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2013/234 Neonectria canker of *Abies* spp. in Denmark and Norway: a new emerging disease

Since 2008, a new and severe canker disease has been observed on firs (*Abies* spp.) in Norway. In 2011, the same disease was also found in Denmark. A *Neonectria* species was consistently isolated from samples collected from diseased fir trees in Denmark and Norway. Symptoms are characterized by dead shoots and branches, cankers, and heavy resin flow. Tree mortality has often been observed on *Abies* spp. in landscape plantings, Christmas tree production fields, and forest stands. In Denmark, the *Neonectria* species was also found on trees and seeds in a seed orchard of *A. nordmanniana*, thus suggesting that the disease might be seed-transmitted. Under humid conditions, characteristic red perithecia with ascospores (perfect stage) occasionally develop on plant material that has been dead for some time (usually more than 1 year). In both Norway and Denmark, this new *Neonectria* canker disease has been observed on *Abies grandis* (grand fir), *A. procera* (noble fir), *A. nordmanniana* (Nordmann fir), *A. amabilis* (Pacific silver fir), *A. pinsapo* (Spanish fir), *A. sibirica* (Siberian fir), *A. lasiocarpa* (subalpine fir), and *A. concolor* (white fir). In particular, heavy attacks have been recorded on *A. nordmanniana* in Denmark, and on *A. lasiocarpa* in Norway. The disease was also observed on *Picea abies* (Norway spruce) in the vicinity of dying *A. concolor*.

During studies carried out to identify the species of *Neonectria* involved in this new canker disease, molecular analysis showed that all isolates of this *Neonectria* sp. were most similar to *N. ditissima* (commonly attacking apple and other broadleaved trees) and clearly distinct from *N. fuckeliana* (attacking conifers). Isolates from Norway and Denmark were morphologically and genetically identical. Inoculation tests to *A. lasiocarpa* resulted in needle cast and dead shoots within less than a month, indicating that the pathogen was very aggressive. The fungus could be re-isolated from the inoculated shoots. It is currently considered that the species which is damaging *Abies* spp. in Denmark and Norway is *Neonectria neomacrospora* (anamorph *Cylindrocarpon cylindroides*). The biology and epidemiology of this fungus remain largely unknown. Concerning its geographical distribution, *N. neomacrospora* is reported to occur in North America, and there are some old records of its presence in Europe (outside Denmark and Norway) but not in association with severe tree canker outbreaks. It is assumed that the disease is spread by aerial spores. The possible interactions between *N. neomacrospora* and insects (e.g. *Dreyfusia nordmannianae* (Hemiptera: Adelgidae) or *Cryphalus piceae* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae)) need to be clarified. As this new canker disease is particularly severe in Christmas tree plantations, control measures are being recommended to growers (destruction of diseased trees, and fungicide treatments).

- Source:** Poster by Talgø V, Thomsen IM, Nielsen UB, Brurberg MB, Stensvand A (2011) *Neonectria* canker on subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) in Denmark. Bioforsk (NO). http://www.bioforsk.no/ikbViewer/Content/100752/Neonectria_VT_v1.1_A3.pdf
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interaction with insects]. Københavns Universitet. Skov & Landskab. Videnblade Pyntegrønt 5.6-26 (in Danish).

http://www.skovdyrkerne.dk/uploads/media/Neonectria_2.pdf

Talgø V, Thomsen IM, Stensvand A (2013) A *Neonectria* canker has become a serious problem on true fir in Norway and Denmark. IUFRO Work Unit 2.02.09 *Christmas Tree Newsletter* 5(1), 7-9.

Thomsen IM, Strømgang GM, Talgø V (2013) [*Neonectria* canker I. Biology and epidemiology]. Københavns Universitet. Skov & Landskab. Videnblade Pyntegrønt 5.6-25 (in Danish).

http://www.skovdyrkerne.dk/uploads/media/Neonectria_1.pdf

Thomsen IM, Talgø V (2013) [*Neonectria* canker III. Symptoms and control]. Københavns Universitet. Skov & Landskab. Videnblade Pyntegrønt 5.6-27 (in Danish). http://www.skovdyrkerne.dk/uploads/media/Neonectria_3.pdf

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: NECTMA, DK, NO

2013/235 First report of *Fusarium foetens* in the Czech Republic

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Fusarium foetens* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The presence of the fungus was confirmed in October 2013 in a glasshouse nursery producing potted plants of begonias (*Begonia x hiemalis*) located in the district of Opava, Moravian-Silesian region. During summer 2013, the grower contacted the NPPO because of the rapid wilting and dying of begonia plants. Samples were collected and tested by the NPPO, and on 2013-07-22 cultivation tests indicated the possible presence of *F. foetens*. The pathogen was subsequently identified by means of PCR and sequence analysis, and these results were confirmed by the National Reference Centre, Wageningen (NL). The source of this infection could not be identified but is probably associated with the import of infected young plants. From March to May 2013, a total of 35 280 plants had been delivered from a Dutch propagation company in 6 consignments. Disease symptoms (stem necrosis, wilting, plant mortality) were first observed by the grower in July, with the onset of warm weather. At the time of inspection approximately 15 000 plants of the total amount had already been sold to retailers (and could not be traced forward), and approximately 5 000 symptomatic plants had been destroyed by the grower. As soon as the presence of *F. foetens* was suspected, official measures were taken concerning the sale of the remaining \approx 15 500 plants. The sale of symptomatic plants was prohibited, and symptomless plants were allowed to be sold to retailers only. An official survey for the presence of *F. foetens* will be conducted during the 2014 growing season and will focus on companies growing begonia plants.

The pest status of *Fusarium foetens* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present, subject to official control.**

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2013-11).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: FUSAFO, CZ

2013/236 First report of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that, within the framework of a surveillance programme for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in solanaceous ornamentals, the presence of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, TASVd - EPPO Alert List) was detected

in several garden centres located in different regions (Champagne-Ardenne, Pays-de-la-Loire, Picardie). In July 2013, TASVd was detected in asymptomatic plants of *Brugmansia* spp., *Solanum jasminoides* and *S. lycopersicum* (tomato). All infected plants were destroyed.

The pest status of *Tomato apical stunt viroid* in France is officially declared as: **Absent**.

Source: NPPPO of France (2013-10).

Additional key words: incursion, absence

Computer codes: TASVD0, FR

2013/237 *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* detected in *Solanum jasminoides* in France

The NPPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that, within the framework of a surveillance programme for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in solanaceous ornamentals, the presence of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, CSVd - EPPO A2 List) was detected in Ile-de-France region. In August 2013, CSVd was detected in a glasshouse nursery in asymptomatic plants of *Solanum jasminoides*. All infected plants were destroyed.

The pest status of *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid* in France is officially declared as: **Absent**.

Source: NPPPO of France (2013-10).

Additional key words: incursion, absence

Computer codes: CSVD00, FR

2013/238 *Detection of Tomato spotted wilt virus* in Pays-de-la-Loire region (FR)

The NPPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (*Tospovirus*, TSWV - EPPO A2 List) in Pays-de-la-Loire region. In July 2013, TSWV was found in a glasshouse of potted chrysanthemums where mild leaf symptoms were observed. The virus was detected in a sample composed of a dozen leaves collected from 6 plants (each potted chrysanthemum had been produced from 4 cuttings). No thrips vectors were found in the glasshouse. Tracing-back studies are underway on the premises of the grower which had produced the cuttings (located in another region), and at present no TSWV infection has been detected in the mother plants. All chrysanthemum plants which tested positive and all symptomatic plants have been destroyed.

The pest status of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* in France is officially declared as: **Present, restricted distribution**.

Source: NPPPO of France (2013-09).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: TSWV00, FR

2013/239 *Correction about the situation of Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Schleswig-Holstein (DE)

In August 2013, the presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO A2 List) was recorded for the first time in Germany, on 37 *Actinidia* plants in 1 nursery in Bayern and on several plants in Schleswig-Holstein (see EPPO RS 2013/185). However, in the EPPO RS 2013/185, it was erroneously noted that the bacterium was found on several *Actinidia*

plants in a 'garden' in Schleswig-Holstein. In fact, infected plants were located in a 'garden centre'. This consignment of plants had been delivered by a nursery in Bayern, and at the time of finding, no plants from this consignment had been sold to private customers. The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that all the plants have been destroyed and that *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* is now considered to be absent from Schleswig-Holstein.

The pest status of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Schleswig-Holstein is officially declared as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2013-12).

Additional key words: erratum, detailed record

Computer codes: PSDMAK, DE

2013/240 *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* found again in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, a new outbreak of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) was confirmed on 2013-09-27 during a national survey. It can be recalled that *D. virgifera virgifera* occurred in the United Kingdom from 2003 to 2007, but was then no longer found (see EPPO RS 2003/115 and 2010/027). Four adult beetles were found on one of two pheromone traps that had been put out in a maize field (of 10 ha) on the 16th of August 2013 and collected on 13th September 2013. This infested field is in Hertfordshire to the north of London, and had been planted with maize for the last 4 years. Official control measures were taken in accordance with the EU Decision 2003/766/EC and its successive amendments. Maize cultivation will be prohibited on this field in 2014. In addition the two other fields within 1 km of the infested field which were planted with maize in 2013 will not grow maize crops in 2014. All three fields were harvested in early October 2013.

The pest status of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present: under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2013-10).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DIABVI, GB

2013/241 New outbreaks of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in France

During 2013, the presence of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) was reported in the following new areas. In all cases, no damage was observed in infested maize fields, and official control measures were taken in accordance with the EU Decision 2003/766/EC and its successive amendments to contain the pest.

Department of Côte d'Or (Bourgogne region)

In July 2013, 8 adult beetles were caught in a pheromone trap. This trap had been placed in a 13.3 ha maize field, close to a main road leading to Dijon. A focus zone (1 km radius) and a buffer zone (5 km radius) have been delimited around the positive trapping site (total surface of 258 ha, including 34 maize fields). The trapping programme has been intensified with the addition of 19 new traps within a radius of 6 km around the initial trapping site, and an insecticide treatment against adult beetles has been applied.

Departments of Allier and Haute-Loire (Auvergne region)

In August 2013, 7 adult beetles were caught in a pheromone trap in the commune of Trévol (Allier department). This trap had been placed in a maize field (monoculture of 174 ha), close to a main road (RN7) between the cities of Moulin and Nevers. The trapping programme has been intensified with the addition of 18 new traps within a radius of 6 km around the initial trapping site. The demarcated area is a sandy valley which includes several large maize fields (100 to 200 ha), and numerous fields of irrigated and monoculture maize crops.

In August 2013, 3 adult beetles were caught in a pheromone trap in the commune of Bas-en-Basset (Haute-Loire department). This trap had been placed in a field of 0.9 ha, where maize was produced for silage and rotated with other crops. This field was located near a main road between the cities of Saint-Etienne and Puy-en-Velay. The trapping programme has been intensified with the addition of 11 new traps within a radius of 6 km around the initial trapping site. The demarcated area is located in the Loire valley where industrial activities are based and a significant amount of road transport occurs. In this area, maize is generally a minor crop, cultivated for silage in small and non-irrigated fields, and rotated with other crops.

Department of Jura (Franche Comté region)

In August 2013, 2 adult beetles were caught in a pheromone trap in the commune of Lavangeot (Jura department). This trap had been placed in a maize field cultivated as a monoculture for the last 12 years. This field was located near main roads (A36 motorway and D673). The trapping programme has been intensified with the addition of 15 new traps within a radius of 6 km around the initial trapping site.

The pest status of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in France is officially declared as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: NPP0 of France (2013-08, 2013-09).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DIABVI, FR

2013/242 New outbreak of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in Umbria region, Italy

The NPP0 of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first detection of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) in the region of Umbria. As part of the regional monitoring programme, several adult beetles were caught in 3 pheromone traps located in the province of Perugia. No damage was observed in infested maize crops. Official control measures were taken by the regional PPO, in accordance with the EU Decision 2003/766/EC and its successive amendments.

The situation of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: NPP0 of Italy (2013-08).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DIABVI, IT

2013/243 New findings of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in the Czech Republic

The NPPO of the Czech Republic recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae - EPPO A2 List) outside demarcated areas. In 2013, 4 adult beetles were caught in pheromone traps located in maize fields in the districts of Rakovník, Česká Lípa, Litoměřice and Liberec (in each case, only 1 male was caught). Official control measures were taken in accordance with the EU Decision 2003/766/EC and its successive amendments

The situation of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* in the Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2013-09).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DIABVI, CZ

2013/244 Situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in France

As reported in EPPO RS 2013/109, *Halyomorpha halys* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first recorded in France, in Alsace region. In 2012, the 'Société Alsacienne d'Entomologie' (SAE - Alsatian Society of Entomology) caught and identified the first specimens (see EPPO RS 2013/109) from France. The NPPO of France now officially confirms the presence of *H. halys* on its territory. Surveys were carried out on the sites where the first specimens had been caught by the SAE. As a result, 2 adults and 6 larvae were caught in a private garden. The identity of the pest was confirmed by Anses (national reference laboratory) in September 2013. As this invasive species is present in neighbouring countries (i.e. Germany and Switzerland), eradication was not considered feasible.

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

Source: NPPO of France (2013-10).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: HALYHA, FR

2013/245 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 on the EPPO Alert List. The situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

Acidovorax citrulli (EPPO Alert List) has been reported in the Republic of Korea. It was detected for the first time in 2005 on melon (*Cucumis melo*) in commercial glasshouses in Naju and Gwangju. Affected plants showed severe foliar necrosis and fruit rot (Seo *et al.*, 2006). **Present, no details.**

In Taiwan, the presence of *Cowpea mild mottle virus* (*Carlavirus*, CpMMV - EU Annexes) has recently been detected in beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). In 2009, more than 50% of *P. vulgaris* plants growing in a vegetable garden in Nantou county showed stunted growth and

pronounced leaf mottling. Laboratory tests confirmed the identity of the virus (inoculation to herbaceous hosts, ELISA, RT-PCR). In a separate survey, CpMMV was also detected causing mild symptoms in asparagus beans (*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis*) (Chang *et al.*, 2013). **Present, first found in 2009 in Nantou district on legume crops (*Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis*).**

Chestnut blight caused by *Cryphonectria parasitica* (EPPO A2 List) occurs in Bulgaria where it was first observed in the 1980s. Surveys conducted in 2005 and 2007 detected the fungus in 7 locations (Belogradchik, Berkovitsa, Brezhani, Barziya, Govezhda, Petrich and Petrovo) in the Western part of the country (Risteski *et al.*, 2013). **Present, locally.**

In Iran, *Ditylenchus gigas* (previously considered to be the giant race of *Ditylenchus dipsaci* - EPPO A2 List, see EPPO RS 2012/188) was identified for the first time during a survey on nematodes in broad bean crops (*Vicia faba*) in Kermanshah and Lorestan provinces (Tanha Maafi *et al.*, 2013). **Present, first found in 2012 on *Vicia faba* in Kermanshah and Lorestan provinces**

During a survey on tospoviruses, *Impatiens necrotic spot virus* (*Tospovirus*, INSV - EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In July 2012, INSV was detected in a glasshouse near Banja Luka on potted begonias (*Begonia x tuberhybrida*) showing foliar chlorotic rings and zonal spots, necrosis and distortion (Trkulja *et al.*, 2013). **Present, first found in 2012, in glasshouse begonias near Banja Luka.**

In Réunion, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in 2011 on *Psidium guajava* in Saint-Leu (Delpoux *et al.*, 2013). **Present, no details.**

In Tunisia, the presence of ‘*Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali’ (EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in plum (*Prunus domestica*) showing symptoms of decline. Infected trees showed leaf browning, leaf and fruit wilting followed by tree death within a few weeks (Ben Khalifa & Fakhfakh, 2011). **Present, no details.**

In China, the presence of ‘*Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani’ (EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in August 2011 on tree peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) in Qingdao City (Shandong province). Affected plants showed yellowing, stunted growth and flower malformation (Gao *et al.*, 2013). **Present, first found in 2011 in Shandong province on ornamentals (*Paeonia suffruticosa*).**

In Germany, *Psacotha hilaris* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was discovered in northern Bayern at a freight station in Neustadt near Coburg (Bräsicke & Hommes, 2013; JKI, 2012). **Present, found near Coburg (Bayern).**

The presence of *Puccinia psidii* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was confirmed in May 2013 in an ornamental Myrtaceae shrub (*Myrtus communis*) in a garden in KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa. This is the first confirmed report of *P. psidii* in South Africa (Roux *et al.*, 2013). **Present, confirmed in 2013 on *Myrtus communis* in a garden in KwaZulu-Natal province.**

During a survey carried out in 2011-2012 in the province of Syracuse in Sicilia (Italy), *Xanthomonas perforans* (one of the bacteria associated with tomato bacterial spot) was detected in 2 greenhouse tomato crops showing pith necrosis, vascular discolouration, longitudinal splits and external lesions on stems (Aiella *et al.*, 2013). **Present, no details.**

- **Detailed records**

In China, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A2 List) was first found in 1982 in Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanjing (Jiangsu). It then spread to several Chinese provinces (Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang) causing severe damage to forest resources and the natural landscape. In 2010, *B. xylophilus* was detected in *Pinus tabulaeformis* and *P. armandii* in forests of the Zhashui district in Shaanxi province causing pine wilt disease and mortality (Shi *et al.*, 2013).

In Austria, *Iris yellow spot virus* (*Tospovirus*, IYSV - formerly EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time 2009 in onions (*Allium cepa*) and weeds (EPPO RS 2012/061). Further studies conducted in 2010 detected the virus in the main onion-producing areas (Burgenland, Niederösterreich, Tyrol), as well as in several weed species (*Amaranthus retroflexus*, *Chenopodium album*, *Kochia scoparia*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Tribulus terrestris*). IYSV was also detected in leek (*Allium ampeloprasum*) in Tyrol (Weilner & Bedlan, 2013).

Acidovorax citrulli (EPPO Alert List) occurs in Gansu and Guangdong provinces, China (Tian *et al.*, 2013), as well as in Yunnan (Zhu *et al.*, 2013).

In Switzerland, *Halyomorpha halys* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae- formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in Zürich in 2007. Until recently, the pest was only recorded on ornamental plants in the urban environment. At the end of summer 2012, *H. halys* was found for the first time on capsicum crops (*Capsicum annuum*) grown under plastic tunnels in the German-speaking part of the country. On leaves, feeding punctures caused small necrotic lesions which later detached from the leaves leaving small irregular holes. Attacked fruits showed small pale lesions, turning into corky tissues which rendered them unmarketable (Sauer, 2012).

In July 2013, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO A2 List) was found again in Toscana, Italy (see also EPPO RS 2013/146). It was detected during official surveys on 3 potted *Rhododendron* plants in a nursery located in Siena province. One of the affected plants showed symptoms. Phytosanitary measures in accordance with the Commission Decision 2002/757/EC were taken, including the destruction of all infected plants and susceptible plants belonging to the same lots. **Transient: actionable, under eradication** (NPPO of Italy, 2013-08).

In Turkey, *Plum pox virus* (*Potyvirus*, PPV - EPPO A2 List) has been recorded since 1968. Most isolates found have been ascribed to the PPV-M strain, although mixed infections of PPV-D and PPV-M, as well as the recombinant strain PPV-Rec have also been detected. More recently, studies conducted in the province of Ankara have revealed the existence of a seventh strain of PPV for which the name PPV-T (Turkey) has been proposed (Serçe *et al.*, 2009).

- **New host plants**

During a survey carried out from 2009 to 2011, *Heterodera glycines* (EPPO A2 List) has been found on tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) in Xuchang (Henan province), China. Out of 50 tobacco fields studied, 30% showed yellowing symptoms and the presence of nematodes (females and cysts) on the roots. According to the authors, this is the first time that *H. glycines* is reported infesting tobacco fields (Shi & Zheng, 2013).

- **Diagnostics**

A new diagnostic method using a padlock probe (PLP) and dot-blot hybridization has been developed in China to detect *Acidovorax citrulli* (EPPO Alert List) in cucurbit seeds. The authors considered that this method was more effective than conventional PCR (Tian *et al.*, 2013).

New PCR primers have been prepared and validated for the specific detection of *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 List), one of the bacteria associated with tomato bacterial spot (Araújo *et al.*, 2013).

- Source:** Aiello D, Scuderi G, Vitale A, Firrao G, Polizzi G, Cirvilleri G (2013) A pith necrosis caused by *Xanthomonas perforans* on tomato plants. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **137**(1), 29-41.
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2013/246 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2013 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2013/176). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Algeria and via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Agromyzidae	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	5
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Agromyzidae, Bemisia tabaci	<i>Ocimum americanum</i> , <i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Aonidiella citrina	<i>Dracaena indivisa</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Algeria	1
Bemisia tabaci	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Brunnera</i>	Cuttings	Poland	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Colocasia</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	12
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> var. <i>antiquorum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
B. tabaci (cont.)	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Lebanon	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	Ireland	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Dipladenia splendens</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Cuttings	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hygrophila</i>	Plants for planting	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Manihot</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	2
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	2
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2	
Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Occupied Palestinian Territory	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza huidobrensis, Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza sativae	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>, <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Bephratelloides</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Fruits	Peru	Italy	1
<i>Citrus tristeza virus</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Italy	Malta	1
Coleoptera	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Vegetables	China	Spain	1
	<i>Schinus</i>	Stored products	Peru	Spain	1
Coleoptera, Homoptera	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Plants for planting	China	Spain	1
<i>Colletotrichum</i>, <i>Xanthomonas</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
<i>Diaphania indica</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden	1
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	<i>Murraya</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Diptera	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Fruits	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	<i>Iris</i>	Bulbs	Netherlands	Poland	1
<i>Ephestia</i>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Seeds	China	Spain	1
<i>Formica</i>, <i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	<i>Voacanga africana</i>	Stored products	Ghana	Spain	1
Fungi	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	1
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Austria	1
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus macroptera</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	2
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	Swaziland*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Ghana	Sweden	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	France	5
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	24
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Swaziland*	Netherlands	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Swaziland*	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay*	Netherlands	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	12
	Insecta	<i>Eucheuma spinosum</i>	Algae	Philippines	Spain
<i>Eucheuma spinosum</i>		Algae	Tanzania	Spain	1
<i>Sorghum</i> , <i>Triticum aestivum</i>		Seeds	Australia	France	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Stored products	China	Spain	1
	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
Lepidoptera (cont.)	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Stored products	Dominican Rep.	Spain	1	
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	Cyprus	1	
	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1	
Lepidosaphes beckii	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	USA	Switzerland	1	
Leucinodes orbonalis	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1	
	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1	
	<i>Solanum indicum</i> ,	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1	
	<i>Solanum virginianum</i>					
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Belgium	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Sweden	2	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Sweden	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Belgium	1	
<i>Solanum virginianum</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	3		
Liriomyza	<i>Allium</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	1	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Czech Republic	1	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Denmark	3	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	Germany	1	
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Vegetables	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Echinops</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	India	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	2	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1	
	Liriomyza huidobrensis	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia*	Sweden	1
		<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> , <i>Solidago</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Germany	1	
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2	
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2	
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	2	
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1	
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1	
<i>Trachelium</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	4	
<i>Trachelium caeruleum</i>		Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1	
Liriomyza sativae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Sweden	1	
Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1	
Meloidogyne	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Monilinia fructicola	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Fruits	France	Poland	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Macedonia (former Yugoslav Rep.)*	Poland	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruits	Italy	Poland	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruits	Spain	Poland	1
Opogona sacchari	<i>Freesia</i>	Corms	Morocco	Netherlands	1
Papaya ringspot virus	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Fruits	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
Pepino mosaic virus	<i>Lycopersicon</i>	Seeds	Italy	Malta	1
Phytophthora ramorum	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	1
	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	1
Plum pox virus	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Fruits	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Netherlands	1
Potato spindle tuber viroid	<i>Calibrachoa</i>	Cuttings	Israel*	Austria	1
Pratylenchus	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Switzerland	1
Pratylenchus, Xiphinema	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Switzerland	1
Radopholus similis	<i>Musa</i>	Cuttings	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
Seiridium cardinale	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Plants for planting	Greece	Cyprus	1
Spodoptera	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Surinam*	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera frugiperda	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera littoralis	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	Belgium	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Norway	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	12
Spodoptera litura	<i>Aranthera</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Italy	1
	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Sweden	2
	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Sweden	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	1
Tetranychidae	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Italy	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> <i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	3
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
Thripidae	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Luffa</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	41
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	14
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Mauritius	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1	
Thrips	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mokara</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Togo*	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	India	Switzerland	2
Tortricidae	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
<i>Trichodorus cedarus</i>	<i>Acer</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	United Kingdom	1
<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i>, <i>Parabemisia myricae</i>	<i>Vitis</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
X. axonopodis pv. citri (cont.)	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Pakistan	United Kingdom	9
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas fragariae	<i>Fimbristylis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
Xiphinema parasimile	<i>Thuja</i>	Plants for planting	Macedonia (former Yugoslav Rep.)	Romania	1
Xiphinema, Meloidogyne, Longidorus	<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Switzerland	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anastrepha	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Surinam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	6
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
Anastrepha obliqua	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
Bactrocera	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	Netherlands	4
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Netherlands	3
	<i>Luffa</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Congo	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Sweden	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	India	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Pakistan	Sweden	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bactrocera dorsalis B. dorsalis (cont.)	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Bangladesh	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Sweden	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal*	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
Bactrocera invadens	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea-Bissau	Portugal	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
Bactrocera zonata	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mauritius	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Sweden	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
Ceratitis cosyra	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda*	Netherlands	1
Dacus ciliatus	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	India	France	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Ghana	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Uganda	Germany	1
	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	Spain	3
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Togo	France	1
	<i>Luffa</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	9
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Spain	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Luxembourg	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	16
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Puerto Rico	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1	
<i>Momordica</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Momordica</i>	India	United Kingdom	17	

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European) (cont.)	<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Momordica</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Momordica</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Pakistan	Ireland	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	France	4
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Passiflora</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Prunus</i>	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Mauritius	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	India	United Kingdom	5
<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India	Ireland	1	
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India	United Kingdom	5	

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobiidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Spain	Poland	1
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	2
<i>Asemum</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Ireland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Czech Republic	1
Brentidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
Buprestidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Russia	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Belarus	Lithuania	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>, <i>Aphelenchoides</i>, <i>Monochamus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Belarus	Hungary	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>, <i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Russia	Lithuania	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>, <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Unspecified	Wooden objects (chairs)	China	United Kingdom	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Dunnage	India	Denmark	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	USA	Denmark	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Czech Republic	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	4
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
Cerambycidae (Prioninae)	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
Cerambycidae, <i>Lyctus</i>, Siricidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Cerambycidae, Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Coleoptera	<i>Liriodendron</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Indonesia	Spain	1
<i>Crypturgus</i>, Cucujidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Lithuania	1
Curculionidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Curculionidae, Brentidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	<i>Larix</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Finland	1
Grub holes, sawdust	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	France	1
<i>Heterobostrychus</i>, <i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
Insecta	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Wood and bark	Morocco	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	France	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	7
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Switzerland	7
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Indonesia	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Thailand	Switzerland	1
Insecta (larvae)	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Lepidoptera	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Lepturinae (live larvae)	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China (Hong Kong)	Netherlands	1
<i>Lyctus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Indonesia	Switzerland	1
<i>Lyctus brunneus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
<i>Minthea reticulata</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	USA	Finland	1
Orthoptera	Unspecified	Dunnage	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
<i>Phoracantha semipunctata</i>, Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Platypodidae	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
Platypodidae, Scolytidae	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Republic	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	2
	<i>Guibourtia</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Republic	Spain	1
<i>Purpuricenus temminckii</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
<i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Russia	Lithuania	1
<i>Saperda</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Scolytidae	<i>Copaifera religiosa</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Republic	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	2
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i> , <i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	5
	<i>Juglans</i> , <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Dunnage	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	5
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Czech	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Sinoxylon (cont.)	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Republic Germany	8
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Hungary	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Sweden	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Indonesia	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	7
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Switzerland	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	1
Sinoxylon anale	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Denmark	1
Sinoxylon anale, Sinoxylon unidentatum	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
Sirex	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
Trichodoridae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
Trichoferus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1

• **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Helicotylenchus dihystra	Unspecified	China	United Kingdom	2
Helicotylenchus, Meloidogyne	<i>Ficus, Podocarpus, Zanthoxylum, Zelkova</i>	China	Italy	2
Lepidoptera, Pseudococcidae	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	Germany	1
Scirtothrips dorsalis	Unspecified	Indonesia	Netherlands	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2013-11.

2013/247 IPPC manual on 'Market Access - a guide to phytosanitary issues for national plant protection organizations'

The IPPC Secretariat recently published a new manual on 'Market Access - a guide to phytosanitary issues for national plant protection organizations'. This manual was launched at the Workshop on SPS-related market access challenges & opportunities, organized by World Trade Organization (Geneva, CH, 2013-10-14/18). It provides a guide to phytosanitary issues for national plant protection organizations, with the objective to provide information and context on phytosanitary aspects of market access negotiations. The manual describes a process that can be followed to gain market access with the least hindrance to trade but, at the same time, preventing the introduction and spread of pests into new areas.

The Market Access guide covers:

1. Rights and obligations of the NPPOs as they apply to trade in plants and plant products;
2. A practical guide for achieving market access;
3. Maintaining trade.

The Market Access guide is of importance to NPPOs because: (i) trade creates new opportunities and welfare for countries, (ii) phytosanitary issues are key factors in the decisions on allowing trade, (iii) phytosanitary import requirements need to be established in a transparent and participatory way, (iv) it increases the capacity of the IPPC membership to undertake the necessary procedures to negotiate market access. The guide can be freely downloaded from the IPPC website:

<http://phytosanitary.info/information/market-access-guide-phytosanitary-issues-national-plant-protection-organizations>

Source: IPPC Secretariat (2013-10).

Additional key words: IPPC, publications

2013/248 Training course on ‘Emerging and quarantine diseases of Mediterranean fruit and vegetable crops’ (Zaragoza, ES, 2014-03-31/04-05)

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza (CIHEAM) will organize a training course on ‘Emerging and quarantine diseases of Mediterranean fruit and vegetable crops’ in Zaragoza, Spain, from the 31st of March to the 5th of April 2014. The main objective of the course is to create awareness, through specific case studies, on the most critical fruit and vegetable diseases posing a risk to the Mediterranean agriculture.

This course is designed for 25 participants with a university degree and is aimed at those working in plant protection services, competent authorities in plant health certification and inspection, technical advisors, producers, and professionals from research and development institutions. Registration fees for the course amount to 450 euros (this sum covers tuition fees only).

The deadline for the submission of applications is the 10th of January 2014.

For more information:

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 Web: http://www.iamz.ciheam.org/en/pages/paginas/pag_formacion6.htm

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2013-11).

Additional key words: training

Computer codes: ES

2013/249 The invasion of *Eichhornia crassipes* in Italy

Although the exact date of the first introduction of *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List) in Italy is unknown, records of its use as an ornamental plant date back to at least the first half of the 19th century, when it was cultivated in botanic gardens, e.g. in Padova and Naples. The first occurrence of the species in Italy was recorded in 1982 in Sicilia. Shortly after, the species was recorded as casual in several sites: Lazio in 1983, then Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Toscana, and more recently in Veneto, Campania and Sardinia. The outbreak in Sardinia became evident in 2010 when the river Mare 'e Foghe (central-eastern Sardinia) was invaded by a dense mat of *E. crassipes*. This mat covered 8 km stretch of river with a total surface area of 560 000 m², mixed with *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Apiaceae, Liste A2 de l'OEPP). The mechanical removal of the plant in 2010, which was not completed due to difficulty in accessing the site, resulted in the collection of about 6700 tonnes of phytomass at a cost of 175 000 EUR. In 2012, the presence of thick mats of these 2 alien aquatic plants prevented a national carp-fishing tournament from being organized at the site, resulting in an important loss for the local community.

In the Lazio, *E. crassipes* was recorded for the first time in the Pontine plains in 1983. Until 1995, the populations remained very small, limited to a few sites on the shore of the Rio Martino river near the Fogliano lake, sometimes even in brackish waters. In the following years, *E. crassipes* spread to other sites within the Pontine plains, covering a total surface of 5000 m² in 2004 and 2005. Since then, the surface occupied by the plant remained the same. Every autumn, the species is mechanically removed by the local authority.

E. crassipes is commonly traded in Italy, and entered the country as an ornamental plant. Another significant pathway for the introduction and use of *E. crassipes* in Italy is related to its use in phytoremediation. Despite warnings on its invasive behaviour, *E. crassipes* is promoted by local authorities for its ability to hyperaccumulate heavy metals.

Source: Brundu G, Azzella MM, Blasi C, Camarda I, Iberite M & Celesti-Grapow L (2013) The silent invasion of *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms. in Italy. *Plant Biosystems - An International Journal Dealing with all Aspects of Plant Biology: Official Journal of the Societa Botanica Italiana*, DOI: 10.1080/11263504.2013.861536.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: EICCR, HYDRA, IT

2013/250 A new Estonian regulation on alien species

As a precautionary principle, the Nature Conservation Act of Estonia states that it is prohibited to introduce live specimens of alien species into the wild, except for the 13 alien tree species for which cultivation is permitted according to the Estonian Forest Act. In addition, the Nature Conservation Act of Estonia states that the controlled use of alien species is allowed in Estonia, except for species listed in the regulation of the Ministry of the Environment, as these species are likely to disrupt ecosystems. Restrictions for species listed in this regulation include: prohibition of import of live specimens and prohibition of transactions with live specimens. This list currently includes 43 species: 13 plant species and 30 animal species.

The 13 regulated plant species are the following: *Acroptilon repens* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants), *Ambrosia* spp. (Asteraceae, includes *A. artemisiifolia*, EPPO List of IAP), *Bidens frondosa* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Egeria densa* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Elodea nuttallii* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis* and *F. x bohemica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum*

mantegazzianum (Apiaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum sosnowskyi* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Solidago canadensis* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP) and *Solidago gigantea* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP).

Source: Estonian Nature Conservation Act (in English):
<http://www.legaltext.ee/et/andmebaas/tekst.asp?loc=text&dok=X90008K6&keel=en&pg=1&ptyyp=RT&tyyp=X&query=llooduskaitseadus>

List of invasive species (in Estonian):
<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/12828512>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, legislation

Computer codes: 1AMBG, AMBEL, BIDFR, CENRE, ELDDE, ELDNU, HERMZ, HERSO, IPAGL, POLCU, REYBO, REYSA, SOOCA, SOOGI, EE

2013/251 The German lists of invasive alien plants

The German-Austrian black list information system (GABLIS) assigns species to the ‘Black List’, ‘Grey List’ and ‘White List’ of alien species. This system has been used to create lists for Germany. The ‘Black List’ is divided into a ‘Warning List’ of invasive animals and plants not occurring in Germany, an ‘Action list’ of species with limited distribution and a ‘Management list’ of widely distributed invasive species. German and Austrian scientists have recently assigned species from different taxonomic groups to some of these lists.

Black List

The ‘Warning List’ contains 10 plants not occurring in Germany: *Akebia quinata* (Lardizabalaceae, EPPO Observation List of Invasive Alien Plants), *Baccharis halimifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO A2 List), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Fallopia sachalinensis* ‘Igniscum’ (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Heracleum persicum* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Heracleum sosnowskyi* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Ludwigia peploides* (Onagraceae, EPPO A2 List), *Polygonum perfoliatum* (Polygonaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Pueraria lobata* (Fabaceae, EPPO A2 List) and *Spartina alterniflora* (Poaceae).

The Action list contains 10 plants which have a limited distribution in Germany: *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Apiaceae, EPPO A2 List), *Lagarosiphon major* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Onagraceae, EPPO A2 List), *Ludwigia x kentiana* (Onagraceae), *Lysichiton americanus* (Araceae, EPPO Observation List of IAP), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Haloragaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* (Haloragaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Rhododendron ponticum* (Ericaceae, EPPO Observation list of IAP) and *Sarracenia purpurea* (Sarraceniaceae),

The Management list of species which are widespread in Germany contains 28 species: *Acer negundo* (Sapindaceae), *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Azolla filiculoides* (Salviniaceae, EPPO Observation list of IAP), *Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae), *Elodea canadensis* (Hydrocharitaceae), *Elodea nuttallii* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Epilobium ciliatum* (Onagraceae), *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis* and *F. x bohemica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (Oleaceae), *Galeobdolon argentatum* (Lamiaceae), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Lupinus polyphyllus* (Fabaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Pinus strobus* (Pinaceae), *Populus canadensis* (Salicaceae), *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Pinaceae), *Quercus rubra* (Fagaceae), *Robinia pseudacacia*

(Fabaceae), *Rosa rugosa* (Rosaceae), *Sedum spurium* (Crassulaceae), *Solidago canadensis* and *S. gigantea* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Spartina anglica* (Poaceae), *Symphotrichum lanceolatum* (Asteraceae), *Symphotrichum novi-belgii* (Asteraceae) and *Syringa vulgaris* (Oleaceae).

Grey List

The 'Grey List' of potentially invasive alien species contains 42 plant species: *Allium paradoxum* (Amaryllidaceae), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Amorpha fruticosa* (Fabaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Artemisia verlotiorum* (Asteraceae), *Asclepias syriaca* (Asclepiadaceae), *Bidens frondosa* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Buddleia davidii* (Scrophulariaceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Bunias orientalis* (Brassicaceae), *Claytonia perfoliata* (Montiaceae), *Cotoneaster dammeri*, *C. divaricatus* and *C. horizontalis* (Rosaceae), *Dianthus giganteus* (Caryophyllaceae), *Echinocystis lobata* (Cucurbitaceae), *Echinops sphaerocephalus* (Asteraceae), *Elaeagnus angustifolia* (Elaeagnaceae), *Gleditsia triacanthos* (Caesalpinioideae), *Helianthus tuberosus* (Asteraceae), *Impatiens balfourii*, *I. edgeworthii* (Balsaminaceae), *I. glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae, EPPO List of IAP) and *I. parviflora* (Balsaminaceae), *Lonicera henryi* and *L. tatarica* (Caprifoliaceae), *Lycium barbarum* (Solanaceae), *Mahonia aquifolium* (Berberidaceae), *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Poaceae), *Miscanthus sinensis* (Poaceae, EPPO Alert List), *Paulownia tomentosa* (Paulowniaceae), *Phytolacca americana* (Phytolaccaceae), *Pinus nigra* (Pinaceae), *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Prunus laurocerasus* (Rosaceae), *Rhus typhina* (Anacardiaceae), *Rubus armeniacus* (Rosaceae), *Rudbeckia laciniata* (Asteraceae), *Senecio inaequidens* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP), *Symphoricarpos albus* (Caprifoliaceae), *Telekia speciosa* (Asteraceae), *Vaccinium atlanticum* (Ericaceae), *Vallisneria spiralis* (Hydrocharitaceae) and *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* (Adoxaceae).

For the following plants, there is an uncertainty about their negative impacts, these species were therefore put on the Grey List: *Acer rufinerve* (Sapindaceae), *Araujia sericifera* (Apocynaceae, EPPO Observation List of IAP), *Paspalum paspalodes* (Poaceae) and *Sorghum x alnum* (Poaceae).

The 'White List' is in progress.

Data sheets are available for all these species. The full texts can be downloaded (in German only):

Black and Grey Lists: <http://bfm.de/fileadmin/MDb/documents/service/skript352.pdf>

Warning List: <http://bfm.de/fileadmin/MDb/documents/service/skript331.pdf>

Source: Uwe Starfinger, Julius Kühn Institute, Germany, E-mail: uwe.starfinger@jki.bund.de

Essl F, Nehring S, Klingenstein F, Milasowszky N, Nowack C & Rabitsch W (2011) Review of risk assessment systems of IAS in Europe and introducing the German-Austrian black list information system (GABLIS). *Journal for Nature Conservation* **19**, 339-350.

Nehring S, Lauterbach D, Seitz B, Kowarik I, von der Lippe M, Hussner A, Alberternst B, Starfinger U, Essl F, Nawrath S & Isermann M (2013) Naturschutzfachliche Invasivitätsbewertungen für in Deutschland wild lebende gebietsfremde Gefäßpflanzen. III. Steckbriefe. - *BfN-Skripten* **352**, 35-202

Rabitsch W, Gollasch, S, Isermann M, Starfinger U & Nehring S (2013) Erstellung einer Warnliste in Deutschland noch nicht vorkommender invasiver Tiere und Pflanzen. *BfN-Skripten* **331**, 154 pp.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, lists

Computer codes: ACRNE, ACRRU, ALLPX, AMBEL, AMHFR, AILAL, AJASE, AKEBI, ARTVE, ASCSY, ASTLN, ASTNB, AZOFI, BACHA, BIDFR, BUDDA, BUNOR, CLAPE, CSBHE, CTDA, CTTDV, CTTHO, CYNDA, DINGI, ECLNO, ECPLP, EICCR, ELDCA, ELDNU, ELGAN, EPIC, FRXPE, GLITR, HELTU, HERMZE, HERPE, HLONTA, ERSO, HYDRA, IPABF, IPAED, IPAGL, IPAPA, LAMAR, LGAMA, LONHY, LUDKE, LUDUR, LUDPE, LUPPO, LYUHA, LSYAM, MAHAQ, MISSA, MISSI, MYPBR, MYPHE, PASDS, PAZTO, PHTAM, PIIST, PIUNI, PIUST, POLCU, POLPF, POPCA, PRNLR, PRNSO, PSTME, PUELO, QUERU, REYBO, REYSA, RHOPO, RHUTY, ROBPS, ROSRG, RUBAE, RUDLA, SEDSU, SENIQ, SOOCA, SOOGI, SORAL, SPTAL, SPTAN, SRNPU, SYPAL, SYRVU, TEKSP, VACAT, VAISP, VIBRY, DE

2013/252 Impacts of invasive alien plants in Mediterranean habitats

Data on impacts are crucial to justify the invasiveness of an alien species, in particular in the framework of risk analysis. To measure how impacts vary according to the characteristics of invaders and recipient communities, the vegetation of invaded and non-invaded plots was sampled for 8 different invasive species in a variety of habitats within the French continental Mediterranean region. The results showed that although, on average, the presence of invasive alien plants is associated with a significant change in resident community diversity and composition, the magnitude of some impacts vary, both according to invader identity, and also according to invasive population characteristics and features of the recipient community.

Most of the observed impact variation was species-specific, with the greatest effects on community-level metrics (indicators) found for *Carpobrotus* spp. (Aizoaceae) in sand dune communities and *Reynoutria x bohemica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) in river bank communities. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of IAP) which is mainly known for its impacts on human health and crop yield, does not exhibit a significant impact on biodiversity in invaded communities of river banks. Even though *Artemisia verlotiorum* (Asteraceae) has been the object of less attention by land managers, the study shows that this plant has a comparable or even stronger community-level impact than *R. x bohemica* in pioneer riparian forest. The study also confirmed the major impacts of *Baccharis halimifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO A2 List), especially on therophytes and on endemic saltmarsh species. It was also observed that invasive alien species with an annual life cycle (e.g. *A. artemisiifolia* and *Impatiens balfourii*, Balsaminaceae) have a lower effect, probably because even dense populations of these species reach lower cover and do not form homogeneous stands and therefore lead to less competition for resources. In contrast, rhizomatous perennials (e.g. *A. verlotiorum* and *R. x bohemica*) and to a lesser extent creeping perennials, caused the largest effects.

The results also showed that for a given invasive alien plant, all habitats did not undergo the same level of impacts. A rough analysis showed that habitats with sparse vegetation, such as sand dunes invaded by *Carpobrotus* spp. and *Amorpha fruticosa* or river banks invaded by *R. x bohemica* are more susceptible to impacts than more densely vegetated habitats.

Source: Fried G, Laitung B, Pierre C, Chagué N & Panetta FD (2013) Impact of invasive plants in Mediterranean habitats: disentangling the effects of characteristics of invaders and recipient communities. *Biological Invasions*. DOI 10.1007/s10530-013-0597-6

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, impacts

Computer codes: 1CBSG, AMBEL, AMHFR, ARTVE, BACHA, IPABF, LIPCA, REYBO, FR

2013/253 Understanding misunderstandings in invasion science: why it is difficult to reach an agreement on common concepts and risk assessments

Understanding the diverging opinions of academic experts, stakeholders and the public on invasive alien species is important for effective conservation management. This is especially so when a consensus is needed for action to minimize future risks but the knowledge upon which to base this action is uncertain or missing.

To characterize experts' understanding and valuation of alien and invasive species, structured qualitative interviews were performed on 26 academic experts, 13 of whom were invasion biologists and 13 landscape experts. Within both groups, thinking varied widely, not only about basic concepts (e.g., what is meant by non-native or alien, by invasive), but also about their valuation of effects of invasive species. The divergent opinions among experts, regarding both the overall severity of the problem in Europe and its importance for ecosystem services, contrasted strongly with the apparent consensus that emerges from scientific synthesis articles and policy documents. The authors postulate that the observed heterogeneity of expert judgments is related to 3 major factors:

- Diverging conceptual understanding (i.e. on the definitions of alien and invasive species);
- Lack of empirical information and high scientific uncertainty due to complexities and contingencies of invasion processes, and;
- Deliberation of values necessary.

The notion of an invasive alien species is therefore interpreted as a 'boundary object', i.e. a concept that has a similar but not identical meaning to different groups of experts and stakeholders. As a consequence, the sometimes vigorous conflicts between social and natural scientists related to the invasive alien species issue may have arisen from a failure to recognize that they were using the same term to mean different things. Social scientists, accustomed to deliberations about the cultural connotations of terms like alien or non-native, accuse invasion biologists of being xenophobic, though biologists use the term in a very different context and usually without any cultural connotations.

An alternative to seeking consensus on exact definitions and risk assessments would be for invasive alien species experts to acknowledge uncertainties and engage transparently with stakeholders and the public in deliberations about conflicting opinions, taking the role of providers of policy alternatives rather than being advocates of certain issues.

Source: Humair F, Edwards PJ, Siegrist M & Kueffer C (2013) Understanding misunderstandings in invasion science: why experts don't agree on common concepts and risk assessments. *To be published in Neobiota*.

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Additional key words: invasive alien species, social sciences

2013/254 European report on attitudes towards biodiversity and invasive alien species

The European Commission, Directorate-General for Environment, has just published a new Eurobarometer report on 'Attitudes towards biodiversity' which includes an analysis of the attitude of Europeans toward alien species. The report shows the results of a survey carried out on behalf of the European Commission, DG Environment, by targeting some

25 537 respondents from different social and demographic groups in the 28 Member States of the European Union in June 2013.

In relation to the IAS issues, the results of the survey highlight that 78% Europeans think that plants and animals introduced into our ecosystems threaten biodiversity. In more detail, a third of respondents think that plants and animals introduced into our ecosystems (34%) threaten biodiversity very much, while 44% think that plants and animals introduced into our ecosystems threaten biodiversity to some extent. Biological invasions are definitely perceived as a less important threat compared to pollution of air and water (considered as a threat by 96% of respondents), man-made disasters (96%), intensive farming, deforestation and over-fishing (94%), climate change (91%), and conversion of natural areas to other uses (91%).

Europeans are less likely to see plants and animals that are introduced into our ecosystems as a threat to biodiversity, but the majority of respondents in all EU Member States still view the introduction of plants and animals as a threat. Respondents are most likely to view newly introduced plants and animals as very much of a threat to biodiversity in Spain (52%), Portugal (43%) and Slovenia (42%), and are least likely to do so in Finland and the Netherlands (both 20%).

Europeans aged 15-24 are less likely to consider plants and animals that have been introduced into their ecosystems to be very much a threat (25%) than 25-39 year-olds, those aged 55 or older (both 35%) and those aged 40-54 (38%).

Source: European Commission, Flash Eurobarometer reports
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_390_375_en.htm#379

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

2013/255 4th International Symposium on Weeds and Invasive Plants, Montpellier, 2014-05-18/23

The 4th edition of European Weed Research Society Working Group ‘Intractable Weeds and Plant Invaders’ will be held in Montpellier, France, from 18 to 23 May 2014.

This series of symposia brings together scientists and practitioners from Europe and around the World, in order to share experiences on biology, ecology, and management of invasive plants, both in natural and agricultural ecosystems. The particular objectives of this 4th symposium are:

- to broaden the scope of the conference to include the entire Mediterranean Basin including North African countries where the agronomical and environmental concerns are similar to those of the southern Europe;
- to facilitate a European coordination for a sustainable and efficient management of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (Asteraceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants);
- to promote environmental-friendly methods of control (biological and integrated control);
- to strengthen interactions between all fields for the management of invasive plants by facilitating exchanges of experience between the researchers in basic and applied research, and managers and action agencies in the field.

For this latter point, Pest Risk Assessment and Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) will be of particular interest in connection with the future EU regulation policy on invasive alien plants. Another session dealing with human perceptions of invasions will be an

opportunity to provide information on the efforts that have been made in recent years in applying the Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants and to consider how to communicate on invasive alien species.

Registration and provisional abstracts submission have started and are open until the 28th of February: <http://invasive.weeds.montpellier.ewrs.org/default.asp>.

Source: Second announcement of the 'Intractable Weeds and Plant Invaders' Symposium:
[2nd Announcement Invasive Plant Montpellier 2014.pdf](#)

Additional key words: Invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: AMBEL, FR