official and local stakeholders involved in pest management were organized. An information campaign was launched to raise public awareness, and a dedicated area for green waste was opened.

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

Source: NPPO of France (2016-11).

INTERNET
 Direction Régionale de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt de la région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes. <http://draaf.auvergne-rhone-alpes.agriculture.gouv.fr/capricornes-asiatiques>

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, FR

2017/006 New outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Bayern, Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that a new outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 List) has been found in the municipality of Murnau (district of Garmisch-Partenkirchen) in Bayern (see also EPPO RS 2016/031, 2014/184, 2016/116). In 2016-10-25, a citizen informed the Plant Protection Service about the presence of suspicious symptoms on trees. The next day, phytosanitary inspectors found symptoms on *Acer* and *Aesculus* trees and took samples from an egg deposition. The pest was identified by PCR and sequencing. Official investigations are

ongoing to delimit the infested area. For the moment, 19 trees (17 *Acer* and 2 *Aesculus*) have been found to be infested by *A. glabripennis* in public and private gardens, as well as along a railway. Infested trees showed bore holes, egg laying sites (fresh and old), partly dead branches and broken branches within the crown. Official measures are being implemented to eradicate the pest. A survey to establish demarcated zones will be completed by the end of January 2017 and tree destruction is planned in March 2017. In addition, surveys will continue, including visual inspection of trees, pheromone traps, trapping trees, and sniffer dogs.

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, only at some locations, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2017-01).

Pictures: *Anoplophora glabripennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLCN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, DE

2017/007 Updated situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in July 2006 in the municipality of Boswil (Aargau canton). At this location, only 1 adult female and 1 larva were found in association with 1 lot of bonsai trees (6 *Acer palmatum* plants) which had been imported from Japan. Before destruction of this lot, a careful examination and dissection of all 6 *A. palmatum* plants revealed only 1 exit hole, thus indicating that the single female adult caught was the only one which had emerged from this hole. In addition, 2 larval galleries could be found: one was connected to the exit hole mentioned above and the other must have been bored by the single living larva which had been found. Although, it could have been concluded that the establishment of the pest was most unlikely (no chance to establish a progeny), official and annual surveys have been conducted in Boswil until 2013. Sniffer dogs were additionally used in 2012 and 2013 to detect the pest. As no specimens or signs of presence of *A. chinensis* were detected, it can be concluded that *A. chinensis* no longer occurs in Boswil.

The Swiss NPPO also recalled that in 2014, 1 adult of *A. chinensis* was found in a private garden in Sirnach (Thurgau canton - EPPO RS 2014/182). Since this isolated record, no further findings have been made but official measures (including surveys) are still being implemented before eradication can be declared.

The situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Switzerland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2012-12).

Pictures: *Anoplophora chinensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, CH

2017/008 New outbreak of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Lombardia, Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat that a new outbreak of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPP0 A2 List) has been found in Lombardia region. In August 2016, a small infestation was found in the municipality of Sirmione (province of Brescia). As a result of intensive surveys, 29 trees (*Acer saccharinum*, *Acer palmatum*, *Acer negundo*, *Corylus* sp.) growing in parks and gardens were found to be infested by *A. chinensis* with a low level of damage. The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular methods. The origin of this outbreak is unknown. It is recalled that in the province of Brescia, 2 other outbreaks have been detected (Montichiari in 2007 and Gussago in 2008). As in all other cases, phytosanitary measures were immediately taken to eradicate the pest in accordance with EU Implementing Decision 2012/138. The pest status of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the member state concerned.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2016-11).

Pictures: *Anoplophora chinensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLCN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, IT

2017/009 First report of *Thrips setosus* in the United Kingdom

The NPPO of the United Kingdom recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first report of *Thrips setosus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPP0 Alert List) on its territory. In 2016-11-02, the pest was found in a commercial crop of poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) grown in a glasshouse in West Sussex. *T. setosus* was discovered during inspections targeting another pest (*Bemisia tabaci*). Thrips were found on the underside of poinsettia leaves. Infested leaves showed scorched marks on the upper side, and coalesced areas of heavy thrips damage on the underside. A leaf sample with several thrips specimens (1 female, 1 male, and 4 larvae) was collected and sent to the laboratory for diagnosis. The identity of the pest was confirmed by using morphological methods on 2016-11-04. In this glasshouse covering approximately 4 ha, half of the site was occupied by poinsettias which were ready to be sold in November/December. One of the glasshouse blocks also contained *Cyclamen coum* plants. It was noted that some weed hosts, such as *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Lamium purpureum* and *Urtica dioica* were likely to be present in field margins of the agricultural land around the infested glasshouse. The origin of this outbreak is unknown, but it is recalled that *T. setosus* has been found on several occasions in the Netherlands. No official action was taken but the grower was advised to take measures limiting the spread of *T. setosus* which included the destruction of heavily infested plants and insecticide applications. The pest status of *Thrips setosus* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present (limited).**

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2016-11).

Pictures: *Thrips setosus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THRISE/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: THRISE, GB

2017/010 First report of *Thrips setosus* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first report of *Thrips setosus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPP0 Alert List) on its territory. In September 2016, *T. setosus* was found on *Hydrangea* sp. plants grown in a glasshouse located in Southern France (Var department). The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological methods. No official measures were taken.

The pest status of *Thrips setosus* in France is officially declared as: **Present, only in some areas.**

Source: NPPO of France (2016-11).

Pictures: *Thrips setosus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THRISE/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: THRISE, FR

2017/011 First report of *Thrips setosus* in Croatia

In Croatia, *Thrips setosus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPP0 Alert List) was found for the first time in May 2016 on potted plants of *Hydrangea* growing outdoors in a nursery located in Turanj. During a routine phytosanitary inspection, unusual damage was observed on *Hydrangea* leaves. Very low infestation (adults and larvae) and typical thrips damage (silvery spots with dark excrements on the leaf underside) were observed on infested plants. Several female adult specimens were identified as *T. setosus* based on their morphological characteristics. This identification was confirmed by the National Reference Centre (NVA) in Wageningen (NL). The origin of the finding is unknown but could be linked to imports of *Hydrangea* plants from the Netherlands. The NPPO considered that due to its highly polyphagous nature and its ability to transmit viruses, *T. setosus* could present a risk to vegetable crops grown in Croatia, in particular to the glasshouse production of tomato, pepper and cucumber. Therefore, a specific survey is planned for 2017.

The pest status of *Thrips setosus* in Croatia is officially declared as: **Present, only in one locality.**

Source: NPPO of Croatia (2016-10).

Pictures: *Thrips setosus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THRISE/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: THRISE, HR

2017/012 First report of *Thrips setosus* in Germany

In Germany, *Thrips setosus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time in 2015 on *Hydrangea* plants grown for cut flower production by the official plant health service of Hamburg. In 2016, further findings were reported in Baden-Württemberg. A specific survey for *T. setosus* will be included in the 2017 national monitoring programme. The pest status of *Thrips setosus* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, few occurrences, not yet confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-10).

Pictures: *Thrips setosus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THRISE/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: THRISE, DE

2017/013 *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* no longer occurs in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) no longer occurs on its territory. The NPPO recalled that a small number of specimens had been caught in the surroundings of the Brussels National Airport (Machelen) in July 2014 (EPPO RS 2014/143). As a consequence, emergency measures were taken from July to November 2014 (Ministerial Decrees of the 25th of July and 12th of November 2014). Although emergency measures were repealed in November 2014, surveys for *D. virgifera virgifera* continued to be carried out by the regions. In 2015 and 2016, no beetles were caught in traps installed in the surroundings of the 2014 finding site in Machelen. In addition, no further findings were reported by the monitoring network which focussed on areas at risk, such as main roads and parking areas, airport surroundings.

The pest status of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Absent, pest no longer present.**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2016-12).

Pictures: *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DIABVI/photos>

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: DIABVI, BE

2017/014 Detection and eradication of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* was found in August 2016 on rooted cuttings of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* (cv. 'Christmas feelings glitter') in a greenhouse of a nursery in Lower-Saxony. A plant sample was sent by the nursery to the plant protection service. In September 2016, the bacterium was identified by isolation and DNA sequencing. It is presumed that the pathogen has been introduced with cuttings from Uganda. However, the possible presence of the bacterium in this country is not known. Extensive disinfection measures were taken in the nursery to avoid any spread of the pathogen. Tracing forward investigations were initiated because the affected lot had already been delivered to other places at the time of official inspection. These investigations included cuttings of two other varieties 'Christmas Feelings Wonder' and 'Christmas Feelings Red' as these might be infected too. Investigations showed that potentially infected plants had been delivered to 7 other nurseries in Lower Saxony. The pathogen was detected or suspected in 4 of these nurseries. Official phytosanitary measures were taken in all nurseries concerned. All infected plants were destroyed, and as a precautionary measure, plants that were suspected to be infected were put under quarantine. These plants were inspected intensively but as no further infection was found, official phytosanitary measures were terminated. The German NPPO concluded that eradication measures have been completed successfully.

The NPPO of Germany recalled that *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* was detected for the first time in Germany in 2014 in North Rhine-Westphalia on one occasion but was not reported again. It is presumed that the pathogen cannot establish outdoors in Germany because the climatic conditions are not suitable for the host plant, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. An express PRA concluded that although information was very scarce in the literature, this bacterium might present a risk to poinsettia production and that its introduction into glasshouse production systems should be avoided. It was also recommended that in the case of an outbreak, all infected plants should be destroyed and extensive disinfection measures (premises, tools and machinery) should be taken.

The pest status of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* in Germany is officially declared as: **Absent, eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-12).

INTERNET

JKI. Express PRA for *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae*.

http://pflanzenesundheit.jki.bund.de/dokumente/upload/43f1a_curtobacterium-flaccumfaciens-pv-poinsettiae_express-pra_en.pdf

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBPO, DE

2017/015 *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* was first described in 1942 in the USA and is associated with a disease causing leaf spots, stem rots and cankers on poinsettias. Considering the recent detection of the bacterium in Germany, its occasional findings in several European countries, and the conclusions of Dutch and German PRAs underlining the potential risks that the bacterium could present to glasshouse poinsettia production, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add this bacterium to the Alert List.

Where: very little information is available in the literature about the world distribution of *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae*, and most records are now quite old and could not be confirmed by more recent publications. Therefore, the list below is only indicative and may not reflect the present situation of the bacterium in the listed countries.

EPPO region: Absent.

However, the bacterium has been occasionally reported from several countries. In the United Kingdom, it was isolated in 1984 but not reported since then. In Slovenia, it was detected in 2008 in a nursery on plant material which had been imported from Germany but has not been detected again. In Germany, it was detected twice (2014 in North Rhine-Westphalia; 2016 in Lower Saxony) in glasshouse nurseries but the disease has been successfully eradicated.

North America: USA (Alabama, California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania).

South America: Venezuela.

Oceania: New Zealand (North Island).

On which plants: poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*) is the only known natural host.

Damage: the early symptoms are water soaked stripes on green stems which can spread to leaf-stalks and leaves. Leaf spots, defoliation, and brown discoloration of the vascular tissues are also observed. Golden brown liquid may drip from broken stems and leaf lesions. Severe infections lead to longitudinal fissures in the leaf-stalks. Cuttings from infected plants may develop poorly or fail completely. Data on the biology of this bacterium is generally lacking but the severity of the disease can be favoured by warm temperatures, moist conditions, and high nitrogen inputs. Latent infections can occur. No information is available on quantitative yield losses but it is reported that the disease may result in severe damage.

Dissemination: the disease is spread by infected cuttings, and probably by water splashes (e.g. with overhead irrigation), tools, and workers. Over long distances, the trade of infected plants is probably the most important pathway to introduce and spread the disease.

Pathway: plants for planting (including cuttings) of *E. pulcherrima* from countries where the bacterium occurs.

Possible risks: Poinsettias are popular indoor plants in the EPPO region, commonly associated with Christmas. Although data is generally lacking on the economic impact of *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* on poinsettia crops, the disease is reported to cause damage and once introduced in a production system, no curative treatments are available. Disease control relies on the rapid destruction of infected plants, application of strict sanitation measures (e.g. disinfection of surfaces, tools) and the use of healthy planting material. It is also noted that, as plants may be latently infected, testing of mother plants before taking cuttings would help contain the disease. In 2014, both the Dutch and German PRAs concluded that *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* could present a risk to poinsettia production. In the Netherlands, the NPPO concluded that growers should be informed about these risks and the bacterium was included in the national survey for 2015. In Germany, eradication measures (destruction of infected plants, disinfection measures) were taken as soon as the bacterium was detected. The overall lack of information about *C. flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae* renders risk analysis difficult and highly uncertain, but it seems wise that those involved in poinsettia production are made aware of this disease.

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EPPO RS 2017/015

Panel review date -

Entry date 2017-01

Additional key words: Alert List

Computer codes: CORBPO

2017/016 First report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *oortii* on *Petunia* in Poland and subsequent eradication

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *oortii* on its territory. This bacterium was detected in July 2016 on *Petunia* plants showing stem cankers in a greenhouse located in Radziechowy (Śląskie voivodeship, Southern Poland). Laboratory analysis (fatty acid profiles) confirmed the identity of the bacterium. The source of this outbreak could not be identified, the infected *Petunia* plants had been bought on a local market. All infected plants have been destroyed. The greenhouse and tools have been disinfected. The NPPO considers that this outbreak has now been eradicated.

The pest status of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *oortii* in Poland is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

EPPO note: Very limited information is available from the literature on this bacterium. So far, it was only recorded on *Tulipa*, therefore it is the first time that it is reported from *Petunia*. According to the CABI map, the presence of this bacterium has been reported, at least in the past, from the following countries:

EPPO region: Denmark, Netherlands, Romania, United Kingdom (England and Wales).

Asia: Japan, Republic of Korea.

Source: NPPO of Poland (2016-11).

CABI (2000) Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *oortii* no. 539, 2 pp.

Additional key words: new record, new host plant

Computer codes: CORBOR, PL

2017/017 Updated situation of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the current situation of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory.

- ***Solanum melongena* plants for fruit production: successful eradication**

In June 2016, *R. solanacearum* (race 3) was detected in a glasshouse producing fruit of *S. melongena* (aubergine) located in the municipality of Westland, province of South Holland (see EPPO RS 2016/136). All infected plants have been destroyed, as well as the associated growing media. The glasshouse has been disinfected and the soil steamed. In November 2016, the Dutch NPPO officially declared that this outbreak has been eradicated.

- **Ornamental *Anthurium* plants: case closed**

In August 2015, *R. solanacearum* (race 1) was detected in a glasshouse producing cut flowers of *Anthurium* spp. plants (cvs. 'Midori', 'Pistache' and 'Fire') located in the municipality of Bleiswijk (see EPPO RS 2015/164). All *Anthurium* plants have been destroyed and the glasshouse disinfected. The grower has decided to grow another crop. The Dutch NPPO considers that this case is now closed.

- **Ornamental *Rosa* plants for planting for cut flower production: eradication continues**

In September and October 2015, *R. solanacearum* (race 1) was found in glasshouse companies producing *Rosa* plants for planting, intended to be used subsequently for cut flower

production (see EPPO RS 2015/182). In 2015 and 2016, tracing-back and tracing-forward investigations revealed the presence of *R. solanacearum* in 15 companies (including 5 propagation companies). On all these production sites, all affected lots have been destroyed. Cut flower lots which tested negative for *R. solanacearum* were allowed to be traded. After having taken eradication measures in all companies concerned, sampling and testing of water samples showed that some companies were now free from the bacterium. Eradication is continuing, as well as investigations to determine the possible source of the disease on *Rosa* in the Netherlands.

The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in the Netherlands is officially declared as:
in potato production chain: transient, incidental findings, under eradication;
in natural environment (surface water): present;
in *Solanum melongena* plants: eradicated.
in *Rosa* plants: transient: actionable found on *Rosa* plants for planting, under eradication.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2016-11, 2016-12).

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: RALSSO, NL

2017/018 *Ralstonia solanacearum* detected in *Rosa* in Poland

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) on *Rosa* plants on its territory. The bacterium was detected in a glasshouse producing rose cut flowers and located in the village of Goczałkowice Zdrój (district of Pszczyna, Śląskie voivodeship), Southern Poland. In September 2016, a grower producing cut flowers informed the NPPO that some rose plants (*Rosa* hybrid tea cv. 'Red Berry' - belonging to a lot of 6000 plants in total) presented poor growth. Three samples from plants (2 entire plants and 105 stem pieces of 1 cm long) and glasshouse irrigation water (2 x 40 cm³) were collected by phytosanitary inspectors and tested. In October 2016, results of the laboratory tests confirmed the presence of *R. solanacearum* in plant samples but not in water samples. It is noted that no typical symptoms of *R. solanacearum* were visible on the tested plant samples. However, when stems of these infected plants were cut, bacterial ooze appeared.

The source of this introduction could not be traced. However, it is noted that the cuttings used to produce these infected rose plants had been bought from Germany via two distinct Polish suppliers (but not all necessary documents could be retrieved to trace-back the exact origin of these cuttings). The Polish NPPO also explained that in 2015 the grower concerned had bought rose cuttings from a Dutch supplier whose place of production was found to be infected by *R. solanacearum*. Investigations were conducted in the Polish production site in 2015, samples were taken but all tested negative. In June 2016, the Dutch NPPO informed the Polish NPPO that *R. solanacearum* had been detected in samples of 'Lucky Red' roses from the Polish production site. However, following this notification all plants from this rose variety, as well as two others grown in the same glasshouse had been destroyed by the grower and therefore could no longer be studied. In July 2016, an official inspection was carried out and 40 samples were collected from all rose varieties (including cv. 'Red Berry') and from irrigation water, but all test results were negative.

Phytosanitary measures have been taken to eradicate the disease and include: destruction of the infected plant lot (cv. 'Red Berry') and the associated growing medium, disinfection of the glasshouse and its equipment, regular surveys which will be carried out in the

glasshouse concerned (visual inspections, testing of plant and water samples every 2 months), and surveys will also be conducted in all other rose places of production in Poland (visual inspections and sampling in case of suspicious symptoms).

The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Poland (2016-12).

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, host plant

Computer codes: RALSSO, PL

2017/019 *Ralstonia solanacearum* detected again on ware potatoes in Poland

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of another detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) on potatoes on its territory (see also EPPO RS 2015/001). The bacterium was detected in 2016 in a lot of ware potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* cv. 'Lady Claire') which had been grown on an area covering approximately 250 ha and located in Nowa Wieś Wyszynska (district of Chodzież, Wielkopolskie voivoidship) in Central Western Poland. The infested area was estimated at approximately 22 ha. Phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate the disease.

The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Poland (2016-12).

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RALSSO, PL

2017/020 First report of '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' on carrots in Israel

The NPPO of Israel recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' (the potato haplotypes are listed in the EPPO A1 List) on its territory. '*Ca. L. solanacearum*' was detected in commercial fields of carrot (*Daucus carota* cvs 'Nairobi', 'Maestro', 'Dordogne') in Northern and Southern Israel. The pathogen was identified in symptomatic carrot plants by both classical and real-time PCR assays. In addition, sequencing confirmed the identity of '*Ca. L. solanacearum*' and determined that the haplotype present was haplotype D which infects Apiaceae only. '*Ca. L. solanacearum*' was also identified in specimens of its psyllid vector, *Bactericera trigonica*, collected from the field. No specific phytosanitary measures were taken.

The pest status of '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*' in Israel is officially declared as: **Present, in all parts of the area where host crop is grown.**

Source: NPPO of Israel (2016-11).

Pictures: '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*'. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LIBEPS/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LIBEPS, IL

2017/021 First report of *Phytophthora chrysanthemi* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Phytophthora chrysanthemi* on its territory. *P. chrysanthemi* was originally described in Japan from chrysanthemums showing stem and root rot (EPPO RS 2015/169) and very limited information is available about its biology, host range, and geographical distribution. In Germany, *P. chrysanthemi* was first found in August 2015 in a production site (glasshouse) of chrysanthemum cut flowers located in Hesse. In this glasshouse, one lot of chrysanthemum plants (*Chrysanthemum indicum* hybrid - 200 plants) was displaying wilted leaves, fewer roots and discolorations at the stem bases. All the other plant species grown in the nursery looked healthy. Six symptomatic plants were sent to a laboratory in Hesse and to JKI for diagnosis. Morphological and molecular methods confirmed the identity of the pathogen. In August 2016, a second lot of chrysanthemum potted plants was found showing the same symptoms. Diagnostic analysis is underway and the results are still pending. It is suspected that the pathogen has been introduced with infected plant material but tracing-back studies are ongoing to determine the possible origin of this outbreak. All infested plants have already been destroyed. The production site will be placed under official control.

The pest status of *Phytophthora chrysanthemi* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, only at one location, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-11).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYTKR, DE

2017/022 First report of *Salvinia molesta* in the Canary Islands, Spain

Salvinia molesta (Salviniaceae: EPP0 List of Invasive Alien Plants) is native to Brazil and in the EPP0 region the species has been reported from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France (including Corsica), Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. As an aquatic floating plant species, *S. molesta* can form dense mats which reduce access to the water for recreation; interfere with various engineering structures such as weirs, block drains and cause flooding. It can have negative impacts on biodiversity by preventing photosynthesis in the water below the mat which can impact aquatic invertebrates and plants. Cultural ecosystem services are negatively affected by the mat forming habit, reducing opportunities for swimming, fishing and boating. In 2014, *S. molesta* was identified for the first time in the Canary Islands (Gran Canaria), in a ravine called Barranco de Azuaje. The population was found at an altitude of 240 m asl in a lake, near an old abandoned spa. The area of the lake is approximately 600 m² and the plant covers almost 100 % of the surface. In Spain, *S. molesta* is considered one of the five species presenting a risk of potential invasion though the current authors do not consider the situation in Gran Canaria as too serious as there are not many habitats for the plant to establish. Control may however be compulsory, as the species is included in the Exotic Invasive Species Catalogue of Spain. Additionally, *S. molesta* is one of the plant species being risk assessed under the LIFE project.

Source: Salas-Pascual M, Vega GQ (2016) *Salvinia molesta* D.S. Mitch. (Salviniaceae), Nueva Cita Para Canarias Y España. *Botanica Macaronésica* **29**, 73-81.

Pictures: *Salvinia molesta*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SAVMO/photos>

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: SAVMO, ES

2017/023 *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in Tunisia

Solanum elaeagnifolium (Solanaceae: EPP0 A2 List) is native to north-east Mexico and south-west USA and is found within the EPP0 region in Algeria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Macedonia, Morocco, Serbia and Montenegro, Spain, Syria and Tunisia. In the case of the latter, it was first identified around 1985 at Sbikha in the Kairouan district and has since spread rapidly becoming a potential threat to natural and agricultural habitats. In 2014, the plant was mapped in the Chott-Mariem region in central-east Tunisia. The region was divided into 105 survey plots and surveys were conducted in June and July with populations of the plant recorded using a hand held Global Positioning System (GPS). *S. elaeagnifolium* was found in 36 plots covering a total area of 195 ha. The percentage cover varied between plots where the majority (70 %) had 10-50 % cover and 22 % of plots had cover over 50 %. When comparing the current study to a similar study conducted in 2008, the occurrence of *S. elaeagnifolium* had increased by 50 % suggesting that current control methods are ineffective. *S. elaeagnifolium* can have negative impacts on crop and livestock production and control can be difficult in intensive agricultural systems. Isolated populations should be treated as soon as they appear and grain and crop harvests should be inspected from contaminated areas to prevent further spread.

Source: Sayari N, Brundu G, Mekki M (2016) Mapping and monitoring an invasive alien plant in Tunisia: Silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*) a noxious weed in agricultural areas. *Tunisian Journal of Plant Protection* **11**, 219-228.

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

Additional key words: detailed record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: SOLEL, TN

2017/024 First report of *Sporobolus neglectus* in Hungary

In 2016, the North American grass species *Sporobolus neglectus* (Poaceae) was identified from the Duna-Dráva National Park in Hungary. Previous to this, *S. neglectus* had been recorded from Austria, Croatia, France, Italy and Slovenia. In Europe, *S. neglectus* is found on sandy or gravel soils in dry and semi-dry grasslands. It is also found in industrial areas and along roadsides and to a lesser extent, along rivers. The new record in the Dráva National Park covers approximately 0.2 hectares where it forms a monospecific stand. The remote location of this population leads the author to suggest that one potential pathway of introduction could be through the activity of hunters. Transmission via the Drava River is not considered plausible as the population is 2 km from the river bank.

Source: Király G (2016) An invader at the edge of the world: *Sporobolus neglectus* (Poaceae) discovered at a remote locality in Hungary. *Studia Botanica Hungaria* 47, 335-344.

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: SPZNE, HU

2017/025 Distribution of invasive plants in urban environments in the Czech Republic

Urban environments can harbor numerous non-native plant species distributed across a wide range of habitats. In central Europe, alien flora in large cities can comprise of ~ 40 % of the total number of plant species and in the Czech Republic more than half of the 1 454 alien plant species are confined to human settlements. The present study investigated the relationship between species richness of invasive neophytes and the ecosystem types in the city of Hradec Králové in eastern Bohemia which is one of the ten largest cities in the Czech Republic. The study area included arable land, the old city centre, railway station and adjacent industrial land, as well as bio-corridors - roads, railways, and two rivers (the Orlice river and the Labe river). Apart from inaccessible private gardens and army barracks, the whole study site was sampled. Field work was conducted between July and September (2004) and 42 neophytes were identified. The highest species richness of neophytes was found along road margins (32 species), ruderal sites (28 species) and railway sites (23 species). Twenty-one species occurred along river banks and in cultivated areas. The most common neophytes were annuals (14 species) native to North America. The total number of neophytes significantly decreased with increasing distance from the city centre. The study highlights that when planning urban planting, evaluating the potential invasiveness of species planted is important.

Source: Štajerová, Šmilauer P, Brůna J, Pyšek P (2017) Distribution of invasive plants in urban environment is strongly spatially structured. *Landscape Ecology*, DOI: 10.1007/s10980-016-0480-9.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: CZ

2017/026 LIFE project: Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014

In 2016, six pest risk analyses (PRA) were conducted against invasive or potentially invasive alien plants for the EPPO region. These included four aquatic species, *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*, *Hygrophila polysperma*, *Pistia stratiotes* and *Salvinia molesta*. In addition, the tree species *Cinnamomum camphora* and the vine *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* underwent PRA. In 2017, two grass species (*Ehrharta calycina* and *Andropogon virginicus*) have been subject to PRA in a combined expert working group in January. All PRAs are undergoing review. A further three expert working groups are planned for 2017 where *Humulus scandens* and *Lygodium japonicum* will be assessed in March, *Prosopis juliflora* and *Hakea sericea* in May and *Ambrosia confertiflora* and *Cortaderia jubata* in October.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2017-01)
Project website: <http://www.iap-risk.eu>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, PRA

Computer codes: ANOVI, CDTJU, CINCA, CRIGR, EHRCA, FRSCO, GYNP, HKASE, HUMJA, HYGPO, LYFJA, PIIST, PRCJU, SAVMO

2017/027 15th International Symposium on aquatic plants (Queenstown, NZ, 2018-02-18/23)

The 15th International Symposium on aquatic plants will be held in Queenstown in the South Island of New Zealand from the 18-23 February, 2016. The conference aims to promote and debate all issues relating to the science and management of aquatic plants, and it is the first time the meeting has been held outside of Europe. There are three main themes with several sessions planned including:

Biodiversity, conservation and bio-monitoring

1. Genetic diversity in aquatic plants,
2. Threats to aquatic plant biodiversity,
3. Conservation of aquatic and wetland vegetation,
4. Assessment and ecological condition.

Management and invasive plants

1. Biology, impacts and risk assessment,
2. Aquatic nuisance plant monitoring techniques, surveillance and detection,
3. Improving control methods of invasive plants,
4. Eradication case studies and strategies.

Ecosystem response and restoration

1. Stress ecology in the context of variable resource availability,
2. Environment change -climate change,
3. Macrophytes in flowing waters,
4. Biotic interactions and ecological thresholds,
5. Restoration and resilience of aquatic ecosystems.

To register your interest and receive updates on the conference go to the link below.

Source: 15th International Symposium on aquatic plants:
<http://www.aquaticplants2018.co.nz/>

Additional key words: conference

Computer codes: NZ