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2005/171 *Lysichiton americanus* reported in the ‘Massif du Mont Pilat’ (France)

In a paper by Delaigue (2001) describing the first discovery in France of *Tanacetum macrophyllum* (Asteraceae – a non-invasive plant) in the ‘Massif du Mont Pilat’ (Massif Central), the presence of *Lysichiton americanus* (Araceae - EPPO Action List) is also mentioned. According to the EPPO Secretariat, this is the first documented record of *L. americanus* in France. In this paper, *L. americanus* is considered as an example of an exotic plant which has escaped from cultivation, but no reference is made to its potential invasive behaviour. The plant was observed in July 1999 in the “Haute Vallée du Furan” (Mont du Pilat, Massif Central). More data would be needed on the current situation of the population found in 1999, in particular to know whether it has expanded or not.

Source: Delaigue J (2001) *Tanacetum macrophyllum* (Waldst. Et Kit.) Schultz Bip. (Asteraceae), plante nouvelle pour la France, dans le Massif du Mont Pilat. *Bulletin mensuel de la Société Linnéenne de Lyon*, **70**(4),93-103.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LYSAM, FR

2005/172 An inventory of alien species and their threat to biodiversity and economy in Switzerland

This report is a compilation of information on Invasive Alien Species in Switzerland, based on scientific publications and advice from experts. Information on emerging biological invasions is also provided. For vertebrates, crustaceans, insects, arachnids, molluscs and other animals, fungi and plants, the report includes a general discussion, a list of non-indigenous species, datasheets and an assessment of status, impact, pathways of introduction, management methods and general recommendations.

For plants, the report provides a list of 362 alien species present in Switzerland, which represent 12.6% of the flora of Switzerland. The origins of alien, naturalized and invasive plants are analysed and raise interesting questions. Out of these 362 alien species, 102 species (28.2%) are naturalized and 20 (5.5%) have become invasive. Out of the 20 species considered invasive, 40% originate from North America and Asia. From the 20 invasive species in Switzerland, 15 (75%) have been deliberately introduced, usually as ornamentals.

Woody and geophytic plants account for 70% of invasive species in Switzerland, contrasting with the proportions of each life group in alien, naturalized and invasive species. With respect to plant life form, the composition of the ecological plant groups of the alien flora differs from the native one and it changes during the process of naturalization and invasion. Ruderal and pioneer species represent 60% of all invasive species, however, 40% of invasive species belong to either the forest, aquatic or marsh ecological plant groups.



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A list of plants declared invasive or potentially invasive in Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Scotland and Spain, and present in Switzerland is also part of the report. Fact Sheets have been prepared for 48 plant species: 19 invasive species, 11 “Watch species” and another 18 to which special attention should be paid.

The review stresses the importance of establishing the biological and ecological characteristics of the naturalized flora to determine the potential invasiveness of alien species in Switzerland. The analysis of the invasive flora of several European countries shows that more than 130 alien plants are of concern in Europe. The status of alien plants in Europe should be one aspect to consider when developing a dynamic “Watch List” of alien plants in Switzerland.

Source: Wittenberg R (ed.) (2005) An inventory of alien species and their threat to biodiversity and economy in Switzerland. CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre report to the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape. http://www.umwelt-schweiz.ch/buwal/eng/fachgebiete/fg_biotechnologie/news/2005-09-26-00893/index.html

Swiss Commission for Wild Plant Conservation CPS/SKEW
<http://www.cps-skew.ch/index.htm>

Additional key words: invasive plants

Computer codes: CH

2005/173 Isoenzyme diversity in *Reynoutria* taxa: escape from sterility by hybridization

The genus *Reynoutria* (Polygonaceae) is represented by four taxa in the Czech Republic – *R. japonica* var. *japonica* (EPPO list of invasive alien plants) and *compacta*, *R. sachalinensis* (EPPO list of invasive alien plants) and *R. x bohemica* (EPPO list of invasive alien plants). Using isoenzyme analysis, the degree of genotype variability in all taxa was determined and comparisons were made between clones of *R. japonica* var. *japonica* from the Czech Republic and United Kingdom. While the rarely occurring tetraploid variety *R. japonica* var. *compacta* possesses low variability, the octoploid female clone of *R. japonica* var. *japonica* is genetically uniform in the 93 clones sampled and belongs to the same genotype that is present throughout Europe. *R. japonica* var. *japonica* can be fertilized by the pollen of tetraploid *R. sachalinensis* and a hexaploid hybrid *R. x bohemica* is produced. In *R. sachalinensis*, 16 genotypes were found in the 50 clones sampled. *R. x bohemica* is genetically the most diverse taxon in the study area, with 33 genotypes recorded among 88 clones sampled.

Source: Mandak M, Bimova K, Pysek P, Stepanek J, Plackova I (2005) Isoenzyme diversity in *Reynoutria* (Polygonaceae) taxa: escape from sterility by hybridization. *Plant Systematics and Evolution*, **253**, 219-230.

Additional key words: invasive plants

Computer codes: POLCU, REYSA, REYBO



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2005/174 A survey of weeds that are increasingly spreading in Europe

A Europe-wide survey was conducted by sending questionnaires to weed scientists in order to evaluate currently troublesome weeds and those which may cause problems in the future. Recipients were asked to list species that are spreading and cause problems in agroecosystems and to rate these according to three scores (degree of weediness, degree of spread potential and degree of control success), with three levels for each score (low, medium and high). In all, 281 species were reported from 26 European countries (Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and Ukraine). Most of them were annuals (48%), followed by perennials (34%) and biennials (14%). Among these 281 weed species, the 15 most troublesome (either indigenous or alien to Europe) have been listed for each crop system defined in this survey. In the table below, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted only weed species which were considered as alien.

Alien troublesome weed species	Crop systems
<i>Amaranthus chlorostachys</i>	Vineyards
<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i>	Cereals, root crops, vegetables and ornamentals, orchards, vineyards
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	Fodder plants and pastures, grain legumes, root crops, vegetables and ornamentals
<i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	Fodder plants and pastures, grain legumes
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Grain legumes
<i>Conyza albida</i>	Grain legumes, root crops, orchards
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Cereals, grain legumes, root crops, orchards, vineyards
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Vineyards
<i>Crepis aspera</i>	Vineyards
<i>Duschesnea indica</i>	Fodder plants and pastures
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Fodder plants and pastures, root crops, vegetables and ornamentals
<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>	Orchards
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum*</i>	Orchards
<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	Grain legumes, root crops
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Cereals, grain legumes
<i>Solanum physalifolium</i>	Vegetables and ornamentals
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Grain legumes, root crops
<i>Sorghum nigrum</i>	Grain legumes, root crops
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Fodder plants and pastures, grain legumes, root crops, vegetables and ornamentals, vineyards
<i>Xanthium italicum</i>	Fodder plants and pastures, grain legumes, root crops, vegetables and ornamentals

* on the current EPPO list of invasive alien plants

Source: Weber E, Gut D (2005) A survey of weeds that are increasingly spreading in



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Europe. **Agronomy for Sustainable Development 25, 109-121**

Additional key words: weeds

Computer codes: HERMZ, AL, AT, UK, BG, CZ, CY, DK, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SK, ES, SE, TR, YU, UA

2005/175 **Ferraria crispa found in South-west of Spain**

Flowers of *Ferraria* species (Iridaceae) have unusual shapes and colours, their smell varying from pleasant to carrion-like. *Ferraria* spp. were brought to Europe before the middle of the 17th century and cultivated there as curiosities. *Ferraria crispa* originates from South Africa and was introduced into Europe in 1640 for ornamental purposes. *F. crispa* is approximately 45 cm tall with succulent leaves and bracts. This plant can produce large numbers of seeds and is also characterized by long-lived corms which accumulate from year to year in a chain. Its habitat is mainly coastal on sandstone and loamy places.

Pictures can be viewed on Internet: <http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/flora?f=060&level=s&id=1515>.

In Australia, it is considered as an invasive species, which easily escapes from gardens. In Western Australia, gardeners are encouraged not to buy or grow them. In Europe, its presence is cited in Portugal (including Madeira), Spain (the East-coast, Balears and Islas Canarias). *F. crispa* is also recorded in North African flora. In 2004, its presence was reported for the first time along the coast of Huelva (Andalucía, South-western Spain) in coastal pinewood forests growing on stabilized dune systems. The identified populations formed scattered prairies within the dune systems. It was found that *F. crispa* had existed in this area for a long time, probably for more than 100 years (previously as a garden plant, and now as an old cultivar in disuse). It is considered that this population may now be established in this part of Spain.

Source: Sánchez Gullón S, Weickert P (2004) Contribuciones a la flora vascular de Andalucía (España) 96. Una nueva especie de Iridaceae para el sudoeste de España. *Acta Botanica Malacitana* **29**, 297-315.

INTERNET

Department of Agriculture (Western Australia).

Bulb- and corm-producing plants that become bushland weeds by S. Lloyd Garden Note no. 16, June 2004.

http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/pls/portal30/docs/FOLDER/IKMP/PW/WEED/GN2004_016.PDF

Moragues Botey E, Larrucea JR (2005) Els vegetals introduïts a les Illes Balears. Documents tècnics de conservació, no.11, 50 pp.

http://dgcapea.caib.es/pe/documents_pe/public_pe/tecnicos/vegetals_introduits01.pdf

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ES



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2005/176 First report of *Eutypella parasitica* in Slovenia: addition to the EPPO Alert List

In Slovenia, at the end of May 2005, distinctive oval bark lesions were found on the trunks of *Acer pseudoplatanus* (sycamore) on Rožnik Hill in the centre of Ljubljana. A characteristic feature of the cankers was that the bark remained in place except at the centre (oldest part of the canker). Cankers were located mostly on the lower portion of the trunk. Intensive surveys around Rožnik Hill revealed that 19 other trees were affected and that the disease was well established, as 3 trees had collapsed. The largest distance between 2 infected trees was 10.6 km, thus suggesting a slow spread. However, it is not known when the disease first appeared. Studies revealed the presence of a fungus which was identified as *Eutypella parasitica* (morphological and molecular characteristics). So far, *E. parasitica* was only known to occur in North America. As it is a serious disease of *Acer* species, the NPPO of Slovenia suggested that it should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Eutypella parasitica (canker of *Acer pseudoplatanus*)

Why	In July 2005, the NPPO of Slovenia informed the EPPO Secretariat that a new canker disease of maples (<i>Acer</i> spp.) caused by <i>Eutypella parasitica</i> was discovered near Ljubljana. So far, this fungus was only known to occur in North America where it can cause damage. The NPPO of Slovenia suggested that <i>E. parasitica</i> should be added to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	EPPO region: Slovenia (found in 2005 near Ljubljana). North America: Canada (Ontario, Quebec), USA (Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin).
On which plants	<i>Acer</i> spp. In North America, it occurs mainly on <i>A. saccharum</i> (sugar maple) and <i>A. rubrum</i> (red maple). It is occasionally found on <i>A. negundo</i> (box elder), <i>A. pensylvanicum</i> (striped maple), <i>A. platanoides</i> (Norway maple), <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> (sycamore maple), <i>A. saccharinum</i> (silver maple), <i>A. saccharum</i> subsp. <i>nigrum</i> (black maple). In Slovenia, it was found on <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i> and <i>A. campestre</i> (field maple).
Damage	<i>E. parasitica</i> infects trees only through exposed wood tissue (via dead branches or wounds). Mycelium spreads around the infection site creating a perennial and slow growing canker (on average 1-2 cm per year). Due to the slow progress of the fungus, infection is hardly noticeable during the first years. The typical <i>Eutypella</i> canker has a flat or sunken centre, often retaining the dead bark and surrounded by thick callus. Whitish mycelial fans can be observed under the bark at the canker margin. After 5 to 8 years of infection, the fungus produces spores in tiny, black fruiting bodies (stromata with black perithecia or black perithecia alone) that develop in the centres of cankers. On certain hosts (e.g. <i>A. saccharum</i>) the edge of the canker is deformed and bark extensively swollen. The disease can cause tree mortality by girdling the trunk, especially on small trees. Cankers are not only affecting the aesthetic value of the trees, but with the presence of swollen and callused bark, wood quality is reduced and the affected tree is very susceptible to attacks by wood decay fungi and then to wind breakage. Pictures can be viewed on Internet: http://www.forestpests.org/subject.html?SUB=557
Dissemination	Fruiting bodies release ascospores during rain or irrigation at moderate temperatures and spores are dispersed by wind. Over long distances, trade of plants for planting or wood could spread the disease.
Pathway	Plants for planting, wood of <i>Acer</i> spp.
Possible risks	<i>Acer</i> species (e.g. <i>A. campestre</i> , <i>A. platanoides</i> , <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>) are important forest and amenity trees in the EPPO region. Few control measures are available against <i>E. parasitica</i> .



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Affected branches can be pruned, but there is hardly any treatment possible for trunk cankers. In an urban environment, good growth conditions (adequate watering and fertilization) may help trees to resist infection. A preliminary study on the risk of spread of *Eutypella* canker in Europe (Ogris *et al.*, 2005 paper presented by at the EPPO Conference) showed that a large portion of European forests could be affected by the disease. However, more data would be needed on the abundance of host species in Europe and economic damage in areas where the fungus occurs. It is desirable to avoid further spread of this disease which is a threat to *Acer* species grown in forests, urban environments and in nurseries.

Source(s)

NPPO of Slovenia, 2005-07 – PRA and datasheet (in Slovenian).

Jurc D, Ogris N, Slippers B, Stenlid J (2005) First report of *Eutypella* canker of *Acer pseudoplatanus* in Europe. New Disease Reports, <http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2006/2005-99.asp>

EPPO Conference on *Phytophthora ramorum* and other forest pests (Falmouth, GB, 2005-10-05/07)

Introduction to *Eutypella* canker by Ogris N and Jurc D.

http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2005_meetings/ramorum_presentations/21_ogris&jurc/Ogris&Jurc1.HTM

Spread risk of *Eutypella* canker of maples to Europe? by N. Ogris

http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2005_meetings/ramorum_presentations/22_ogris/Ogris1.HTM

Other INTERNET sources:

Canadian Forest Service. *Eutypella* canker of maple.

http://www.glf.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/treedisease/eutypella_canker_of_maple_e.html

Pennsylvania State University - Plant Disease Facts. *Eutypella* Canker on Maple

http://www.ppath.cas.psu.edu/EXTENSION/PLANT_DISEASE/eutypell.html

EPPO RS 2005/176

Panel review date

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Entry date 2005-11

2005/177 Single finding of an *Anoplophora glabripennis* beetle in Germany

The EPPO Secretariat was informed by the NPPO of Germany of a finding of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 list) in Bayern. In August 2005, a single male adult of *A. glabripennis* was found at a storage place of granite stones in the inland port of Roth, 20 km from Nuremberg. The company concerned regularly imports open consignments of stones (mainly from China via Rotterdam). The origin of the specimen found is unknown. Thorough investigations were carried out on wood packaging material at the storage area and in the port vicinity, but no evidence of further occurrence could be found. Similar isolated findings have already been made in Germany and eradicated (see EPPO RS 2001/136, 2004/072, 2004/132).

The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany is officially declared as follows:
Transient, individual occurrence, not expected to survive, surveillance has been applied.

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2005-09.**

Additional key words: phytosanitary incident

Computer codes: ANOLGL, DE



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2005/178 First record of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in California (US)

In California (US) during summer 2005, 2 adult beetles of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 list) were found outdoors, near a privately owned warehouse in Sacramento. This warehouse had received a shipment of decorative stones from China packed in wooden pallets. This is the first record of *A. glabripennis* in California. Intensive surveys are being carried out in the vicinity of this warehouse.

The situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in USA can be described as follows: **Present, found in a few urban sites (California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York), under eradication.**

Source: NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System. New Pest Stories (2005-07-15).
Asian Longhorned Beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis*, found in California
<http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchNewsStory.cfm?nid=348>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, US

2005/179 Latest surveys on *Agrilus planipennis* in Ontario (Canada)

In Canada, surveys on *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae – EPPO Action List) are continuing in Ontario. The pest remains confined to a few counties (Elgin, Essex, Lambton) in the south-west of Ontario. Measures are being taken to prevent any further spread of the pest (e.g. prohibition to move ash wood, nursery plants, firewood).

The situation of *Agrilus planipennis* in Canada can be described as follows: **Present, only in Ontario (Elgin, Essex, Lambton), under official control.**

Source: CFIA website. Emerald Ash Borer - Latest Information (2005-12-09).
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/pestrava/ashfre/survenqe.shtml>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: AGRLLPL, CA



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2005/180 Exotic forestry pests recently reported from the USA

- ***Scolytus schevyrewi*, an Asian bark beetle of elms**

In May 2003, specimens of *Scolytus schevyrewi* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) were trapped in Colorado and Utah. Later, it was reported from many other states. *S. schevyrewi* is thought to originate from China where it colonizes elms (*Ulmus* spp.) and other hardwood species. As there are indications that this bark beetle could be a vector of Dutch elm disease, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List (see EPPO RS 2005/181).

- **Ambrosia beetles from Asia**

Many ambrosia bark beetles of Asian origin have recently been found in USA. It is estimated that at least 12 species have become established since 1990, and only a few of them are presented below. As most ambrosia bark beetles attack dead or dying woody plants, they are not considered as posing immediate and major risks. All are suspected to have been introduced in solid wood packing material.

- *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) was discovered in Florida in 2002 and California in 2003 on *Delonix regia*. This ambrosia bark beetle is of Asian origin (ranging from Japan South to Indonesia and West to India) and it has been introduced into Australia, several Pacific islands, Madagascar and other Indian Ocean islands, Hawaii and Panama. In its native range, *E. fornicatus* is highly polyphagous and reported as pest of tea (*Camellia sinensis*).
- *Xyleborus glabratus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) was first found in Georgia in 2002. It was then observed in South Carolina on dying *Persea borbonia*. *X. glabratus* is of Asian origin (reported in India, Japan, Myanmar, Taiwan).
- In 2005, 22 specimens of *Xyleborus seriatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) were trapped in a Massachusetts forest. This ambrosia bark beetle is also of Asian origin (reported in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Russia). It has many hardwood hosts, but also attacks several conifers such as *Pinus*, *Thuja*, *Tsuga*, *Cryptomeria*, *Chamaecyparis*, and *Larix*.
- *Xyleborus similis* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) was trapped in 2002 near Houston, Texas, where it is now thought to be established. This ambrosia bark beetle is of Asian origin (reported in China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam). It has been introduced into many countries of Africa and Oceania. *X. similis* has been recorded on many hardwood species and also on *Pinus*.
- *Xylosandrus mutilatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) was trapped near Lake Placid and in Tallahassee in Florida, and also in Mississippi. This ambrosia bark beetle is of Asian origin (ranging from Japan South to Papua New Guinea and West to India). It is reported on many woody hosts in Asia. In the USA, its host plants remain unknown for the moment.

- **Forestry pests which are known to occur in Europe**

- *Batrachedra pinicolella* (Lepidoptera: Batrachedridae), a needle miner of spruce was discovered for the first time in the USA in 3 counties of Connecticut (Litchfield, New Haven,



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Tolland). *B. pinicolella* occurs in many European countries as well as in eastern Russia. It mainly attacks *Picea* but also *Abies* and on rare occasions *Pinus*. Larvae mine conifer needles causing needle loss and discoloration. In Europe, it is not a major pest.

- In the USA, *Hylurgops palliatus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) was caught for the first time in 2001, near Erie, Pennsylvania. *H. palliatus* is a pest of *Picea abies*, but it also occurs on other conifers (*Pinus sylvestris*, *Pinus cembra*, *Pinus strobus*, *Pinus nigra*, *Larix europea* and *Abies pectinata*). It is distributed in coniferous and mixed forests throughout the whole palaeartic region from England to Sakhalin and Japan. It is common in northern and central Europe, and Siberia.
- *Hylurgus ligniperda* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae), a pine bark beetle, was discovered at a Christmas tree plantation in Rochester, New York state in November 2000. This pest had repeatedly been intercepted in association with wood packing material from Europe and single specimens had already been caught in 1994 and 1995 near Rochester. *H. ligniperda* usually attacks weakened pine trees. As it is an efficient vector of some *Leptographium* species, it is feared that it could also transmit *L. wagneri* which occurs in western USA.
- *Sirex noctilio* (Hymenoptera: Siricidae) was caught in a forest near Fulton, New York in February 2005. Further findings were made in 2005 in New York state, and also at 4 locations in southern Ontario (Canada). In 2002, it had already been found in Bloomington, Indiana and detected at numerous ports of entry. *Sirex noctilio* is endemic to Europe, Asia, and northern Africa and has successfully established in South Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand. In its native range, it is considered as a secondary pest of conifers.

• Interceptions on 'unusual' commodities

Living insects are increasingly being intercepted in USA on commodities such as bamboo garden stakes, Christmas trees and baskets, which are not covered by the solid wood packing material regulations. It is considered that these 'unusual' commodities could constitute pathways for the introduction of forestry pests in particular. The following examples have raised concerns in USA.

- *Anoplophora chinensis* was intercepted in Georgia on a *Lagerstroemia* bonsai from China in 1999; and *A. chinensis* was found in an *Acer* bonsai from Asia (unknown origin) in Wisconsin.
- *Callidiellum villosulum* and *C. rufipenne* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) were both found in the trunks (made with wood) of artificial Christmas trees from China, in 1999.
- *Grammographus notabilis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) was intercepted in Ohio from a plastic-wrapped basket made in China, in 2000.
- Several species of cerambycids were intercepted (larvae or emerging adults) on dried bamboo canes from Asia: *Chlorophorus annularis*, *Stromatium barbatum*, *Purpucerinus spectabilis*, *P. temminckii* and *Clytini* sp. In addition to cerambycids, moth larvae (Oecophoridae) were found in Chinese bamboo canes. It can be noted that *C. annularis* has also been intercepted in Europe (at least twice by the United Kingdom on bamboo canes imported from China, see EPPO RS 2003/124 and 2004/018).
- *Chlorophorus strobilicola* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) was intercepted in pine cones from India at different stores throughout the USA in a number of different products, including potpourri mixes and holiday decorations.



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Source:

Scolytus schevyrewi

NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System

Official pest report (2003-07-15). Detection of *Scolytus schevyrewi* Semenov in Colorado and Utah.

<http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=81&keyword=scolytus>

Ambrosia beetles

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service. Pest Alert. Another Asian ambrosia beetle, *Xyleborus glabratus* Eichhoff (Scolytinae: Curculionidae) by MC Thomas.

<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/x.glabratus.html>

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service. Pest Alert. Two Asian ambrosia beetles recently established in Florida (Curculionidae: Scolytinae) by MC Thomas.

<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/twonewxyleborines.html>

NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System.

New Pest Stories (2005-08-05). *Xyleborus seriatus*, an ambrosia beetle, found for the first time in North America. <http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchNewsStory.cfm?nid=350>

Exotic forest pest information system for North America. Pest Reports - *Xyleborus similis* by R. Rabaglia (2003). <http://spfnic.fs.fed.us/exfor>

Other forest pests

NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System.

Official pest report (2005-03-03) Detection of the European wood wasp, *Sirex noctilio* (Fabricius) in New York. <http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=140&keyword=sirex%20noctilio>

Official pest report (2005-09-08) Detection of *Sirex noctilio* Fabricius (Hymenoptera: Siricidae) (sirex woodwasp) in Cayuga, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties in New York.

<http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=161&keyword=sirex%20noctilio>

Official pest report (2005-12-15) Sirex Wood Wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) – Confirmation in Southeastern Ontario. <http://www.pestalert.org/oprDetail.cfm?oprID=183&keyword=sirex%20noctilio>

New Pest Stories (2005-05-13). First report of a spruce needleminer, *Batrachedra pinicolella*, in North America. <http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchNewsStory.cfm?nid=343>

Archived Pest Alerts. *Hylurgus ligniperda*. An infestation of a bark beetle species capable of vectoring pathogenic fungi was recently found in North America.

<http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchPestAlert.cfm?rid=47>

US Forest Service - Rapid Detection and Response Program.

http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/briefs/Rapid_dect_response_prg.htm

Interceptions

NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System.

Archived pest alerts. Multiple longhorned beetles. Novel pathways for exotic longhorned beetles are leading to increasing detections. <http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchPestAlert.cfm?rid=27>

Archived pest alerts. Beetles in Dried Bamboo. Bamboo garden stakes from Asia have been found to be infested with longhorned beetles. <http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchPestAlert.cfm?rid=33>

Archived pest alerts. Scented pine cones infested with Cerambycid larvae

<http://www.pestalert.org/viewArchNewsStory.cfm?nid=294>

Additional key words: new record, detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, BATRSP, CHLHAN, CHLHST, CLLLRU, CLLLVI, HYLGLI, SCOLSP, XIRXNO, XYLBOF, XYLBSI, XYLBSF, XYLBSMU, US



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2005/181 *Scolytus schevyrewi* (banded elm bark beetle): addition to the EPPO Alert List

Scolytus schevyrewi (Coleoptera: Scolytidae - banded elm bark beetle) is an Asian bark beetle which has recently been introduced into the USA (see EPPO RS 2005/180). Considering the fact that this species can damage *Ulmus* species and is suspected to transmit Dutch elm disease, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.

Scolytus schevyrewi (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) – banded elm bark beetle

Why	In 2003, the first specimens of <i>Scolytus schevyrewi</i> were trapped in USA in Colorado and Utah. However, it is suspected that this insect had been present for several years (in examining insect collections, it was discovered that it had been collected already in 1994 and 1998 from Colorado and New Mexico, respectively). This bark beetle of Asian origin was later found colonizing American and Siberian elms in many other states (<i>U. americana</i> and <i>U. pumila</i>). Because <i>S. schevyrewi</i> can damage <i>Ulmus</i> trees and is suspected to transmit Dutch elm disease, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	Asia: China (Beijing, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Xinjiang), Korea Republic, Korea DPR, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. North America: USA (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming).
On which plants	<i>Ulmus</i> species (including <i>U. carpinifolia</i> , <i>U. laevis</i> , <i>U. minor</i> , <i>U. procera</i>) are the main hosts. In Asia, <i>S. schevyrewi</i> is reported on forest, ornamental and fruit tree species: <i>Ulmus</i> spp., <i>Caragana</i> spp., <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> , <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Prunus</i> spp. (including <i>P. armeniaca</i> , <i>P. dulcis</i> , <i>P. persica</i> , <i>P. salicina</i>) and <i>Pyrus</i> spp. In USA, <i>S. schevyrewi</i> has been collected from <i>U. americana</i> , <i>U. pumila</i> , <i>U. thomasi</i> and <i>U. procera</i> , but not from any other hosts noted in the Asian literature.
Damage	Larvae feed in the inner bark. Removal of bark will reveal characteristic gallery patterns. Trunks of heavily attacked trees are often covered with brown boring dust and occasionally sap flow on the bark surface near the entrance hole. Attacked trees may also show wilting of the foliage, and branch breakage. In Asia, the severity of damage to elms is dependant on tree vigour and only weakened tree showed severe damage. Repeated attacks on declining trees can lead to tree death. In the USA, mortality of large elms, perhaps on drought-stressed trees, has been observed. The biology of <i>S. schevyrewi</i> is similar to that of <i>S. multistriatus</i> . In areas where <i>S. schevyrewi</i> is now well established, it is much more abundant in dying elms than is <i>S. multistriatus</i> . A major concern is the potential ability of <i>S. schevyrewi</i> to transmit Dutch elm disease (<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i> or <i>P. novo-ulmi</i>). During studies done in 2004 in USA, it was observed that adults <i>S. schevyrewi</i> collected from logs cut from trees showing symptoms of Dutch elm disease were carrying spores of <i>O. novo-ulmi</i> (no spores of <i>O. ulmi</i> were found). Further studies are being done on this possible transmission. Pictures can be viewed on Internet: http://www.fs.fed.us/r2/fhm/reports/pest_update_s-schevyrewi.pdf http://www.ceris.purdue.edu/napis/pests/barkb/schevy/schevyrewi_ID_new1A.pdf http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/CoopExt/LARIMER/plantinsectid/Banded%20elm%20bark%20beetle.pdf
Dissemination	Adults are weak fliers but can spread from tree to tree. Over long distances, trade of plants for planting and wood with bark (including wood packing material) can ensure pest spread. It is suspected that <i>S. schevyrewi</i> has been introduced into USA in wood packaging with bark attached.
Pathway	Plants for planting, wood with bark (including wood packing material) of host species.
Possible risks	<i>Ulmus</i> species are valuable forest and ornamental trees in the EPPO region, which were already devastated by Dutch elm disease. Although the direct impact of <i>S. schevyrewi</i> and its potential



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role in transmitting Dutch elm disease need to be further investigated, this species could present a significant risk to elm trees in Europe. The fact that in its area of origin, *S. schevyrewi* is able to attack fruit tree species adds to the risk, although this feature has not been observed in the USA.

Source(s) Negrón JF, Witosky JJ, Cain RJ, LaBonte JR, Duerr DA II, McElwey SJ, Lee JC, Seybold SJ (2005) The banded elm bark beetle: a new threat to elms in North America. *American Entomologist*, **51**(2), 84-94.
CABI Crop Protection Compendium 2005. <http://www.cabicompendium.org/cpc/home.asp>

EPPO RS 2005/181
Panel review date -

Entry date 2005-11

2005/182 Dead specimens of *Psacotheta hilaris* found in Lombardia, Italy

In Lombardia region (Italy), 2 dead specimens of *Psacotheta hilaris* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – yellow-spotted longhorn beetle) were found. The insects (1 male and 1 female) were found in September 2005, in Almenno San Salvatore (province of Bergamo) near a wood warehouse on a private property. *P. hilaris* is of Japanese origin, and is probably present in other countries in Asia (there are unconfirmed reports in China and Korea). It attacks living plants of the genus *Morus*, *Ficus* and *Citrus*. This is apparently the first time this pest has been found in Italy and in Europe. It can be noted that *P. hilaris* has been intercepted several times in Canada in wood warehouses, on wood and wooden spools imported from Asia (see also EPPO RS 98/202).

Many pictures of *P. hilaris* can be viewed on Internet:

<http://kamikiri.hp.infoseek.co.jp/kibosi.html>

<http://www.bjbug.com/special/friends/heisenlin/htmE/co0010.htm>

<http://www.beetleskorea.com/cerambycidae/lamiinae/pages/uldo.htm>

<http://www2.gol.com/users/nanacorp/ZUKAN/kibosi.htm>

Source: Regione Lombardia, Giunta Regionale, Direzione Generale Agricoltura, 2005-10.

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Exotic Wood-boring Beetles in British Columbia: Interceptions and Establishments by LM Humble, EA Allen, & JD Bell. http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/biodiversity/exotics/index_e.html

Interceptions. http://www.pfc.forestry.ca/biodiversity/exotics/dunnage_e.html

Additional key words: interception

Computer codes: PSACHI, IT



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2005/183 New outbreaks of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f.sp. *platani* in France

In 2005, 3 new outbreaks of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f.sp. *platani* (EPPO A2 list) were discovered on *Platanus* trees in France: first at Caussade (Tarn-et-Garonne) on city trees, then at Saint-Jory (Haute-Garonne) on trees growing 150 m away from a major canal ('Canal du Midi'), and finally at Sorèze (Tarn) on trees bordering a canal leading to the 'Canal du Midi'. Infected trees are being destroyed, as well as surrounding trees within a radius of 50 m. These are the first findings of *C. fimbriata* f.sp. *platani* in the region Midi-Pyrénées. So far the disease had only been reported in Provence, south of Rhône-Alpes and Languedoc-Roussillon.

The situation of *Ceratocystis fimbriata* f.sp. *platani* in France can be described as follows: **Present, scattered outbreaks (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées), under official control.**

Source: Anonymous (2005) Phyto Régions. Midi-Pyrénées. Chancre coloré à Caussade, Saint-Jory et Sorèze. *Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux* no. 585, p 4.

Service Régional de la Protection des Végétaux. Midi-Pyrénées website Actualités. Communiqués de presse (2005-08-26 & 2005-07-17). <http://www.srpv-midi-pyrenees.com>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CERAFA, FR

2005/184 Situation of *Mycosphaerella pini* in the United Kingdom

In United Kingdom, *Mycosphaerella pini* (EU Annexes) was first reported in 1954. Initially, in the 1950s and 1960s, the disease was only seen in young plants of *Pinus nigra* subsp. *laricio* (Corsican pine) and *Pinus ponderosa* (ponderosa pine) at Wareham nursery in Dorset. However, in the late 1990s it became much more widespread and was found in forest plantations. *M. pini* has caused widespread damage to *P. nigra* subsp. *laricio* in Thetford Forest Park (Norfolk and Suffolk), and has been found in several other locations on the same host, especially in South and eastern England. A survey of the East Anglia Forest District (in the East of England), completed in 2003 showed that nearly 11,000 ha were affected by the disease. For affected trees, on average 35 % of the crown was defoliated. All age trees were susceptible to the disease (the most susceptible were trees between 11 and 30 years). In Scotland, 2 outbreaks were reported in 2002. *M. pini* is perceived as a serious threat, in particular to forest plantations of *P. nigra* subsp. *laricio*.

The situation of *Mycosphaerella pini* in the United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Present, mainly in the East and South of England (particularly on *Pinus nigra* subsp. *laricio*), 2 outbreaks reported in Scotland.**



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Source: Everett S (2005) Conservation news. The uninvited. Enemy at the door. *British wildlife*, December, p 140.

Forestry Commission – Red band needle blight of pine. Information Notice by A Brown, D Rose & J Webber, 2003-09.

[http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCIN049.pdf/\\$FILE/FCIN049.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCIN049.pdf/$FILE/FCIN049.pdf)

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: SCIRPI, GB

2005/185 First report of *Glomerella acutata* in Sweden

Glomerella acutata (anamorph *Colletotrichum acutatum* – EU Annexes) was detected for the first time on strawberries in Sweden in autumn 2003. Infected strawberry plants (*Fragaria ananassa* cv. Kimberly) were found in a field in the northeastern part of Skåne (south of Sweden). The identity of the fungus was then confirmed in the laboratory. This is the first report of *G. acutata* in Sweden.

The situation of *Glomerella acutata* in Sweden can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2003 in one strawberry field in Skåne (south of Sweden).**

Source: Nilsson U, Carlson-Nilsson U, Svedelius G (2005) First report of anthracnose fruit rot caused by *Colletotrichum acutatum* on strawberry in Sweden. *Plant Disease* **89**(11), p 1242.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: COLLAC, SE

2005/186 Further finding of *Liriomyza sativae* in Turkey

Liriomyza sativae (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A2 list) was first found in 2000/2001 in the South-west of Turkey (EPPO RS 2003/163), in the Mugla province (Aegean region). During a study on the Agromyzidae fauna done in 2002/2004 in the South-east of Turkey, *L. sativae* was collected (by sweeping) in 2002 in the province of Diyarbakır (South-eastern Anatolia region).

The situation of *L. sativae* in Turkey can be described as follows: **Present, found in the provinces of Mugla in 2000/2001 (Aegean region) and Diyarbakır in 2002 (South Eastern Anatolia region).**

Source: Çıkman E, Civelek HS (2005) Contributions to the leafminer fauna from Turkey, with four new records. *Phytoparasitica* **33**(4), 391-396.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: LIRISA, TR



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2005/187 *Scirtothrips dorsalis* found in Florida (US)

In October 2005, the presence of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A1 list) was confirmed in Florida (US). The pest was first found on rose plants grown by a hobbyist from Palm Beach county. Later, *S. dorsalis* was also confirmed on roses and peppers (*Capsicum annuum*) in the Orlando area (Orange county). *S. dorsalis* had been sporadically detected in Florida in 1991 and 1994, but was no longer found. So far in USA, *S. dorsalis* was only recorded from Hawaii, where it has been known to occur since 1987.

The situation of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in USA can be described as follows: **Present, limited distribution (Hawaii, Florida).**

Source: NAPPO Pest Alert - Detection of the Chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood) in Florida (posted on 2005-11-08).
<http://www.pestalert.org>

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service. Pest Alert - Chilli thrips *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) A new pest thrips for Florida by G Hodges, GB Edwards, W Dixon (2005-10).
<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/chillithrips.html>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: SCITDO, US

2005/188 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance for 2005 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2005/093) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of regulated pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications.



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>Acari</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Cyprus	1	
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3	
<i>Aleyrodidae</i>	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3	
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	<i>Acer</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ajuga</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Cryptocoryne</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	China	Sweden	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Ireland	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Denmark	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Germany	Sweden	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Kenya	Finland	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Germany	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Sweden	3	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Finland	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Sweden	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Portugal	Sweden	4	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Sweden	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Plants for planting	Tunisia	Belgium	1	
	<i>Gypsophila, Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Egypt	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2
		<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	United Kingdom	1
		<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Ireland	1
		<i>Nomaphila</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Ireland	1
		<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1
		<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	2
		<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Belgium	1
		<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	11
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>		Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	2	
<i>Origanum, Melissa officinalis</i>		Vegetables	Morocco	France	1	
<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>		Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Egypt	Netherlands	14	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	6	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	6	
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	6	
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Vinca</i>	Cuttings	Uganda	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci, Acrocassis roseomarginata, Eutetranychus orientalis</i> (*)	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Gambia*	United Kingdom	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bemisia tabaci, Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Ceratothripoides brunneus</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	2
<i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	Uganda*	France	1
<i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i>	<i>Fortunella</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Malta	1
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Poland	Bulgaria	1
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	3
<i>Contarinia maculipennis</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	17
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	1
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Seeds	Italy	Algeria	1
<i>Diaphania indica</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
<i>Diaphania indica, Ceratothripoides brunneus</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Diaphania indica, Thripidae</i> (suspect <i>T. palmi</i>)	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<i>Diptera</i>	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Fruits	Brazil	France	1
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Plants for planting	Ireland	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Crataegus, Cotoneaster</i>	Plants for planting	Ireland	United Kingdom	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	Germany	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Germany	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	8
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Slovenia	3
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	2
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Colocasia</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Netherlands	2
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>H. armigera</i> (cont.)	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Vegetables	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Ethiopia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Guatemala*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	13
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Sweden	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	Netherlands	5
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>, <i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Hirschmanniella</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Belgium	1
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Germany	1
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	6
	<i>Vallisneria gigantea</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
<i>Insecta</i>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Unspecified	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	14
	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Netherlands	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> (suspected)	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>, <i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>, <i>Thrips palmi</i>, <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Ocimum</i> , <i>Solanum torvum</i> , <i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	Germany	1
	<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Germany	3
	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1
<i>Liriomyza</i> (suspect <i>huidobrensis</i>)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Guatemala	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	Netherlands	3
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	2
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	11
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lisianthus, Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
<i>Liriomyza, Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	China	Germany	1
<i>Nematoda</i>	<i>Cordyline, Musa</i>	Plants for planting	China	France	1
<i>Noctuidae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	<i>Pachira aquatica</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Germany	1
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	(Germany)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	(Germany)	Sweden	1
	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phytoplasma pruni</i>	<i>Delphinium</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Carex</i>	Cuttings	Turkey	Germany	1
<i>Prunus necrotic spot ilarvirus</i>	<i>Prunus persica, P. armeniaca, P. avium, P. cerasus, Malus, Pyrus communis</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia and Montenegro	Germany	1
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Plants for planting	Greece	Bulgaria	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Cryptocoryne</i>	Aquarium plants	Philippines	Germany	1
	<i>Livistona, Licuala grandis, Areca catechu, Areca sp., Caryota, Howea forsteriana</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	France	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Slovenia	2
<i>Septoria passifloricola</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Germany	1
	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Fruits	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Chile	Germany	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica*	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	4
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	4
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Tetranychus evansi</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thripidae</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	2
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
<i>Thripidae</i> (suspect <i>T. palmi</i>)	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thripidae</i> (suspect <i>T. palmi</i>), <i>Diaphania indica</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	3
	<i>Orchis</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
<i>Thrips</i> (suspect <i>T. palmi</i>)	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	2
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	9
	<i>Dendrobium, Aranda, Vanda</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendrobium, Mokara, Aranthera, Aranda</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	25



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>T. palmi</i> (cont.)	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	9
	<i>Solanum melongena</i> , <i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> , <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Thrips</i> , <i>Lepidoptera</i> (suspect <i>Diaphania indica</i> and <i>Helicoverpa</i>)	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	Germany	1
<i>Thrips</i> , <i>Lepidoptera</i> (suspect <i>Diaphania indica</i>)	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	2
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	3
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Burkina Faso	France	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3	
<i>Trialeurodes</i>	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Germany	1
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Aralia</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	France	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	17
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>zinniae</i>	<i>Zinnia</i>	Seeds	(USA)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Belgium	1
	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Phoenix</i>	Plants for planting	Ecuador	Belgium	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Belgium	1
<i>Non-European Tephritidae</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	(Thailand)	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	Czech Republic	4
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	4



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Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Non-European Tephritidae</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> ,	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>			
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	Spain	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	12
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Uruguay	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1	
<i>Non-European Tephritidae, Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	United Kingdom	2
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Anoplophora, grub holes > 3 mm</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Wood	Packing wood	USA	Sweden	2
<i>Coleoptera, grub holes > 3 mm</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
<i>Coleoptera: Bostrichidae</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	India	Cyprus	1
<i>Coleoptera: Cerambycidae</i>	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	2
<i>Coleoptera: Scolytidae</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	Brazil	Cyprus	1
<i>Grub holes > 3 mm</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	7
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	Germany	3
<i>Ips typographus</i>	<i>Picea</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Ireland	1
<i>Monochamus</i>	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Slovakia	1
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Monochamus, Bursaphelenchus mucronatus (Asian type), grub holes > 3 mm</i>	Mixed woods	Packing wood	China	Germany	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Monochamus, living nematodes</i>	<i>Populus tremula, Picea</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Spain	4
<i>Sinoxylon, grub holes > 3 mm</i>	Hardwood	Packing wood	Indonesia	Germany	3

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Criconematidae</i>	<i>Carmona retusa</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
<i>Cricomatidae</i>	<i>Duranta</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
<i>Criconematidae, Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Japan	France	2
<i>Cryphodera brinkmanii</i>	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	France	2
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japan	Germany	1
	<i>Buxus</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japan	Germany	1
	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa, Juniperus chinensis, J. rigida, Pinus parviflora</i>	Japan	Germany	1
	<i>Crataegus cuneata</i>	Japan	Germany	1
	<i>Rhododendron indicum</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Trichodorus</i>	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Loropetalum</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
	<i>Ulmus</i>	Indonesia	Belgium	1
<i>Xiphinema brevicollum</i>	<i>Acer</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Enkianthus perulatus, Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Taxus cuspidata, Enkianthus perulatus</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2005-11.