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2022/181 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included (or formerly included) on the EPPO Alert List, and indicated in bold the situation of the pest concerned using the terms of ISPM 8.

- **New records**

In Canada, *Anisandrus maiche* (Coleoptera: Scolytinae, regulated by the EU as 'non-European Scolytinae') is reported for the first time. The insect was trapped in July 2013 in Ontario (Middlesex county) and in 2018 in Quebec (Longueuil) during surveillance activities carried out by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) (Thurston *et al.*, 2022).

In Japan *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A2 List) was recorded for the first time as established in the Hyogo Prefecture (Honshu) in summer 2020 (Akita *et al.*, 2021).

In Bangladesh, citrus tristeza virus (*Closterovirus*, CTV – EPPO A2 List) was detected from *Citrus medica* in March 2019 in Jamalpur (Akhter *et al.*, 2022).

Grapevine red globe virus (Maculavirus, GRGV) is reported for the first time from the United Kingdom. It was sequenced from symptomatic grapevine leaves (*Vitis vinifera*) collected in August 2019 in a vineyard in the south of England (Dixon *et al.*, 2022).

Grapevine red globe virus (Maculavirus, GRGV) is reported for the first time from Portugal. It was detected by HTS from grapevine plants showing poor and stunted growth. Other viruses were also detected in mixed infections (Candresse *et al.*, 2022).

In Poland, *Metcalfa pruinosa* (Hemiptera: Flatidae) was found for the first time in 2020 and confirmed in August 2021 in the city of Warsaw (Świerczewski *et al.*, 2022).

In Mexico, the occurrence of *Neodiprion abietis* (formerly EPPO Alert List) had been suspected in 1995 but this could not be confirmed by surveillance activities. However, in May 2016, *N. abietis* was detected on *Abies concolor* trees in the municipality of Madera (Chihuahua state). The insect population is still limited, but predictive models have shown that the climatic suitability for *N. abietis* was high in the Sierra Madre Occidental (Madera is surrounded by the Sierra Madre mountains, and this mountain range stretches over 1250 km) where its hosts, *Pinus ponderosa, P. strobiformis,* and *P. menziesii* are distributed (González-Gaona *et al.*, 2021).

In Argentina, during surveys on *Phytophthora* species occurring in forest soils in Patagonia, 23 species have been detected, including *P. kernoviae, P. lateralis* and *P. ramorum* (all EPPO A2 List). This is the first time that these three EPPO listed species are reported from Argentina (Vélez *et al.*, 2020).

- **Detailed records**

In the USA, apple fruit crinkle viroid (AFCVd, EU Annexes) had already been detected in asymptomatic Oriental persimmons (*Diospyros kaki*) in Georgia. A survey showed that in Florida, AFCVd occurs in *D. kaki,* as well as in the native *Diospyros virginiana*. This is the first record of AFCVd on *D. virginiana (*Velez-Climent *et al.,* 2022*)*.

In Argentina, *Diaphorina citri* (vector of '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' - Hemiptera: Liviidae, EPPO A1 List) was detected in the provinces of Tucumán and Catamarca in March and September 2022 respectively. Official measures are applied to control the pest (Senasa, 2022).

Lycorma delicatula (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae – EPPO A1 List) is now established in Massachusetts (US). A dead specimen was first found near Boston in 2018, but during summer and autumn 2020 live specimens were found in several parts of the state. As of August 2022, *L. delicatula* has been found in several counties (Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, Worcester), and established populations are recorded in Fitchburg, Shrewsbury and Springfield towns/cities. Citizens are encouraged to report any sightings of the pest (Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, 2022).
L. delicatula is also considered established in several counties in New York State. The pest was first observed on Staten Island in August 2020, and since then populations have been reported in all New York City boroughs, Long Island, Port Jervis, Sloatsburg, Orangeburg, Ithaca, Binghamton, Middletown, Newburgh, Highland, and in September 2022 in the Buffalo area (New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, 2022).

In Mexico, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A2 List) was first reported in blueberry (*Vaccinium* spp.) fields in Michoacan state. Murillo-Hernández *et al.* (2022) detected its presence in several locations in the neighbouring state of Colima during surveys in March-April 2021. This thrips species causes economic damage in orchards of Mexican lime (*Citrus aurantiifolia*).

In the USA, citrus canker caused by *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 List) was found in Georgia (USA). The bacterium was detected in a commercial citrus grove in Decatur county. The identity of the pathogen was confirmed in June 2022. Surveys will be conducted to determine the extent of the disease (Georgia Department of Agriculture, 2022).

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- Confirmed sightings of spotted lanternfly (2022-08-04) https://massnrc.org/pests/pestFAQsheets/spottedlanternfly.html#currentdistro

Murillo-Hernández JE, Illescas-Riquelme CP, López-Lima D, Manzanilla-Ramírez MÁ (2022) Incidencia y daños de *Scirtothrips dorsalis* en plantaciones de limón mexicano en Colima, México. *Southwestern Entomologist* **47**(1), 211-214.

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- Press Release (2022-09-16) Plan de Contingencia por detección de *Diaphorina citri* en la provincia de Catamarca https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/plan-de-contingencia-por-deteccion-de-diaphorina-citri-en-la-provincia-de-catamarca
- Press Release (2022-03-25) Se extienden los monitoreos intensivos en busca de *Diaphorina citri* en Tucumán.

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Additional key words: detailed records, new records

Computer codes: AFCVD0, ANIDMA, ANOLGL, CTV000, GNORAB, GRGV00, LYCORMA, METFPR, NEODAB, PHYTKE, PHYTLA, PHYTRA, SCITDO, XANTCI, AR, BD, CA, GB, JP, MX, PL, PT, TT, US

2022/182 New and revised dynamic EPPO datasheets are available in the EPPO Global Database

The EPPO Secretariat is in the process of revising the EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation and creating new datasheets. This project is also supported by an EU grant agreement. This revision provides the opportunity to create dynamic datasheets in the EPPO Global Database in which the sections on pest identity, host range and geographical distribution are automatically generated by the database. It is planned that these dynamic datasheets will progressively replace the PDF documents that are currently stored in the database. Since the previous report (EPPO RS 2022/162), the following new and revised EPPO datasheets have been published in the EPPO Global Database:

- Cowpea mild mottle virus. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CPMMV0/datasheet
- *Gymnosporangium asiaticum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GYMNAS/datasheet
- Impatiens necrotic spot virus. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/INSV00/datasheet

- *Keiferia lycopersicella*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GNORLY/datasheet
- *Longidorus diadecturus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LONGDI/datasheet
- *Margarodes greeni*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MARGGR/datasheet
- *Monochamus maculosus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCMC/datasheet
- *Monochamus marmorator*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCMR/datasheet
- *Monochamus notatus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCNO/datasheet
- *Monochamus obtusus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCOB/datasheet
- Monochamus *scutellatus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCST/datasheet
- *Monochamus titillator*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MONCTI/datasheet
- *Phytophthora kernoviae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHYTKE/datasheet

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2022-09).

Additional key words: publication

Computer codes: CPMMV0, GNORLY, GYMNAS, INSV00, LONGDI, MARGGR, MONCMC, MONCMR, MONCNO, MONCOB, MONCST, MONCTI, PHYTKE

2022/183 New EU Regulations

The official measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of the following quarantine pests within the European Union have recently been revised:

- *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List),
- *Globodera pallida* and *Globodera rostochiensis* (both EPPO A2 List),
- Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 List).and its vector *Scaphoideus titanus*,
- *Ralstonia solanacearum* sensu stricto (EPPO A2 List),
- *Synchytrium endobioticum* (EPPO A2 List).

New regulations have also been adopted to eradicate and prevent the spread of the following pests:

- *Meloidogyne graminicola* (EPPO Alert list),
- rose rosette virus (*Emaravirus rosae*, RRV- EPPO A1 List) and its vector *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (EPPO A1 List).

A new regulation has been adopted to establish measures to contain *Ceratocystis platani* (EPPO A2 List).

Source:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1192 of 11 July 2022 establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Globodera pallida* (Stone) Behrens and *Globodera rostochiensis* (Wollenweber) Behrens. *OJL* **185**, 12-26. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1192/oj

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1193 of 11 July 2022 establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al*. 1996 emend. Safni *et a*l. 2014. *OJL* **185**, 27-46. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1193/oj

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1194 of 11 July 2022 establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Clavibacter sepedonicus* (Spieckermann & Kotthoff 1914) Nouioui *et al*. 2018 *OJL* **185**, 47-64. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1194/oj

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1195 of 11 July 2022 establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbersky) Percival. *OJL* **185**, 65-76. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1195/oj

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1265 of 20 July 2022 establishing measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union territory of Rose Rosette Virus. *OJL* **192**, 14-16.ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1265/oj
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Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1629 of 21 September 2022 establishing measures for the containment of *Ceratocystis platani* (J.M. Walter) Engelbr. & T.C. Harr. within certain demarcated areas. *OJL* **245**, 14-26. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1629/oj
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1630 of 21 September 2022 establishing measures for the containment of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma within certain demarcated areas. *OJL* **245**, 27-44. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1630/oj

Additional key words: EU, regulation

Computer codes: CERAFP, CORBSE, HETDPA, HETDRO, MELGGC, PHYP64, RALSSL, RRV000, SCAPLI, SYNCEN, EU

2022/184 Update of the EPPO Platform on Pest Risk Analysis and newsletter

The aim of the EPPO Platform on PRAs is to provide a single portal for all pest and commodity Pest Risk Analyses relevant for the EPPO region. NPPOs of EPPO member countries and their national agencies involved in PRA activities are encouraged to upload their PRA information on the EPPO Platform. All types of risk assessments on all types of pests can be submitted, either in English or any other national language.

The EPPO Platform on PRAs is regularly updated with new documents being posted. As of September 2022, more than 1800 documents are available.

A specific newsletter has recently been developed. It is sent to any interested person (free of charge) on the first day of every month. This newsletter lists all the pest risk analysis and relevant documents that have been published on the EPPO Platform on PRAs in the previous month. You can register at https://pra.eppo.int/newsletter

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2022-09).
EPPO Platform on PRAs. **https://pra.eppo.int**

Additional key words: database, PRA

2022/185 FinnPRIO-Explorer: a new tool to explore pest prioritisations made for Finland

The Finnish Food Authority has published a web application for exploring the assessments made with the FinnPRIO model (i.e., a model for ranking non-native plant pests based on the risk that they pose to plant health). The app is called FinnPRIO-Explorer and its main purpose is to facilitate the use of FinnPRIO assessments for risk management decisions related to, e.g., allocation of surveillance resources.

In the app, the pests to be viewed can be selected based on, e.g., their quarantine status and the plant production sector threatened. The summary statistics of the scores that

indicate the likelihood of entry, establishment and spread, magnitude of impacts, controllability, and manageability can be explored via graphs and tables. In addition, ranking of the pests, which accounts for the uncertainty of the assessments, is presented. The current version of the app contains all the 285 FinnPRIO assessments made for Finland.

The app is available at https://finnprio-explorer.rahtiapp.fi/ and its source code is published in Zenodo (Marinova-Todorova *et al.*, 2022) with an open-source software licence. The FinnPRIO-model is described in detail in Heikkilä *et al.* (2016).

Source: Heikkila J, Tuomola J, Pouta E, Hannunen S (2016) FinnPRIO: a model for ranking invasive plant pests based on risk. *Biological Invasions* **18**, 1827-1842. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-016-1123-4

Marinova-Todorova M, Tuomola J, Hannunen S (2022) FinnPRIO-Explorer - A tool for examining assessments made with the FinnPRIO model. Finnish Food Authority, Helsinki, Finland. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7016771

Additional key words: PRA, modelling

2022/186 New outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A2 List) had been found in several locations since 2011 and had been declared eradicated from the country in December 2019 (EPPO RS 2020/005).
The NPPO of Switzerland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of a new outbreak in the municipality of Zell (Canton of Luzern). In August 2022, a citizen reported an infested maple tree (*Acer* sp.) in his private garden and sent a picture of an adult *A. glabripennis* to the local authorities. The infested maple tree was subsequently felled, and another infested maple tree was found in a neighbouring private garden. One *A. glabripennis* larva and one adult beetle were captured. Later in August, another beetle was found and captured in a private garden in the vicinity of the initial finding. Surveys were carried out, and another infested maple tree with four adult beetles was discovered on a front lawn. A preliminary demarcated area was established. Surveys are currently being carried out in order to investigate the extent of the outbreak, and these include the use of sniffer dogs. The infested trees were immediately felled. Host trees without symptoms that are located within 100 m of the infested trees will be felled after the end of the flying period of the pest.

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

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2022-09).
Map of the demarcated area: https://lawa.lu.ch/-/media/LAWA/Dokumente/Wald/waldschutz/ALB_Karte_Zell_Zonierung.pdf

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

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes** ANOLGL, CH

2022/187 Update of the situation of *Agrilus planipennis* in Ukraine

In Ukraine, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae - EPPO A2 List) was first detected in 2019 in the region of Luhansk (EPPO RS 2019/202, RS 2020/070) and then it further spread to the region of Kharkiv (RS 2021/216).
In a recently published article based on surveys performed in 2020 and 2021, it is noted that in 2020-2021 about 60 to 90% of ash trees (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, and *F. excelsior*) were infested by A. *planipennis* in the plots surveyed in the Luhansk region, as well as in the Kharkiv region. It is considered that the beetle first arrived in Luhansk region in 2016-2017 at the latest. The native *F. excelsior* is less susceptible to *A. planipennis* than *F. pennsylvanica*. However, when *F. excelsior* is affected by ash dieback caused by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List), it becomes more prone to be infested by *A. planipennis*.

Source: Davydenko K, Skrylnyk Y, Borysenko O, Menkis A, Vysotska N, Meshkova V, Olson Å, Elfstrand M, Vasaitis R (2022) Invasion of emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* and ash dieback pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Ukraine—a concerted action. *Forests* **13**(5):789. https://doi.org/10.3390/f13050789

Pictures: *Agrilus planipennis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AGRLPL/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes** AGRLPL, CHAAFR, UA

2022/188 New findings of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy

Bactrocera dorsalis (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 List) was detected for the first time in Southern Italy (Salerno and Napoli provinces, Campania region) during an official survey in April 2018 (EPPO RS 2018/215, RS 2019/096). Official monitoring has been conducted since, but only a few specimens have been trapped in the following years. These findings were not considered as outbreaks but as incursions associated with fruit import.
In 2022, 90 traps were installed in Campania region. In mid-June 2022, a male *B. dorsalis* was caught in a trap located in a citrus garden in Palma Campania (Napoli province), in an urban area. Fruit sampling did not reveal any infested fruit in the garden and no larva were found. Additional traps were placed in the area. In August 2022, further adults of *B. dorsalis* were caught (15 males and 3 females in total) in traps placed at a maximum 1.6 km from the trap where the first male had been caught in June. In the first 15 days of September 2022, 166 adults (males) were caught in 28 traps activated with methyl eugenol and torula, all in the municipality of Palma Campania, except one, in San Gennaro Vesuviano, which is very close. The number of traps in Campania has been increased to 148 of which 64 are on the territory of Palma Campania. Official measures have been taken (harvesting and destruction of fruits, prohibition of fruit movement from sites where catches occurred, phytosanitary treatments, intensification of survey) and a demarcated area will be established. In agreement with the National Phytosanitary Committee, the Emergency Plan and Action Plan for *B. dorsalis* are being updated.
The origin of these findings is not known but it is noted that a large proportion of the population in the area originates in Asia, and it is considered that findings may be related to infested fruits brought back by travellers.

The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Italy is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2022-09).

Internet
Servizio Fitosanitario Regionale. Campania. *Bactrocera dorsalis* – mosca orientale della frutta.
http://agricoltura.regione.campania.it/difesa/bactrocera.html#:~:text=Una%20mosca%20della%20frutta%20invasiva,province%20di%20Napoli%20e%20Salerno

Pictures: *Bactrocera dorsalis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DACUDO/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes** DACUDO, IT

2022/189 Interceptions of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in France

In France, *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 List) has been trapped occasionally since 2019 in Ile-de-France and Southern France near airports or wholesale produce markets (EPPO RS 2018/227, 2021/194). During official surveys, 1 adult (male) of *B. dorsalis* was caught in a trap in a peach (*Prunus persica*) plot (0.45 ha) in the agglomeration of Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin department, Alsace region). This trap is located in an urban farm (3.5 ha of orchards and 8 ha of vegetable crops) which also sells fresh products, including exotic fruits. In the vicinity (<1km) possible sources of infestation are located: a distribution platform dispatching plants and plant products coming from countries where the pest is present, a jam producer and a major communication axis. No symptoms were observed, and no larvae of *B. dorsalis* were found. The isolated finding and location of the

trap suggests that this finding is most likely due to the introduction of infested exotic fruits, and not related to an outbreak.
Mandatory preventive measures will be implemented in the place of production: all mature fruits/vegetables on the ground will be collected and put in airtight bags or incinerated. Survey activities will be reinforced in the place of production and its vicinity and visual inspections will be carried out on host plants and next to distribution sites.

The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in France is officially declared as: **Transient, isolated finding in traps near points of entry, not linked to an outbreak**.

Source: NPPO of France (2022-07).

Pictures: *Bactrocera dorsalis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DACUDO/photos

Additional key words: incursion **Computer codes** DACUDO, FR

2022/190 First report of *Pochazia shantungensis* in Italy

Pochazia shantungensis (Hemiptera: Ricaniidae, EPPO Alert List) is first reported from Italy. The species has been collected in several private and public gardens in Pistoia Province (Toscana region) based on citizen observations. Specimens were collected in September and October 2019 in a private garden in the municipality of Agliana (4 males, 5 females, 12 nymphs) and in June 2022 in another private garden in Agliana (6 males, 5 females, 6 nymphs). The authors note that the Pistoia province is an important nursery area for woody ornamental plants and consider that *P. shantungensis* could have been introduced with imports of plants from Asia.

New host plants are recorded, including important crop and ornamental species for the EPPO region, such as citrus, fig trees (*Ficus carica*), olive trees (*Olea europaea*), grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), roses (*Rosa* spp.).

Source: Stroiński A, Balderi M, Marraccini D, Mazza G (2022) First records of *Pochazia shantungensis* (Chou & Lu, 1977) (Hemiptera: Fulgoromorpha: Ricaniidae) in Italy. *Zootaxa* **5188**(3), 275–282, https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.5188.3.4.

Pictures: *Pochazia shantungensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POCZSH/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes** POCZSH, IT

2022/191 First report of *Graphocephala versuta* in Algeria and the EPPO region

During an inventory of insect fauna around the lake of Reghaia (Northern Algeria) between September 2013 and April 2014, the leafhopper *Graphocephala versuta* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) was collected for the first time in Algeria. At the time it was misidentified as *Graphocephala fennahi*, a North American species introduced in Europe in the 1930s. The specimen was recently identified as *G. versuta*. The species was found again in August 2019 in a vineyard in the region of Skikda (also in the Northern part of Algeria, but 350 km eastwards). No damage to grapevine or other plants have been reported as part of these observations.

G. versuta is a vector of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) in the USA. It should be noted that *X. fastidiosa* is not recorded from Algeria. This is considered to be the first record of *G. versuta* in the Palaearctic region.

Source: Boulaouad BA, Merzouki Y, Boulaouad D, Saci A, Daoudi-Hacini S, Doumandji S (2022) *Graphocephala versuta* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae): a first record for Algeria and the Palaearctic region. *EPPO Bulletin* **52**(2), 484–486

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes** GRCPVE, XYLEFA, DZ

2022/192 Pests intercepted during luggage inspections in Campania (Italy)

A recent article reports findings by phytosanitary inspectors during luggage and commodity inspections in the different points of entry in the Campania region, Italy between 2016 and 2021. It is noted that a large variety of plant material is imported by airline passengers (168 different plant species; different plant material such as fruit, bark, dried leaves). When the luggage of passengers transporting plant material was checked, inspections detected at least one arthropod in 41% of cases. In particular, the following pests of concern were found in passenger luggage

- larvae of *Anastrepha obliqua* (Diptera: Tephritidae, EPPO A1 List) in fruits of mango (*Mangifera indica*);
- larvae of the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 List) in fruits of guava (*Psidium guajava)*, *Momordica charantia*, and mango;
- larvae of *Leucinodes africensis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae, EPPO A1 List) in *Solanum aethiopicum;*
- adults of *Sternochetus frigidus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in mango;
- larvae of *Glyphodes pseudocaesalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) in jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus)* fruits;
- larvae of *Earias vittella* (Lepidoptera: Nolidae) in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) fruits;
- larvae of *Maruca vitrata* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) on pods of *Lablab purpureus*.

It may be noted that some pests were intercepted from countries where they are not known to occur: for example *Sternochetus frigidus* was intercepted from Burkina Faso whereas it is only reported from Asia, and *Leucinodes africensis* was intercepted from Bangladesh whereas it is only known from Africa.

Source: Pace R, Ascolese R, Miele F, Russo E, Griffo RV, Bernardo U, Nugnes F (2022) The bugs in the bags: the risk associated with the introduction of small quantities of fruit and plants by airline passengers. *Insects* **13**(7), 617. https://doi.org/10.3390/insects13070617

Additional key words: interceptions, inspection, pathway **Computer codes:** ANSTOB, CRYPGR, DACUDO, EARIVI, LEUIAF, MARUTE, IT

2022/193 Surveys for potato quarantine pests in Norway

In Norway, surveys are conducted to determine the status of the presence of the potato diseases *Clavibacter sepedonicus*, *Ralstonia solanacearum* and *Synchytrium endobioticum* and the root knot nematodes *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* and *M. fallax* in potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) production. Reports from surveys carried out in 2021 are as follows.

In Norway the last finding of potato wart disease caused by *Synchytrium endobioticum* (EPPO A2 List) was in 1994 and quarantine measures were then applied for 20 years. In 2021, a total of 360 potato tubers were visually assessed and no symptoms were observed. Out of the 360 samples, 52 were randomly selected to be tested by PCR, and all tested negative.
The situation of *Synchytrium endobioticum* in Norway can be described as: **Absent, pest no longer present.**

Potato ring rot caused *by Clavibacter sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List) was first detected in 1964, and a national legislation exists since 1965. In 1999 an eradication program was initiated (EPPO RS 2013/119) and resulted in a decrease in the incidence of the disease. In the period 1999-2008 (10 691 samples), 3% of samples were positive, in 2011-2015 (1 929 samples), 1.3% were positive. In 2021, 360 samples were tested and *C. sepedonicus* was not detected.
The situation of *Clavibacter sepedonicus* in Norway can be described as: **Present, not widely distributed and under official control.**

Potato brown rot caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) has never been detected in Norway. In 2016, a survey programme was carried out on imported potatoes, 160 samples from 12 countries were tested and *R. solanacearum* was not detected. Since 2019, all samples collected in Norway to be tested for *C. sepedonicus* are also tested for *R. solanacearum*. In 2021, 360 samples were tested and *R. solanacearum* was not detected.
The situation of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Norway can be described as: **Absent, pest not recorded.**

The root knot nematodes *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* and *M. fallax* have never been found in Norway. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO) analyzed more than 1 000 samples of ware and starch potatoes to detect *M. chitwoodi* and *M. fallax*, including 360 in 2021. In 2019, 70 samples of certified seed potatoes were also tested. No nematode pests were detected in the samples analyzed.
The situation of *Meloidogyne fallax* and *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Norway can be described as: **Absent, pest not recorded.**

Source: Eikemo H (2022) Rapport –OK-program potetkreft 2021. NIBIO Rapport 8(45), 19 pp. Available at https://www.mattilsynet.no/planter_og_dyrking/planteskadegjorere/soppsjukdommer/rapport_potetkreft_2022.46798/binary/Rapport:%20Potetkreft%202022

Perminow J, Akselsen IL, Brurberg MB, Wiig Hansen V (2022) OK potet-Bakterier Overvåking og kartlegging av lys og mørk ringråte i norsk produksjon av mat-og industripotet. Sesong 2021. NIBIO Rapport 8(42), 15 pp. Available at https://www.mattilsynet.no/planter_og_dyrking/planteskadegjorere/bakterier_og_fytoplasma_i_planter/rapport_overvaaking_og_kartlegging_av_lys_og_mork_ringrate_i_norsk_produksjon_av_mat_og_industripotet_2021.46806

Skuterud Vennatrø M (2022) *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* og *M. fallax* – Rapport for overvåkningsprogrammet Skadegjørere i potet 2021. NIBIO Rapport 8(37), 12 pp. Available at https://www.mattilsynet.no/planter_og_dyrking/planteskadegjorere/soppsjukdommer/rapport_skadegjorere_i_potet_2021.46800/binary/Rapport:%20Skadegj%C3%B8rere%20i%20potet%202021

Additional key words: absence, detailed record **Computer codes** CORBSE, MELGCH, MELGFA, RALSSL, SYNCEN, NO

2022/194 First report of *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* in Italy

During the official annual monitoring on tomato crops (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in Emilia-Romagna region in 2020, *Ralstonia solanacearum* species complex (EPPO A2 List) was detected in three fields of different tomato cultivars in the province of Parma (municipality of Parma and of Collecchio). Phytosanitary measures were taken, and the tomato crops were sprayed with a chemical desiccant herbicide. A demarcated area has been officially established and surveys have been carried out in 2021 and 2022.
In July 2021, 3 additional tomato production sites had positive test results. In August 2021, suspect symptoms were found in 2 additional tomato production sites. The collected samples tested positive in IF, PCR and pathogenicity tests. Following confirmation, all the tomato crops were either desiccated using a herbicide or destroyed mechanically. In each infested field only a few symptomatic plants (wilting, browning) were found in patches.
In July 2022, suspect symptoms were observed in 2 other tomato production sites and tested for *R. solanacearum* species complex, analysed by lateral flow tests, culturing on SMSA, PCR and real-time-PCR. Immediately, tomato plants in areas where a positive result was found plus a buffer zone of 113 m^2 around the finding, were desiccated using a herbicide. The confirmation analysis according to EU Regulation 2022/1193 identified the species as *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum*. The demarcated area has been extended accordingly. Phytosanitary measures according to EU Regulation 2022/1193 will be applied and include the destruction of the crop, crop rotation in the next 5 years, and the disinfection of tools and equipment used in the infested fields.

The pest status of *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* in Italy is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2022-08).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1193 of 11 July 2022 establishing measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith 1896) Yabuuchi *et al*. 1996 emend. Safni *et al*. 2014. OJL 185 12.07.2022, 27-46, ELI: **http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/1193/oj**

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum* species complex. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos

Additional key words: new report **Computer codes** RALSSO, RALSPS, IT

2022/195 Update on the situation of *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* in Germany

In Germany, *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) was first reported in 2021 in a research institute in Hesse on symptomatic ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) and tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum)* in a greenhouse (RS 2021/040). Official eradication measures were taken.
In June 2022, symptoms were observed again on ginger plants in the same location. Both ginger and cucumber plants (*Cucumis sativum*) which were grown in the same greenhouse tested positive for *R. pseudosolanacearum*. The source of the infestation is not known, nor

whether it is a carry-over from the previous year's occurrence or a new introduction. Official eradication measures are applied, and a survey will be carried out for at least 3 years.

The pest status of *Ralstonia pseudosolanacearum* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, only in one location, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2022-08).

Pictures: *Ralstonia solanacearum* species complex. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes** RALSSO, RALSPS, DE

2022/196 First report of cotton leaf curl Gezira virus in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the Secretariat of the first findings of cotton leaf curl Gezira virus (*Begomovirus*, CLCuGV, EU A1 Quarantine pest as 'Begomovirus') on its territory. CLCuGV has also been reported recently in the Netherlands (EPPO RS 2022/153) on *Lavatera* plants.
The NPPO of Belgium was notified in August 2022 that trace-back studies had shown that some infested lots of *Lavatera* plants had been delivered in August 2021 and April 2022 to four operators in Belgium. Surveys were conducted in these premises. Some of the plants were found to have been sold on to operators in France and the French NPPO was notified. At one of the operators in Belgium (province of Liège), *Lavatera* plants tested positive for CLCuGV. However these plants were not linked to the lot or the operator of the original outbreak. Trace-back investigations showed that these *Lavatera* plants came from a German operator. Authorities in Germany have been informed. The presence of the vector (*Bemisia tabaci*) has been monitored with sticky traps, and no specimens were caught. Other host plants present and linked to the same German operator were sampled, and the results have not yet been received. Some of these *Lavatera* plants had already been sold to private customers, but the remaining ones will be destroyed.

The pest status of *cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2022-08, 2022-09).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes** CLCUGV, BE

2022/197 Studies on weed hosts of tomato brown rugose fruit virus

Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus*, ToBRFV – EPPO A2 List) was initially described in greenhouse-grown tomatoes in the Jordan Valley in 2015 (Salem *et al.*, 2016). Since then, this virus has been detected every year in tomato-growing areas across Jordan, and these continuous outbreaks have raised concern about the possible role of weed hosts in the disease epidemiology. From February 2019 to November 2021, weeds were collected in tomato fields and glasshouses in the Jordan Valley and highlands in the main tomato-growing areas. A wide range of weed species (30 plant species corresponding to 16 families) was found in tomato crops and most collected plants were asymptomatic (with a few exceptions showing yellowing, stunting, mosaic, or mottling). Out of 258 collected samples, ToBRFV was detected (DAS-ELISA followed by mechanical inoculation to *Nicotiana tabacum, D. metel, D. stramonium* and confirmed by RT-PCR) in 114 samples corresponding to 12 plant species:

Amaranthus retroflexus, *Beta vulgaris* subsp. *maritima*, and *Chenopodium murale* (Amaranthaceae); *Conyza canadensis* and *Taraxacum officinale* (Asteraceae); *Malva parviflora* (Malvaceae); *Oxalis corniculata* (Oxalidaceae); *Portulaca oleracea* (Portulaceae); *Veronica syriaca* (Scrophulariaceae); *Solanum elaeagnifolium* and *S. nigrum* (Solanaceae); and *Corchorus olitorius* (Tiliaceae). Plant species for which more than 50% of the collected samples were infected, included *A. retroflexus, C. canadensis, T. officinale, C. murale, M. parviflora, V. syriaca,* and *S. nigrum*.

During these studies, ripe fruits of *S. nigrum* were also collected from symptomatic plants for further experiments to assess the seed transmission of ToBRFV. Results showed that ToBRFV could be transmitted from contaminated seeds of *S. nigrum* to seedlings at a low rate (approximately 1.9%); and as a control, all seedlings originating from healthy seeds were confirmed to be virus-free by DAS-ELISA and RT-PCR.

The authors concluded that management strategies for ToBRFV in tomato crops should be reconsidered to include appropriate weed control.

Source: Salem NM, Abumuslem M, Turina M, Samarah N, Sulaiman A, Abu-Irmaileh B, Ata Y (2022) New weed hosts for tomato brown rugose fruit virus in wild Mediterranean vegetation. *Plants* **11**, 2287. https://doi.org/10.3390/plants11172287

Salem N, Mansour A, Ciuffo M, Falk BW, Turina M (2016) A new tobamovirus infecting tomato crops in Jordan. *Archives of Virology* **161**(2), 503-506.

Pictures: *Tomato brown rugose fruit virus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOBRFV/photos

Additional key words: host plant **Computer codes:** TOBRFV, JO

2022/198 *Ageratina adenophora* (Asteraceae) in the EPPO region: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why
Ageratina adenophora (Asteraceae) is a perennial herb that is an invasive alien species in many regions of the world. In the EPPO region, it is present in isolated populations in Algeria, France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants recommended that an EPPO pest risk analysis is conducted for *A. adenophora* in 2023. The species is added to the Alert List to raise attention concerning the species and seek further information on its occurrence and behaviour in the EPPO region.

Geographical distribution

EPPO region: Algeria, France (including Corsica), Italy, Portugal, Spain (including Canary Islands).

Africa: Algeria, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Asia: Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China (Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan), India (Himachal Pradesh), Indonesia, Laos, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.

North America: USA (California, Hawaii), Mexico (Native).

Caribbean: Trinidad and Tobago.

Oceania: Australia, New Zealand.

Morphology
Stems purplish, numerous, erect, smooth, cylindrical; shortly branched towards the apex, 1-2 m long, occasionally longer; glandular, hairy at first but becoming woody with age. Leaves dark green; opposite, broadly trowel-shaped, 5-8 cm long, (2.5-)3-7.5 cm wide, with serrated edges, tapering towards the apex and narrowing abruptly at the base into a slender stalk 2-4 cm long; 3-nerved, glabrous or slightly pubescent, toothed along the apical margins. Petioles are brown. Flowers comprise 50 to 70 white, tubular florets about 3.5 mm long; grouped into heads 5-6 mm diameter within a row of green bracts and arranged in flat clusters up to 10 cm across at the end of the branches. Seeds are dark brown to black, slender, angular, 1.5-2 mm long with 5 to 10 fine white hairs approximately 4 mm long.

Biology and Ecology
Each plant can produce 100 000 seeds in a growing season. The species exhibits a fast growth rate that can facilitate the formation of a dense monoculture.

Habitats
A. adenophora can invade ruderal habitats (railways, roadsides), agricultural habitats, open woodland, forest margins. In the EPPO region it is found in frost free regions in the Mediterranean area and Atlantic islands though climate change could increase the area of potential establishment. In France, it invades riparian habitats and in Italy it is recorded along riverbanks and wet rocky coastal areas.

Pathways for movement
The seeds of *A. adenophora* can be a contaminant of used machinery and equipment, soil or growing media attached to plants. Seeds can also be moved via livestock and seeds can

become attached to clothing and recreational equipment. *A. adenophora* has been utilised as an ornamental species in the 19th century. Natural spread is via seed which can be dispersed by wind and water.

Impacts
Ageratina adenophora can have detrimental impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Dense monocultures outcompete native plant species which can have negative impacts on higher trophic levels. *A. adenophora* can invade agricultural habitats with negative impacts on crop yield and pastureland. It is toxic to livestock.

Control
Mechanical and chemical control methods can be effective at controlling populations of the plant. Herbicides can be applied to the foliage when the plant is growing. Biological control has been applied throughout its invasive range utilising arthropod and fungal biological control agents with varying success.

Sources
Andreu J, Vilá M, Hulme PE (2009) An assessment of stakeholder perceptions and management of noxious alien plants in Spain. *Environmental Management* **43**, 1244-1255.
Del Guacchio E (2013) *Ageratina adenophora* (Asteraceae) new species to the Italian alien flora and observations on its environmental threats. *Hacquetia* **12(**2), 17-22.
Muniappan R, Raman A, Reddy GVP (2009) *Ageratina adenophora* (Sprengel) King and Robinson (Asteraceae). In Biological Control of Tropical Weeds using Arthropods, ed. R. Muniappan, G. V. P. Reddy, and A. Raman. Published by Cambridge University Press. Cambridge University Press.

Additional key words: invasive alien plant, alert list **Computer codes:** EUPAD

2022/199 First report of *Sida rhombifolia* in Italy

Sida rhombifolia (Malvaceae) has a wide distribution and although its native range is unknown, it is thought to be the Paleotropics. It has been introduced to the Americas. Throughout its range it is reported as a common weed along roadsides, urban areas, pastures and cultivated fields. During surveys conducted from 2014 to 2021 in North-Eastern Sicily (Italy), *S. rhombifolia* was found in five localities in the Peloritani mounts, along the coastal belt between Furnari and Rometta, near Messina. Here it colonizes disturbed habitats (roadsides, abandoned quarries and uncultivated areas) at an altitude of 0-140 m a.s.l., which have high levels of nitrates and moderate moisture levels. This is the first time that *S. rhombifolia* is reported from Italy. In Sicily, it is locally well established and exhibits high coverage. The stands of *S. rhombifolia* distributed in the North-East of Sicily are comprised of multiple individuals (ca. 50–100 for each stand). Spread can be facilitated by seed which can adhere to clothing and animals. The introduction of *S. rhombifolia* into Sicily was probably accidental, due to seeds carried on vehicles in an area of trade such as the Messina Strait. Alternately, it may have entered from the horticulture trade, specialized in the trade of exotic species, since the first finding was made in an area with a high human presence.

Source: Cambria S, Crisafulli A, Giusso del Galdo G, Picone RM, Soldano A, Sciandrello S, Tavilla G (2022) First record of *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae) for Italian flora: taxonomical and ecological investigation. *Acta Botanica Croatica*, https://doi.org/10.37427/botcro-2022-013

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** SIDRH, IT

2022/200 First report of *Sphaeralcea bonariensis* in Italy and the Mediterranean region

Sphaeralcea bonariensis (Malvaceae) is native to South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay) where it is often described as behaving as a weed in arable lands, and ruderal habitats. It has been reported as an invasive species in South Africa, Brazil and the United Arab Emirates. Within the EPPO region, the species has been recorded from Belgium where it is considered a casual species. During floral surveys of Western Sicily (Italy) a few individuals of *Sphaeralcea bonariensis* were recorded near the village of Rocca Palumba (Palermo). Approximately ten plants were observed growing in *Opuntia ficus-indica* groves. These plants were at an altitude of 335 m a.s.l. and characterized by clay soils. This is the first time that *S. bonariensis* is reported from Italy, and it is also a first record for the Mediterranean region. The likely pathway for introduction is accidental through the contamination of compost or batches of seeds intended for agricultural use. Alternatively, *S. bonariensis* occurrence may be linked to the railway occurring in the immediate vicinity of the agricultural land. The pathway horticulture can be excluded, as the species is not used for this purpose in Italy. *S. bonariensis* should be considered as a casual alien plant in Italy. Further spread of the species should be avoided.

Source: Aleo M, Cambria S, Minissale P, Bazan G (2022) First record of *Sphaeralcea bonariensis* (Cav.) Griseb. (*Malvaceae*) as a casual alien species in the Mediterranean area. *BioInvasions Records* **11**(2), 338–344.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** SPHBO, IT

2022/201 First report of *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* in France

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (Asteraceae: EPPO A2 List) is native to South America and recorded as an invasive alien species in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, and Taiwan. Within the EPPO region, *G. spilanthoides* has been recorded in Hungary in canals connected to thermally influenced waters, in Italy (North-Western Lombardy region) and the Netherlands in Vleuten in 2019. A population of *G. spilanthoides* was recorded for the first time in North-West France (Le Mans) along the river Sarthe in 2021. The population in August 2022 was flowering and covering a total area of 50 m^2. It is unknown how the population arrived in this location, but possible pathways include as a contaminant on boats or machinery or attached to migratory birds. Managing this population should be a priority and manual control can be successful in reducing small infestations either by hand removal, raking or drainage machinery. Plants can be disposed of by drying and burning. Care should be taken to ensure that all plant parts are removed to avoid fragments that can regenerate.

Source: Tela-botanica.org (2022) *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*, asteracée nouvelle pour la France. Available at: https://www.tela-botanica.org/2022/08/gymnocoronis-spilanthoides-asteracee-nouvelle-pour-la-france/

Pictures: *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GYNSP/photos

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** GYNSP, FR

2022/202 *Solanum viarum* added to the EPPO Observation list

Solanum viarum (Solanaceae) is native to South America and is an invasive alien species in Asia, North and Central America and South Africa. It produces thousands of seeds per plant that are dispersed by small mammals and livestock. *S. viarum* was first observed in the EPPO region in the 2000s as a transient alien species (in the port area in Belgium) and in 2019 it was recorded in the Gorges du Gardon (FR) (RS 2021/070). In 2022, an Expert Working Group (EWG) was formed to risk assess *S. viarum* for the EPPO region. The overall likelihood of *S. viarum* entering the EPPO region is very low with a moderate uncertainty. Several pathways were assessed but there was no strong association with any identified pathways. The likelihood of further establishment outdoors is high with high uncertainty, where the latter reflects the small area of potential establishment in the EPPO region. *S. viarum* has a high spread potential as it can spread naturally, and via human assisted spread. In North America, *S. viarum* had an impact on pasture and cattle production in the late 1990s and early 2000s, but with improved management (biological and chemical control) impacts have reduced in recent times. The EWG considered the potential socio-economic impacts in the EPPO region will be low with a high uncertainty which reflects the unknowns relating to the plasticity of *S. viarum* and its ability to adapt to climatic and environmental parameters in the EPPO region. Overall, the pest risk analysis concluded that *S. viarum* has a moderate phytosanitary risk to the endangered area with a high uncertainty and recommended that it should be added to the EPPO Observation List. The PRA should be reviewed every ten years or when significant new information (e.g. establishment in the endangered area or occurrence of further interceptions along pathways) becomes available.

Source: EPPO (2022) EPPO Technical Document No. 1085. Pest risk analysis for *Solanum viarum*. EPPO, Paris. Available at: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SOLVI/documents

Pictures: *Solanum viarum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GYNSP/photos

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, EPPO lists **Computer codes:** SOLVI

2022/203 Invasive tree species in Italy

Invasive alien tree species can have significant detrimental impacts on the habitats they invade often transforming ecosystems. Invasive alien tree species were identified for 20 Italian administrative regions from online databases, published papers and other online sources. In total 25 invasive alien tree species were included in the study (Table 1) and the majority of these were introduced to Italy during the 19th century. The study showed that riparian forests are the most invaded forest type with 16 invasive alien tree species. Pedunculate oak forests, oak-hornbeam and hornbeam forests, maple-European ash and maple-lime forests, Mediterranean shrubland and chestnut forests all hosted more than 10 invasive alien tree species. The non-native tree species invading the highest number of forest types were *Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Ailanthus altissima*.

Table 1. 25 invasive alien tree species in Italy

Species	Family	EPPO Status	Native range	No. regions invasive
Acacia dealbata	Fabaceae	List IAP	Australia	2
Acacia mearnsii	Fabaceae		Australia	1
Acacia provincialis	Fabaceae		Australia	1
Acacia pycnantha	Fabaceae		Australia	1
Acacia saligna	Fabaceae		Australia	5
Acer negundo	Sapindaceae		North & Central America	6
Ailanthus altissima	Simaroubaceae	List IAP	China	20
Broussonetia papyrifera	Moraceae	Observation List	Asia	4
Elaeagnus pungens	Elaeagnaceae		Asia	1
Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. *camaldulensis*	Myrtaceae		Australia	1
Juglans nigra	Juglandaceae		North America	1
Ligustrum lucidum	Oleaceae		Asia	2
Parkinsonia aculeata	Fabaceae		Americas	2
Paulownia tomentosa	Paulowniaceae	Alert List	Asia	1
Platanus x hispanica	Platanaceae		Hybrid origin	1
Populus × canadensis	Salicaceae		Hybrid origin	2
Prunus laurocerasus	Rosaceae		EPPO region	3
Prunus serotina	Rosaceae	List IAP	North & Central America	3
Quercus rubra	Fagaceae		North America	2
Robinia pseudoacacia	Fabaceae		North America	17
Robinia viscosa	Fabaceae		North America	1
Sesbania punicea	Fabaceae	Observation List	South America	2
Trachycarpus fortunei	Arecaceae		Asia	3
Ulmus pumila	Ulmaceae		Asia	2
Vachellia karroo	Fabaceae		Southern Africa	1

Source: Campagnaro T, Brundu G, Burrasccano S, Celesti-Grapow L, La Mantia T, Sitzia T, Badalamenti E (2022) Tree invasions in Italian forests. *Forest Ecology and Management* **521**. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2022.120382

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACADA, ACAMR, ACAPY, ACRNE, AILAL, BRNPA, IUGNI, LIGLU, PAKAC, PAZTO, PLTHY, POPCA, PRNLR, PRNSO, QUERU, ROBPS, ROBVI, SEBPU, TRRFO, ULMPU, ACAKA, IT