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POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND  
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PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO Reporting Service

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**2018/134 EPPO welcomes Montenegro as its 52<sup>nd</sup> member country**

EPPO is glad to welcome Montenegro as its 52<sup>nd</sup> member country. The process of joining EPPO was finalized in July 2018. EPPO looks forward to working closely with the NPPO of Montenegro on plant health.

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**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2018-07).

**Additional key words:** EPPO

**Computer codes:** ME

**2018/135 EPPO GD Desktop: a new interface to replace PQR**

In July 2018, the EPPO Secretariat released the first version of EPPO GD Desktop to replace PQR (the EPPO database on quarantine pests). EPPO GD Desktop is the 'off-line' version of the EPPO Global Database (GD). As was the case for PQR, it is a piece of software which first needs to be installed on personal computers. Once installed, no Internet connection is needed to run it.

**Contents of GD Desktop**

This software contains the following data which is directly extracted from GD:

- Basic information for many species (more than 80 000) that are of interest to agriculture, forestry and plant protection (scientific names, synonyms, common names, taxonomic position and EPPO Codes).
- Geographical distribution of regulated pests (including invasive alien plants) with world maps.
- List of host plants of regulated pests.
- Categorization (quarantine status) of pests.
- Articles of the EPPO Reporting Service.
- Images of plants and pests.

**Important notes:**

- EPPO GD Desktop **does not** contain EPPO Standards, PRAs and other EPPO pest-specific documents (these are only available via GD or the EPPO website [www.eppo.int](http://www.eppo.int)).
- EPPO GD Desktop can be downloaded as a FULL or LITE version. The FULL version contains all available images of plants and pests (same as in GD), and as a consequence is a heavier installation file. The LITE version only contains 1 selected image for each plant or pest to reduce the size of the installation file.

### How to install and update GD Desktop

To install and update GD Desktop, an Internet connection will be needed. In the EPPO Global Database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>):

1. Click on 'EPPO GD Desktop' in the green menu bar.
2. Choose the version you wish to install: FULL or LITE - Install package (.exe) or Zip package (.zip).
3. Follow the instructions.

Once installed, you will be able to run GD Desktop on your computer without any Internet connection. The date of your current version of the software will be indicated on the first screen. When an Internet connection is available and if a newer version of the software has been released, you will be automatically proposed to update GD Desktop.

The EPPO Secretariat plans to release updates of GD Desktop every 3 months. It should be reminded to all users, that as GD Desktop cannot be updated in real-time, the online version (EPPO Global Database) should be used to obtain the latest information.

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2018-07).  
EPPO Global Database. <https://gd.eppo.int/>

**Additional key words:** EPPO, databases

### 2018/136 A new EPPO website

The EPPO web site was created in 1998 and has greatly expanded since then. Its design and contents were modified in 2004 and 2008. Recently, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it was time to revise the EPPO website. The objectives of this revision were to propose a modern design, simple navigation, and easy-to-read webpages, as well as to facilitate the maintenance of the website. In particular, as most pest-specific information is now stored in the EPPO Global Database (GD), the contents of the EPPO website has been rationalized to avoid discrepancies between the two websites, and many links have been established between the EPPO website and GD so that users can easily retrieve pest-specific documents. Finally, the new technology that is being used to generate webpages will allow more collaborative work among staff members of the Secretariat under the supervision of the webmaster to ensure consistency.

What's new in the EPPO website:

- A new interface that can be also used on mobile devices (tablets, mobile phones)
- A brief history of EPPO
- Annual reports (current back to 1985)
- Access to the outcome of projects in which EPPO is involved
- A new page dedicated to phytosanitary inspectors of EPPO member countries
- A completely revised description of EPPO's involvement in global activities on plant health
- Updated descriptions of EPPO's activities in the field of plant quarantine, plant protection products and invasive alien plants

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat (2018-07).

**Additional key words:** EPPO, website

**2018/137 EPP0 report on notifications of non-compliance**

The EPP0 Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2018 received since the previous report (EPP0 RS 2018/070). Notifications have been sent via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPP0 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 EPP0 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 EPP0 Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<b>Agromyzidae</b>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
<b>Anthonomus eugenii</b>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<b>Aphelenchoides besseyi</b>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Seeds	USA	Spain	1
<b>Argyrotaenia sphaleropa</b>	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Portugal	1
<b>Atherigona orientalis</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	2
<b>Atherigona orientalis, Helicoverpa armigera</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	2
<b>Bactericera cockerelli</b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	2
<b>Bemisia</b>	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	2
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Spain	1
<b>Bemisia tabaci</b>	<i>Amaranthus, Solanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>alboglabra, Piper</i> <i>sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	Austria	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	Sweden	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus, Persicaria,</i> <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus, Veronica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Crossandra</i> <i>infundibuliformis</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>B. tabaci (cont.)</b>	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> , <i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gerrardanthus</i>	Cuttings	USA	Germany	1
	<i>Glechoma</i>	Cuttings	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Ocimum</i> <i>gratissimum</i> , <i>Telfairia</i> <i>occidentalis</i> , <i>Vernonia</i> <i>amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> , <i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Austria	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Austria	1
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Lisianthus alatus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lisianthus alatus</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla sanderi</i>	Plants for planting	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Mandevilla splendens</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Fruit	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Osteospermum</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Denmark	2
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Persicaria</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Persicaria</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Polygonum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>B. tabaci (cont.)</b>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
<b>Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza, Tephritidae</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i> , <i>Ocimum</i> , <i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
<b>Bemisia tabaci, Spodoptera</b>	<i>Celosia</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
<b>Blissus diplopterus</b>	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Pyrus</i>	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
<b>Coccidae, Liriomyza</b>	<i>Schefflera</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Spain	1
<b>Coleoptera</b>	Fungi	Vegetables	Iran	Spain	1
<b>Curculionidae</b>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Fruit	China	Spain	1
<b>Diabrotica speciosa</b>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruit	Brazil	France	1
<b>Diptera</b>	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
<b>Ditylenchus dipsaci</b>	<i>Tulipa</i>	Plants for planting	Chile	Netherlands	1
<b>Drosophila suzukii</b>	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Fruit	Lebanon*	France	1
<b>Ephestia kuehniella</b>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Burkina Faso	Spain	1
	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Mali	Spain	1
	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Spain	1
	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Fruit	USA	Spain	1
<b>Helicoverpa</b>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<b>Helicoverpa armigera</b>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Ireland	1
<b>Helicoverpa zea</b>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
<b>Hirschmanniella caudacrena</b>	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	Netherlands	11
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Spain	1
	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Spain	2
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> , <i>Persea americana</i> ,	Vegetables	Kenya	Spain	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , <i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>arvense</i> ,				
	<i>Mentha x piperita</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>				
<b>Leucinodes orbonalis</b>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>L. orbonalis (cont.)</b>	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
<b>Liberibacter solanacearum</b>	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Seeds	Italy	Czech Republic	1
<b>Liriomyza</b>	<i>Allium</i>	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Vegetables	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	2	
<b>Liriomyza huidobrensis</b>	<i>Bupleurum</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Spain	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
<b>Liriomyza sativae</b>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
<b>Liriomyza trifolii</b>	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Ireland	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dahlia</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Denmark	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<b>Maconellicoccus hirsutus, Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</b>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Portugal	1
<b>Noctuidae</b>	<i>Alstroemeria, Dianthus caryophyllus, Rosa, Centella asiatica</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
		Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<b>Oryzaephilus surinamensis, Trogoderma granarium</b>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Niger	Spain	1
<b>Phyllosticta citricarpa</b>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	1
<b>Phytophthora ramorum</b>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Estonia	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Rhododendron hybrids</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron Repens hybrids</i>	Cut trees	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<b>Phytoplasma pyri</b>	<i>Pyrus pyraeaster</i>	Plants for planting	Moldova	Bulgaria	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Pomacea</b>	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
<b>Potato spindle tuber viroid</b>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	2
<b>Pseudococcidae</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Côte d'Ivoire	Spain	1
<b>Radopholus similis</b>	<i>Philodendron</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Philodendron</i>	Plants for planting	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Philodendron</i> , <i>Thaumatococcus daniellii</i>	Plants for planting	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
<b>Ralstonia solanacearum</b>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Czech Republic	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Romania	1
<b>Rhagoletis cerasi</b>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Fruit	Turkey	Austria	1
<b>Sitophilus oryzae</b>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Stored products	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<b>Spodoptera eridania</b>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<b>Spodoptera frugiperda</b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Mali*	France	1
<b>Spodoptera littoralis</b>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	4
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
<b>Spodoptera litura</b>	<i>Ficus elastica</i> , <i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Monstera</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Oncidium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
<b>Spondylaspis</b>	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Ireland	1
<b>Sternochetus</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruit	Uganda	Italy	1
<b>Synchytrium endobioticum</b>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Denmark	Germany	1
<b>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Mozambique	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Rwanda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1



Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b><i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)</b>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruit	Israel	France	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	2
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	6
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Sweden	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Switzerland	6
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa, Dianthus, Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Switzerland	1
	<i>Rosa, Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i></b>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<b>Thripidae</b>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa, Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i> var. <i>serpentinum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<b>Thrips</b>	<i>Eustoma, Gypsophila, Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Cyprus	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
<b><i>Thrips palmi</i></b>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
<b>Thysanoptera</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Benin	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Tilletia indica</i></b>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
<b><i>Tribolium confusum</i></b>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b><i>Trioza</i></b>	<i>Cycas revoluta</i> , <i>Dracaena draco</i> , <i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Spain	1
<b><i>Tuta absoluta</i></b>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Tunisia	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Vegetables	Tunisia	Netherlands	4
<b><i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i></b>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	China	Germany	1
<b><i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i></b>	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Fruit	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i></b>	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Fruit	Indonesia	Switzerland	2
	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Fruit	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruit	China	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Xylella fastidiosa</i></b>	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Spain	1
	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Spain	2
<b><i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i></b>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Romania	3
<b><i>Zaprionus indianus</i></b>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruit	Egypt	Austria	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b><i>Anastrepha</i></b>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Costa Rica	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eugenia</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i></b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	Portugal	1
<b><i>Bactrocera</i></b>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	5
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	Sweden	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Bangladesh	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<b><i>Bactrocera correcta</i></b>	<i>Syzygium</i>	Vietnam*	Germany	1
<b><i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i></b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Austria	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Bactrocera latifrons</b>	<i>Capsicum annum</i> , <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<b>Ceratitis</b>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Germany	1
<b>Ceratitis cosyra</b>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda*	Italy	1
<b>Dacus</b>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	2
<b>Tephritidae (non-European)</b>	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Benincasa</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Senegal	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Germany	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Netherlands	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	6
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Netherlands	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	8
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Malaysia	Ireland	1
	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Lebanon	France	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	India	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> var. <i>anguina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<b>Anobium</b>	Coniferae	Dunnage	India	Spain	1
<b>Anoplophora glabripennis</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<b>Aphelenchoides</b>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Belgium	1

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<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Aphelenchoides, Arhopalus rusticus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<i>Arhopalus rusticus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Lithuania	1
<i>Batocera lineolata</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Netherlands	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1	
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Seinura</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Germany	1
<i>Cerambycidae larvae, bore holes &gt; 3 mm</i>	Larix	Wood and bark	Russia	Austria	1
<i>Cerambycidae</i>	<i>Betula pendula, Pinus sylvestris</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Romania	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Honduras	Denmark	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
<i>Lyctus africanus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
<i>Minthea rugicollis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Denmark	1
<i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	2
<i>Saperda carcharias</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
<i>Seinura</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	9
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	2
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Italy	2
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Tylenchus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<i>Xyleborinus saxeseni</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Xylotrechus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

• Bonsais

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora, Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Helicotylenchus, Meloidogyne incognita, Tylenchorhynchus</i>	<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	China	Czech Republic	1
<i>Pratylenchus vulnus, Scutellonema brachyurus</i>	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	Czech Republic	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2018-07).

INTERNET

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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm)

Additional key words: interceptions

**2018/138 First report of *Anoplophora chinensis* in France**

The NPPO of France, recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first\* report of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPP0 A2 List) on its territory. On 2018-07-04, adult specimens were caught on *Acer negundo* trees in a private garden in Royan (Charente-Maritime department). These trees were also showing signs of presence of the pest. The identity of the insect was confirmed by the Anses laboratory in 2018-07-06. All infested trees were destroyed on 2018-07-11. An infested zone (100 m radius) and a buffer zone (2 km radius) have been delimited around the finding site. Intensive surveys will be carried out to determine the extent of the outbreak and investigations will be made to identify the possible source of introduction of *A. chinensis*. An information leaflet has also been published to encourage members of the public to report the pest.

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

\* Later corrected in EPP0 RS 2018/187: the first record of *A. chinensis* in France was made in 2003 in Soyons (Ardèche department), and this outbreak was then successfully eradicated.

**Source:** NPPO of France (2018-07).

INTERNET

Préfet de la Charente-Maritime. Découverte de capricornes asiatiques à Royan : Mise en place de mesures de surveillance et de lutte. <http://www.charente-maritime.gouv.fr/Actualites/Espace-Presse/Communiqués-de-presse/Découverte-de-capricornes-asiatiques-a-Royan-Mise-en-place-de-mesures-de-surveillance-et-de-lutte>

Fiche d'information phytosanitaire. Capricorne asiatique des agrumes (*Anoplophora chinensis*). [http://draaf.nouvelle-aquitaine.agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Plaqueette\\_Anoplophora\\_chinensis\\_VF\\_cle81a881.pdf](http://draaf.nouvelle-aquitaine.agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Plaqueette_Anoplophora_chinensis_VF_cle81a881.pdf)

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

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** ANOLCN, FR

**2018/139 Eradication of the outbreak of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Prato (Toscana, IT)**

In June 2014, an outbreak of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPP0 A2 List) was found in 2 adjacent areas (approximately 300 m apart) in the municipality of Prato in Toscana region, Italy. This outbreak concerned 2 *Acer negundo* trees planted in a parking lot and 192 ornamental plants of *A. palmatum dissectum* in a nursery. All infested plants and potential host plants growing within a radius of 100 m around them (888 plants in total) were immediately destroyed. Since 2014, surveys have been carried out within the demarcated areas (infested zone and buffer zone of 2 km radius), including the use of 60 pheromone traps. As no further specimens or signs of presence of the pest have been detected, the NPPO of Italy considered that the pest has been eradicated from the municipality of Prato. Eradication activities are continuing in other areas of Italy where outbreaks of *A. chinensis* have been found (Lombardia, Lazio, Toscana).

The pest status of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Italy (2018-07).

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

**Additional key words:** eradication, detailed record

**Computer codes:** ANOLCN, IT

### **2018/140 Isolated finding of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in Castilla y León (Spain)**

The NPPO of Spain recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A2 List) has been detected in a single *Pinus pinaster* tree growing in a forest area in the municipality of Lagunilla (Salamanca province, Castilla y León). On 2018-04-25, samples were taken from this forest area from several trees showing decline symptoms which had been detected during helicopter flights carried out in March and April 2018. The nematode was detected in one *P. pinaster* tree (height of 10-15 m - trunk diameter of 25-30 cm) showing symptoms of discoloration at the tree top. The presence of Cerambycidae and Buprestidae was also observed. A sample of wood chips (150 g) was taken from the tree trunk using a drill with an auger of 20 mm diameter. In June 2018, the identity of the nematode was determined by the Regional Laboratory using morphological and molecular tests, and these results were confirmed in July 2018 by the National Reference Laboratory on Nematodes. In accordance with Decision 2012/535/EC, the affected tree was immediately destroyed, and a demarcated area of 20 km radius was delimited around the infested tree site. A surveillance programme of all susceptible host plants is ongoing with different degrees of intensity (0-100 m, 100-500 m, 500-3 000m, 3 000-20 000 m) around the infested tree site. Destruction of trees will be carried out within a radius of 100 m around the infested tree site at a later date in the season (in October, if it rains) to minimize the risk of attracting insect vectors and spreading the disease, as well as avoiding fire hazards (the site is located in a rocky area with high summer temperatures).

The pest status of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in Spain is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication.**

**Source:** NPPO of Spain (2018-07).

**Pictures:** *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/BURXY/photos>

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** BURXY, ES

**2018/141 Eradication of the isolated infestation of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Germany**

In Germany, an isolated infestation of *X. fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) was detected in July 2016 in a potted plant of *Nerium oleander* showing unusual symptoms. This single plant was in a small glasshouse of a nursery producing young vegetables and ornamental plants in Saxony. Laboratory analysis confirmed the presence of *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* in this symptomatic oleander plant (EPPO RS 2016/133). Eradication measures were immediately taken. From July to December 2016, all potential host plants located within a radius of 100 m around the infested zone were destroyed (all EU specified host plants were sampled and tested but *X. fastidiosa* was not detected). In the infested zone, all plants present in the nursery were investigated. As a result, further individual plants (*Rosmarinus*, *Streptocarpus* hybrid, *Erysimum* hybrid) were found to be infested. As a precautionary measure, all plants in the concerned nursery were destroyed in February 2017. During the 2017 vegetation period (June to September), visual inspections were carried across the whole delimited area (buffer zone of 1 km radius + an outer buffer zone of 10 km radius around the infested area) and 706 plant samples were collected and tested. As a result, *X. fastidiosa* was not detected. In addition, 294 potential insect vectors were caught and tested for the presence of the bacterium, and similarly all results were negative. As no further detections of the bacterium were made during surveys conducted in the glasshouse concerned and its surroundings, this isolated infestation was officially declared eradicated in March 2018. The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Germany is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

**Source:** NPPO of Germany (2018-03).

**Pictures:** *Xylella fastidiosa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA/photos>

**Additional key words:** absence, eradication

**Computer codes:** XYLEFA, DE

**2018/142 *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* found in Styria (Austria)**

In Austria, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Styria (Steiermark) in June 2018. The bacterium was found in 5 chestnut trees (*Aesculus x carnea*) in a garden in the municipality of Fohnsdorf. These trees had been planted in April 2017 and originated from another EU Member State. As all trees have been destroyed, it is assumed that *P. syringae* pv. *aesculi* has been eradicated from Styria. The NPPO recalls that this bacterium occurs at low prevalence in Vienna, Lower Austria (Niederösterreich) and Burgenland. Concerning Vienna, the NPPO also explained that the pathogen was first detected in 2014 on young trees (*Aesculus x carnea*) in an outdoor dining garden. All infected trees (14 trees) were destroyed. However, *P. syringae* pv. *aesculi* was detected again in 2016 in chestnut (*A. hippocastanum*) trees along an avenue, and eradication measures were taken (10 trees were destroyed).

The pest status of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* in Austria is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, at low prevalence.**

**Source:** NPPO of Austria (2018-06, 2018-07).

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PSDMAX, AT



**2018/143 Eradication of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ from the United Kingdom**

In the United Kingdom, ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ (EPPO A1 List\*) was first found in January 2014 in *Ulmus* plants deriving from 10 mother plants which had been imported from Italy in 2010/2011 (EPPO RS 2014/089). Eradication measures were taken, and all infected trees and their progeny were destroyed. Annual surveys have been carried out since 2014 and as no further outbreaks have been detected, the NPPO of the United Kingdom now considers that ‘*Ca. P. ulmi*’ has been successfully eradicated.

The situation of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ in the United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

\* **Note:** Although phytoplasma diseases observed in elms in North America (elm phloem necrosis) and in several European countries (elm yellows) have different symptomatologies, the phytoplasmas associated with them are very closely related if not belonging to the same species ‘*Ca. Phytoplasma ulmi*’. Therefore, the inclusion of this pathogen on the A1 List (absent from the EPPO region) might need to be reconsidered

**Source:** NPPO of the United Kingdom (2017-10).

**Pictures:** ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYFUL/photos>

**Additional key words:** absence, eradication

**Computer codes:** PHYFUL, GB

**2018/144 First report of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ in Belgium**

In Belgium, ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ (EPPO A1 List\*) was first found in May 2018 in a single *Ulmus* tree in the Botanic Garden of Meise, near Brussels. This finding was made during survey activities carried out in the framework of a scientific research project supported by the Belgian NPPO. The identity of the pathogen was confirmed by molecular tests (PCR, sequencing). At the time of sampling, the elm tree was still dormant and without any leaves. In May, it was still asymptomatic. Further investigations did not detect ‘*Ca. P. ulmi*’ in other plants. The NPPO decided not to destroy this single and asymptomatic tree but further monitoring is ongoing to establish the status of ‘*Ca. P. ulmi*’ in Belgium.

The pest status of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

\* **Note:** Although phytoplasma diseases observed in elms in North America (elm phloem necrosis) and in several European countries (elm yellows) have different symptomatologies, the phytoplasmas associated with them are very closely related if not belonging to the same species ‘*Ca. Phytoplasma ulmi*’. Therefore, the inclusion of this pathogen on the A1 List (absent from the EPPO region) might need to be reconsidered

**Source:** NPPO of Belgium (2018-06).

**Pictures:** ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYFUL/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PHYFUL, BE

**2018/145 First report of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ in Poland**

In Poland, ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ (EPP0 A1 List\*) was first found April 2018 in the municipality of Racibórz, Śląskie voivodeship (Silesia). The phytoplasma was detected during official surveys on 10 symptomless elm (*Ulmus minor*) trees. Its identity was confirmed by molecular tests (PCRs, RFLP). Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate ‘*Ca. P. ulmi*’.

The pest status of ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’ in Poland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

\* **Note:** Although phytoplasma diseases observed in elms in North America (elm phloem necrosis) and in several European countries (elm yellows) have different symptomatologies, the phytoplasmas associated with them are very closely related if not belonging to the same species ‘*Ca. Phytoplasma ulmi*’. Therefore, the inclusion of this pathogen on the A1 List (absent from the EPP0 region) might need to be reconsidered

**Source:** NPPO of Poland (2018-04).

**Pictures:** ‘*Candidatus Phytoplasma ulmi*’. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYFUL/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PHYFUL, PL

**2018/146 First report of *Neonectria neomacrospora* in Finland**

The NPPO of Finland recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first report of *Neonectria neomacrospora* (EPP0 Alert List) on its territory. The pathogen was found in old trees of *Abies concolor* in the Mustila arboretum near Elimäki, Southern Finland. In March 2018, *N. neomacrospora* was identified (PCR, sequencing) by a research institute in these old trees that had been showing symptoms since the 1980s. Symptoms were particularly visible in the upper tree crown. These trees have been growing in the arboretum for a hundred years, and their origin is unknown. It is noted that most of the *A. concolor* trees had died since the 1980s. All remaining *A. concolor* trees (1 old infected tree and smaller infected trees, in total approximately 20 trees) will be cut down during summer 2018 by the owner of the arboretum (unofficial measures).

The pest status of *Neonectria neomacrospora* in Finland is officially declared as: **Present.**

**Source:** NPPO of Finland (2018-06).

**Pictures:** *Neonectria neomacrospora*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/NECTMA/photos>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** NECTMA, FI

**2018/147 Cost-effective cutting of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* along roadsides**

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is commonly found along roadsides throughout Europe. These habitats aid seed dispersal along a linear corridor. Native to North America, *A. artemisiifolia* is now widespread across the EPPO region where its impacts include reduced yields in cereals and other field crops (for example sunflower). It can reduce fodder quality of meadows and pastures and can taint dairy products if cattle feed on it. In addition, its pollen can be strongly allergenic to humans (hay fever) and can cause dermatitis on contact with skin. To determine the cost-effectiveness of mowing regimes with varying frequency, population models were constructed where data on population parameters were included from four unmanaged populations across Europe and these data were integrated into the model along with the effects of four experimental mowing regimes along Austrian roadsides. The four experimental mowing regimes (plus an untreated control) were conducted over a five-year period at six locations in 2009 and varied in the cut timing (last week of June where vegetative growth was cut; last week of July - coinciding with peak male flowering; 3<sup>rd</sup> week of August - before peak female flowering, and 2<sup>nd</sup> week of September - before seed ripening) and frequency (i.e. mowing regimes were combined). In addition, seed burial experiments were conducted to obtain seed survival rates, and again these data were included in the population models. All cutting regimes reduced population growth rates compared to the unmanaged controls. Cutting during vegetative growth (June) and just before seed ripening (September) was the least effective method for reducing population growth rates. The efficacy of the two best cutting regimes was mainly due to cutting just before female flowering (August) as this decreased final adult plant height and reduced the final number of seeds produced. When mowing treatment costs were included into the model, the most effective low-cost treatment is a single cut before female flowering, however, if a budget for two cuts is available cutting before female flowering and before seed ripening was more cost effective than the one cut.

**Source:** Lommen STE, Jongejans E, Leitsch-Vitalos M, Tokarska-Guzik B, Zalai M, Müller-Schärer H, Karrer G (2018) Time to cut: population models reveal how to mow invasive common ragweed cost-effectively. *NeoBiota* **39**, 53-78.

**Pictures:** *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AMBEL/photos>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AMBEL, AT

**2018/148 Competition between *Lemna minuta*, *Lemna minor* and *Azolla filiculoides***

Alien aquatic plant species can have negative impacts on native plant species and higher trophic levels, as well as the habitats they invade, for example ponds, streams, rivers and wetlands. Such species can alter ecosystem processes and have negative impacts on the ecosystem services that aquatic habitats provide. *Lemna minuta* (Lemnoideae) is a non-native species to the EPPO region and often occurs in the same habitat to that of the native *Lemna minor* and the invasive North America aquatic plant *Azolla filiculoides* (Azolloideae). The presence, abundance and growth rates of all three species were monitored in 24 natural ponds in Ireland. The field monitoring showed that the distribution of all three species was relatively uniform across the study sites and their occurrences were not associated with nutrient or light levels. In a controlled experiment, mesocosms were established that contained either one of each species or a mixture of the species allowing all possible combinations. When *L. minuta* and *L. minor* were grown in the presence of *A. filiculoides* the relative growth rate of the Lemnaceae species was reduced. When the two Lemnaceae were grown together both species had lower relative growth rates compared to when they were grown apart. In the study area

*A. filiculoides* is relatively rare and thus the study suggests that the invasiveness of the species is not always reflected under natural conditions. The study concludes that several factors determine the abundance and heterogenous distribution of the three species and these include growth under winter conditions and dispersal following disturbance.

**Source:** Paolacci S, Jansen MAK, Harrison S (2018) Competition between *Lemna minuta*, *Lemna minor*, and *Azolla filiculoides*. Growing fast or being steadfast. *Frontiers in Chemistry* 6, DOI: 10.3389/fchem/2018.00207.

**Pictures:** *Azolla filiculoides*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AZOFI/photos>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AZOFI, LEMMT, LEMMI, IE

### 2018/149 Citizen science as a tool for recording the alien tree species *Ailanthus altissima*

*Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a tree species native to Asia and invasive within the EPPO region. The species can outcompete native plant species and negatively impact ecosystem processes. In Croatia *A. altissima* is established throughout the country especially in coastal regions and it is spreading within urban areas and protected sites. Invasive tree species are often more conspicuous than other invasive alien plants, or other invasive pests and therefore they make a good case study for citizen science monitoring and recording. Citizen scientists were recruited via personal contacts, social networks, emails or telephone calls and to be accepted they had to be willing to undertake surveys through hiking, biking or by car. Each participant was required to attend a half-day training session which included theoretical and practical information related to a freely available app and a smartphone equipped with GPS and a camera. Each citizen was assigned a specific trail or road on which to record the presence and abundance of *A. altissima*. Due to the high level of infestation of *A. altissima* in the region, recording individual trees was not appropriate and data was simplified by using polygons. A total of 90.61 km of road and trails were mapped using citizen scientists and included the detection of 20 single plants and 19 multi-plant clusters. A total infested area of 2 610 m<sup>2</sup> was recorded during the exercise. The study concludes that citizen science can operate over large scales and has many positive effects including raising awareness of the negative impacts of invasive alien plants.

**Source:** Sladonja B, Poljuha D (2018) Citizen science as in biological recording - A case study of *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle, *Forests* DOI:10.3390/f9010031.

**Pictures:** *Ailanthus altissima*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AILAL/photos>

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AILAL, HR

### 2018/150 Evaluating the status of *Acacia* species in South Africa

For effective management, it is imperative to know the status and extent of the spread of particular invasive alien plants. Australian *Acacia* species have been introduced into South Africa since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and as a result the country has the largest diversity of Australian *Acacia* introductions anywhere in the world. Even though this group of species has been managed in South Africa, little is known about species other than those with substantial commercial value. The last detailed inventory of Australian *Acacia* in South Africa was based on data collated 40 years ago where it was estimated that there were 70 Australian *Acacia*

species known to be introduced into South Africa and of these 14 species are considered invasive. The present study aimed to update the inventory in order to create a new list of Australian *Acacia* species present in the country. Literature sources, student theses and unpublished records documenting these species were reviewed. In addition, local herbarium data were compared with records from the literature. Following this review, field surveys were conducted from a list of introduction sites compiled during the review. During these surveys, samples were taken for molecular analysis when species identification through morphological means was not possible (some of the species are very difficult to identify using morphological methods). During the study, evidence was found on the introduction of 141 Australian *Acacia* species, which was double the previous estimate but through field surveys and molecular research only the presence of 33 species was confirmed. The authors highlight reasons for the discrepancy between those species recorded as being introduced compared to those species confirmed as still present may include the fact that *Acacia* species from historic forestry trials were detailed from the literature reviews though none of these species subsequently naturalized. In addition, some species may not have survived at sites of initial introduction due to unfavorable climatic conditions.

**Source:** Magona N, Richardson DM, Le Roux JJ, Kritzinger-Klopper S, Wilson JR (2018) Even well-studied groups of alien species might be poorly inventoried: Australian *Acacia* species in South Africa as a case study, *NeoBiota* **39**, 1-29.

**Additional key words:** invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** 1ACAG, ZA

### **2018/151 First report of *Salmiopuntia salmiana* (*Austrocyllindropuntia salmiana*) in Spain**

*Salmiopuntia salmiana* (also known as *Austrocyllindropuntia salmiana*) (Cactaceae), is native to South America and has been recorded as an invasive alien plant in South Africa. The current occurrence in Spain is located in Southern Catalonia: Montbrió del Camp, on the left bank of the Riudecanyes. Here the species is established in dry meadows, scrubland and clear pine forests in an area close to 1 hectare. Within the pine forests it occurs in low densities whereas in the other habitats it occurs in dense aggregations in open spaces. The current occurrence of the species is thought to occur as a result of discarded garden waste. However, there are no settlements close to the occurrence nor is the species a popular ornamental plant. The population has the potential to expand further as there is further suitable habitat that can be invaded, and potential corridors that can facilitate spread (roads and water courses) are a few meters from the population.

**Source:** Aymerich P (2018) *Salmiopuntia salmiana* (Cactaceae), a new potentially invasive Cactaceae in the Mediterranean Basin, *Butlletí de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural* **82**, 67-68.

**Additional key words:** new record, invasive alien plants

**Computer codes:** AUQSA, ES