ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPO Reporting Service

NO. 7 PARIS, 2016-07

21 Bld Richard Lenoir
75011 Paris

Tel: 33 1 45 20 77 94
Fax: 33 1 70 76 65 47

E-mail: hq@eppo.int
Web: www.eppo.int

2016/127 EPPO welcomes Georgia as its 51st member country

EPPO is glad to welcome Georgia as its 51st member country. The instrument of accession to the EPPO Convention was officially signed on the 2015-10-02, and the notification from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently been received by the EPPO Secretariat.

The contact point for the NPPO of Georgia is:

Mr Zurab M. LIPARTIA
Ministry of Agriculture
National Service of Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection
6, Marshal Gelovani Avenue
0159 TBILISI

Source: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2016-06).
EPPO Secretariat (2016-06).

Additional key words: EPPO **Computer codes:** GE

2016/128 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included (or formerly included) on the EPPO Alert List, and indicated in bold the situation of the pest concerned using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

During studies conducted in Croatia in June 2014, the presence of *Little cherry virus 2* (*Ampelovirus*, LChV-2 – EU Annexes) was detected in 6 sour cherry trees (*Prunus cerasus* var. Marasca). During the 2015 harvest period, some the LChV-2 infected trees showed the characteristic symptoms of uneven ripening. This is the first time that LChV-2 is reported from Croatia (Vončina *et al*., 2016). **Present, few occurrences.**

In Montenegro, *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (*Pospiviroid*, PSTVd – EPPO A2 List) has been detected in 4 asymptomatic samples of solanaceous ornamentals (3 samples of *Solanum jasminoides* and 1 of *Brugmansia* sp.). These samples had been collected in the municipality of Kotor during summer 2015. This is the first time that PSTVd is reported from Montenegro (Luigi *et al*., 2016). **Present, few occurrences.**

- **Detailed records**

In Poland, *Dothistroma septosporum* (teleomorph: *Mycosphaerella pini* – EU Annexes) was first recorded in a single location (Domiarki, Southern Poland) on *Pinus nigra* in 1990. Recent studies showed that the fungus has expanded its geographical distribution as *D. septosporum* was detected in 37 new locations, mainly in the southern part of the country but also extending to the northernmost regions. The disease severity varied significantly between locations. *D. septosporum* was detected in 3 new hosts for Poland: *P. sylvestris, P. mugo* and *P. ponderosa*. Finally, it is noted that the other fungus associated with dothistroma needle blight, *D. pini*, was not detected during this study (Boroń *et al*., 2016).

In Russia, *Heterodera glycines* (EPPO A2 List) occurs in the Far East, in Amur and Primorye. In the Amur region, it is estimated that the infested area is covering more than 73 000 ha with a soybean yield reduction reaching up to 33% (Sudarikova and Khudyakova, 2016)

- **Eradication**

In April 2016, the NPPO of Lithuania declared the eradication of *Ditylenchus destructor* (EU Annexes) and *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* (EPPO A2 List) from its territory. In addition, official surveys conducted in 2015 did not detect *Puccinia horiana* (EPPO A2 List) (NPPO, 2016).

- **Diagnostics**

Lyctus brunneus (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae) is a wood-boring insect which is often intercepted in traded wood and wood products. New LAMP and nested-PCR tests have been developed to identify the pest by using the frass which can easily be recovered in infested wood or its immediate vicinity (Ide *et al*., 2016).

- **New host plants**

In July 2015, fig trees (*Ficus carica*) showing wilting symptoms were observed in Minhou county (Fujian province) in China. Studies showed that the causal agent was *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List). According to the authors, this is the first time that *R. solanacearum* is found in fig trees in China (Jiang *et al*., 2016).

- **New pests**

A new nematode species, *Bursaphelenchus saudi* n. sp. has recently been described from *Pinus* wood packaging material imported into China from Saudi Arabia (Gu *et al*., 2016).

A new nematode species, *Paratylenchus guangzhouensis* n. sp. has recently been described. It was collected from soil associated with *Bambusa multiplex* in a forest park in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China (Wang *et al.*, 2016).

In Japan, a disease of rose has been observed in Chiba prefecture since 1968. The pathogen was initially identified as *Phytophthora megasperma* based on morphological characteristics. Similar *Phytophthora* isolates were then recovered from roses in Chiba, Kanagawa and Shizuoka prefectures. Further studies (morphology, phylogenetic) showed that this rose disease is associated with a new species called *Phytophthora nagaii* sp. nov. During these studies, another new *Phytophthora* species was recovered from crowns of strawberry plants showing crown rot in Hokkaido prefecture and called *Phytophthora fragariaefolia* sp. nov. (Rahman *et al*., 2014).

Sources: Boroń P, Lenart-Boroń A, Mullett M (2016) The distribution of *Dothistroma septosporum* and its mating types in Poland. *Forest Pathology*. doi:10.1111/efp.12262

Gu J, Maria M, Fang M, He J, Braasch H, Li H (2016) *Bursaphelenchus saudi* n. sp. (Tylenchina: Aphelenchoididae) found in packaging wood from Saudi Arabia. *Nematology* **18**(4), 475-488 (abst.). Via PestLens.

Ide T, Kanzaki N, Ohmura W, Okabe K (2016) Molecular identification of an invasive wood-boring insect *Lyctus brunneus* (Coleoptera: Bostrichidae: Lyctinae) using frass by loop-mediated isothermal amplification and nested PCR assays. *Journal of*

Economic Entomology **109**(3), 1410-1414.
Jiang Y, Li B, Liao F, Weng Q, Chen Q (2016) First report of bacterial wilt caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum* on fig trees in China. *Forest Pathology* **46**, 256–258. DOI: 10.1111/efp.12267
Luigi M, Zindovic J, Stojanovic I, Faggioli F (2016) First report of *Potato spindle tuber viroid* in Montenegro. *Journal of Plant Pathology* **98**(1), p 184.
NPPO of Lithuania (2016-04).
Rahman MZ, Uematsu S, Takeuchi T, Shiria K, Ishiguro Y, Suga H, Kageyama K (2014) Two new species, *Phytophthora nagaii* sp. nov. and *P. fragariaefolia* sp. nov., causing serious diseases on rose and strawberry plants, respectively, in Japan. *Journal of General Plant Pathology* **80**(4), 348-365.
Sudarikova SV, Khudyakova EA (2016) Dangerous pest of soybean - soybean cyst nematode *Heterodera glycines. Plant Health. Research and Practice* **1**(15), 43-47.
Vončina D, Šimon S, Ražov J, Leong L (2016) First report of *Little cherry virus 2* on *Prunus cerasus* var. Marasca in Croatia. *Journal of Plant Pathology* **98**(1), p 178.
Wang K, Li Y, Xie H, Xu CL, Wu WJ (2016) Morphology and molecular analysis of *Paratylenchus guangzhouensis* n. sp. (Nematoda: Paratylenchinae) from the soil associated with *Bambusa multiplex* in China. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **145**(2), 145-255.

Additional key words: new record, detailed record, diagnostic, new host plant, epidemiology, new pest

Computer codes: BURSSA, CORBMI, DITYDE, HETDGL, LCHV20, LYCTBR, PARAGU, PHYTFF, PHYTNA, PSTVD0, PUCCHN, RALSSO, CN, HR, JP, LT, ME, PL, RU, SA

2016/129 IPPC Technical Resources

A series of technical resources has been developed by the IPPC Secretariat under the direction of its Capacity Development Committee. This series of documents provides support to NPPOs in implementing the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). NPPOs can find on the IPPC Technical Resources website the following manuals, training kits and fact sheets.

Webpage: http://phytosanitary.info/ippc-technical-resources

Manuals

- Market access manual
- Transit manual
- Establishing a NPPO manual
- Operation of a NPPO manual
- Managing Relationships with Stakeholders manual
- Import Verification manual
- Export Certification manual
- Plant Pest Surveillance manual
- Plant Diagnostics manual
- Good practices for CPM participation manual
- IPPC meeting preparation support materials

Training kits

- E-learning on PRA
- E- learning on forest commodities
- PRA awareness materials
- Participation in the CPM
- NPPO establishment training kit

- NPPO operations training kit
- IPPC introduction presentation
- IPPC capacity development and resources presentation

Fact sheets

- Dielectric heat treatment fact sheet
- Plant Pest Surveillance
- Establishment and Operation of NPPOs
- Manual on Managing Relationships with Stakeholders

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-07).

Additional key words: IPPC, publications

2016/130 *Drosophila suzukii* does not occur in Chile

In the EPPO RS 2016/111, the presence of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae – EPPO A2 List) was reported in Chile on the basis of a publication from Medina-Muñoz *et al*. (2015). The NPPO of Chile recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that following the publication of the first record of this drosophilid species which is a quarantine pest for Chile, contact was made with the scientists concerned and that further studies were carried out on 3 specimens initially identified as *D. suzukii.* The 3 specimens were re-examined by two official laboratories and results confirmed that these were not *D. suzukii* but corresponded to another species, *D. amplipennis*. Both morphological and molecular (PCR, RFLP) techniques were used for the diagnosis. *D. amplipennis* is a species endemic to the Chilean and Argentinian lakes region. In addition, the Chilean NPPO conducted a survey in the area where these specimens had been caught, using specific traps for *D. suzukii*. The analysis of the first specimens caught from June 2016 until now included 24 *D. amplipennis* out of a total of 211 adult specimens belonging to Drosophilidae family (*D. suzukii* was not found). Finally, the NPPO of Chile stressed that since 2014 a specific trapping network for *D. suzukii* has been put into place in several areas of the national territory and no captures of this species have ever been made. The NPPO of Chile concluded that this first identification of *D. suzukii* was erroneous.
The pest status of *Drosophila suzukii* in Chile is officially declared as: **Absent**.

Source: NPPO of Chile (2016-07).

Medina-Muñoz MC, Lucero X, Severino C, Cabrera N, Olmedo D, Del Pino F, Alvarez E, Jara C, Godoy-Herrera R (2015) *Drosophila suzukii* arrived in Chile. *Drosophila Information Service* no. 98, p 75.

Other sources:
Brncic D (1987) A review of the genus *Drosophila* Fallen (Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Chile with the description of *Drosophila atacamensis* sp. nov. *Revista Chilena de Entomología* **15**, 37-60. http://www.insectachile.cl/rchen/pdfs/1987v15/Brncic_1987.pdf
Vilela CR, Bächli G (2004) On two Chilean species of Drosophila (Diptera, Drosophilidae). Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft 77(1-2), 69-79. http://dx.doi.org/10.5169/seals-402859

Pictures: *Drosophila suzukii*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DROSSU/photos

Additional key words: denied record, absence **Computer codes:** DROSAM, DROSSU, CL

2016/131 Updated situation of *Tecia solanivora* in Spain

In September 2015, *Tecia solanivora* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae – EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time on mainland Spain (EPPO RS 2015/202). The pest was found in the municipalities of Neda, Ferrol and Narón, in the province of A Coruña, in the Autonomous Region of Galicia. Adult specimens had been caught in coloured traps deployed by the NPPO following reports made by growers of unusual galleries in potato tubers. Most of these potato fields were intended for self-production and no significant damage was observed. Phytosanitary measures were implemented to eradicate the pest including: establishment of demarcated zones, field surveys with traps, measures and surveys in warehouses, information campaign about the pest and training of technicians. In December 2015, 2 other outbreaks were identified in Galicia, in the municipalities of Xove

and Viveiro. *T. solanivora* was found in potato tubers intended for self-consumption in 2 private warehouses. Measures were taken in infested potato warehouses, in the fields from which the potato tubers originated, and in the demarcated areas around infested sites. Surveys are being carried out to determine the distribution of the pest.
The situation of *Tecia solanivora* in Spain can be described as: **Present, only in some areas; Islas Canarias (under official control) and Galicia (under eradication).**

Source: NPPO of Spain (2016-05).

Pictures: *Tecia solanivora*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TECASO/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** TECASO, ES

2016/132 The identity of the *Hemitarsonemus* species recently found in the Netherlands on *Platycerium alcicorne* remains to be determined

In the EPPO RS 2016/054, the presence of *Hemitarsonemus tepidariorum* (Acarida: Tarsonemidae) was reported for the first time in the Netherlands. The mite had been found on plants for planting of *Platycerium alcicorne* (Polypodiaceae) in one greenhouse. However, further verification of specimens by experts has showed that the first identification of the pest as *Hemitarsonemus tepidariorum* was probably incorrect. Further efforts are ongoing to determine the true identity of the *Hemitarsonemus* species found.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2016-06).

Additional key words: denied record **Computer codes:** HEMTTE, NL

2016/133 First report of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* on *Nerium oleander* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) on its territory. The bacterium was detected on a single potted plant of *Nerium oleander* in a small nursery producing young vegetable and ornamental plants in Saxony. In one small greenhouse, potted plants belonging to private owners had been stored to overwinter. During an official phytosanitary inspection, 1 potted plant of *N. oleander* showing unusual symptoms was observed. This plant had been brought to the greenhouse for the first time to overwinter, and had been produced by cutting from another plant belonging to a private person at least 4 years before. Samples were collected and tested, initially by the official laboratory of Saxony and then by the JKI laboratory. In July 2016, results confirmed the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* in the symptomatic plant. Other potential host plants of the greenhouse (including a symptomatic potted olive tree) and plants located within a radius of 100 m around the infected *N. oleande*r were tested (87 samples) but all results were negative. The presence of potential insect vectors of *X. fastidiosa* was investigated using with sweep nets within a radius of 100 m around the infested plant. One adult of *Philaenus spumarius* and 1 adult of *Cercopis vulnerata* were caught. Sampling and investigations are continuing. In accordance with EU Decision 2015/789, eradication measures were immediately taken, including the destruction of 14 potted plants (oleander and olive) from the greenhouse. Demarcated areas are being delimited around the infected site, and it is noted that the buffer zone also includes part of Thuringia.
The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, at one location on a single isolated potted plant, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-07).

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

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, DE

2016/134 *Xylella fastidiosa* detected for the first time on olive trees in Brazil

At the end of 2014, symptoms of leaf scorch were observed on olive trees (*Olea europaea*) growing in the Mantiqueira mountain range region, located in the states of Minas Gerais and São Paulo, Brazil. These symptoms resembled those caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) on olive trees in Southern Italy and Argentina. Diseased trees were found in olive orchards of Maria da Fé (Minas Gerais) and São Bento do Sapucaí (São Paulo) which are approximately 130 km apart. Samples (branches, twigs and leaves) were collected from symptomatic and asymptomatic trees. Laboratory studies (morphology, PCR tests, sequencing, phylogenetic analysis) confirmed the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* in 8 symptomatic samples (out of 9). This study also revealed some differences between the sequence type of the bacterium found in Brazil (ST16) with the one found in Italy (ST53). Considering the proximity of coffee plantations to olive orchards in the affected areas of the Mantiqueira mountain range region, it is suspected that *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* has been introduced in olive trees from coffee plants by leafhopper vectors. It is noted that further pathogenicity tests with different strains of *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* are under way in Brazil, and it is hoped that these will provide more information about the susceptibility of olive trees to a broad spectrum of strains. This is the first time that *X. fastidiosa* is reported on olive trees in Brazil.

Source: Della Coletta-Filho H, Francisco CS, Lopes JRS, de Oliveira AF, da Silva LF (2016) First report of olive leaf scorch in Brazil, associated with *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca*. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* **55**(1), 130-135.

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

Additional key words: detailed record, host plant **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, BR

2016/135 Studies on insect vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Taiwan

Since 2002, a survey project has been launched to investigate the occurrence of Pierce's disease caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) in Taiwan. It can be recalled that in Taiwan, *X. fastidiosa* was first recorded on Asian pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia*) in the 1990s and more recently on grapevine (see EPPO RS 1994/049, 1996/204, 2007/187 and 2013/118). Molecular studies have shown that the bacteria isolated from Taiwan and the USA were related, but that the *X. fastidiosa* strains from Taiwan isolated from grape and pear were generally different from each other. According to investigations carried from 2003 to 2012, Pierce's disease has been diagnosed in a total of 399 vineyards (13 666 grapevine plants), including both table and vine cultivars. Previous studies have suggested that *Kolla paulula* and *Bothrogonia ferruginea* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) were candidate insect vectors of *X. fastidiosa* in Taiwan. Recent studies have confirmed that both insect species were vectors of *X. fastidiosa* and could transmit the bacterium from diseased to healthy grapevines. The acquisition rates by *K. paulula* and *B. ferruginea* from infected grapevines (V*itis vinifera x V. labrusca* cv. 'Golden Muscat') were approximately 83 and 70%, respectively. The transmission rates from symptomatic grapevines (*Vitis vinifera x V. labrusca* cvs. 'Golden Muscat' and 'Black Queen') to healthy ones were approximately 55 and 50%, respectively. The life cycles of these insects were also studied. It is noted that both species have a broad host range and are highly mobile. They mainly feed on weeds and move occasionally to grapevine. *K. paulula* might be more effective than *B. ferruginea* as a vector of *X. fastidiosa*, but further studies are needed to confirm their respective role and ability to induce Pierce's disease epidemics.

Source: Tuan SJ, Hu FT, Chang HY, Chang PW, Chen YH, Huang TP (2016) *Xylella fastidiosa* transmission and life history of two Cicadellinae sharpshooters, *Kolla paulula* and *Bothrogonia ferruginea* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), in Taiwan. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **109**(3), 1034-1040.

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

Additional key words: biology, epidemiology **Computer codes:** KOLLPA, TETTFE, XYLEFA, TW

2016/136 *Ralstonia solanacearum* found in *Solanum melongena* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 (EPPO A2 List) in a glasshouse producing fruit of *Solanum melongena* (aubergine) located in the municipality of Westland, province of South Holland. Affected plants showed wilting symptoms. Brown discoloration of the vessels could also be observed on stems. Affected plants were initially tested by a private laboratory which then contacted the NPPO laboratory and the identity of the bacterium was confirmed in June 2016. In the glasshouse concerned (5700 m²), it is estimated that 675 out of the 3 980 plants of *S. melongena* (covering 480 m²) were infected by *R. solanacearum*. Tracing back

studies are ongoing but for the moment the origin of this infection is still unknown. This is the first time that *R. solanacearum* is detected on *S. melongena* in the Netherlands. Official phytosanitary measures were taken to eradicate the disease. All symptomatic plants and their substrate are to be destroyed, as well as all plants and substrate located in their vicinity. Fruit harvest of all other plants will be authorized but fruits will not be sorted or packed at any other production sites. Specific hygiene measures have been imposed on the infested production site for staff, equipment, storage containers and soil.
The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in the Netherlands is officially declared as:
in potato production chain: transient, incidental findings, under eradication;
in natural environment (surface water): present;
in *Pelargonium*: eradicated;
in *Solanum melongena* plants: transient: actionable, under eradication.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2016-07).

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

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** RALSSO, NL

2016/137 First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* in Finland

The NPPO of Finland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* (formerly EPPO Alert List) on its territory. Arborists of the city of Helsinki notified to the NPPO the occurrence of dying horse chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastaneum*) in the Tokoinranta park in summer 2015 and in the Sibeliuspuisto park in summer 2016. In both places, bleeding symptoms on the trunks could be observed. Wood and bark samples were taken to the laboratory for diagnosis (isolation, PCR, sequencing). Results confirmed the presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* in diseased trees. The origin of the bacterium and its pathway of introduction into Finland are unknown. This is the first time that *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* is reported from Finland. No official measures have been taken but all symptomatic trees have been cut down by the construction service of the city of Helsinki.
The official pest status of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi* in Finland is officially declared as: **Present, only in some areas.**

Source: NPPO of Finland (2016-07).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:**

2016/138 Update on the situation of *Dothistroma septosporum* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Dothistroma septosporum* (teleomorph: *Mycosphaerella pini* – EU Annexes) in new areas during 2015 and 2016.

Brandenburg
Symptoms of red-band needle blight were observed in the botanical garden and arboretum of Eberswalde on 9 pine (*Pinus* spp.) trees. These trees had been planted in 2003, and were 3-5 m high and approximately 15-20 years old. The first symptoms were first noticed in April 2015. Samples were taken from 2 symptomatic trees (*P. jeffreyi, P. ponderosa*)

and the identity of *D. septosporum* was confirmed in January 2016 on the basis of its morphological characteristics. The source of this outbreak is unknown. Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate the disease (destruction of infected trees) and further surveys will be carried out in the area concerned and in nurseries located nearby.

Saxony
D. septosporum was found in 2 *Pinus jeffreyi* trees. These trees were growing in a public site in Dresden, and the symptoms observed were notified to the NPPO by a member of the public. Samples were collected in May 2016 from these symptomatic trees, and the identity of the fungus was confirmed in June 2016 on the basis of its morphological characteristics. Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate the disease (destruction of infected trees) and surveys will be carried out.

Schleswig-Holstein
D. septosporum was detected in a private garden located in Schwarzenbek (district of Herzogtum Lauenburg) on 1 large bonsai tree (*Pinus sylvestris* 'Watereri') which had been planted in 1999. The owner had sent a sample for diagnosis to the Plant Protection Service of Hamburg in June 2015. The identity of the fungus was confirmed in July 2015 on the basis of its morphological characteristics. The source of this outbreak is unknown. Infected needles were removed and a fungicide treatment was applied. Further phytosanitary inspections will be carried out in 2016.

The pest status of *Dothistroma septosporum* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, few occurrences.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-06).

Pictures: *Dothistroma septosporum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCIRPI/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** SCIRPI, DE

2016/139 European Union adopt list of invasive species of Union concern

On the 14 July 2016, the European Commission published the Commission Implementing Regulation 2016/1141 which adopts a list of 37 invasive alien species of Union concern. The list is at the centre of the Regulation (1143/2014), on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, which was adopted in September 2014 and came into force on the 1st January 2015. The list of 37 invasive alien species, which will come into force on the 3rd August 2016, includes 14 plant species (see table 1) and 23 animal species. All species on the list have been thoroughly risk assessed where the risk assessments are compliant with Article 5(1) of the Regulation. For each species on the list, Member States will need to implement the following measures:

(1) prevention,
(2) early detection and rapid eradication of new invasions,
(3) management of invasions that are already widely spread.

The Commission has published a list of key questions and answers related to the listing of species and actions required (see link below).

Table 1. The 14 invasive alien plant species included in the list of invasive alien species of Union concern

Species	EPPO list	Native range
Baccharis halimifolia (Asteraceae)	EPPO A2 List	North America
Cabomba caroliniana (Cabombaceae)	EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants	South America
Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae)	EPPO A2 List	South America
Heracleum persicum (Apiaceae)	EPPO A2 List	Caucasus
Heracleum sosnowskyi (Apiaceae)	EPPO A2 List	Caucasus
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides (Apiaceae)	EPPO A2 List	South America
Lagarosiphon major (Hydrocharitaceae)	EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants	Africa
Ludwigia grandiflora (Onagraceae)	EPPO A2 List	South America
Ludwigia peploides (Onagraceae)	EPPO A2 List	South America
Lysichiton americanus (Araceae)	EPPO Observation List	North America
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Haloragaceae)	EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants	South America
Parthenium hysterophorus (Asteraceae)	EPPO A2 List	North America
Persicaria perfoliata (Polygonaceae)	EPPO A2 List	Asia
Pueraria montana var *lobata* (Fabaceae)	EPPO A2 List	Asia

Source: European Commission website:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1141:
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1468477158043&uri=CELEX:32016R1141
Questions and answers:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/pdf/13_07_2016_QA_en.pdf

Additional key words: invasive alien plants,

Computer codes: BACHA, CABCA, EICCR, HERPE, HERSO, HYDRA, LGAMA, LUDUR, LUDPE, LSYAM, MYPBR, PTNHY, POLPF, PUELO

2016/140 Impacts of the alien trees *Ailanthus altissima* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* on soil nutrients and microbial communities

Ailanthus altissima (Simaroubaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) and *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Fabaceae) are two invasive alien tree species which have invaded riparian systems in Central Spain. Both species have been recorded to have negative impacts on native biodiversity by competing with native plant species for resources and, where they form dense monocultures, both species can reduce the abundance and diversity of native species. The impact of *A. altissima* and *R. pseudoacacia* on soil properties (soil organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorous, nitrate, ammonium and pH) and the structure and activity of soil bacterial communities was evaluated in riparian plant communities dominated by the native tree *Populus alba* (Salicaeace). A field study, comparing soil properties between established invaded and uninvaded sites, coupled with a greenhouse experiment where *A. altissima*, *R. pseudoacacia* and *P. alba* were grown in separate pots for six months containing soil collected from beneath stands of *P. alba*, was used to evaluate potential impacts. Both the field study and the greenhouse experiment showed *A. altissima* to decrease soil total nitrogen whereas *R. pseudoacacia* increased soil mineral nitrogen. Differences in the soil bacterial communities were only observed in the field study and were more pronounced between *A. altissima* and *P. alba* compared with *R. pseudoacacia* and *P. alba*. Although the greenhouse experiment indicated some differences in soil properties over the short experimental period, an accumulation of soil changes over time may be needed to have an impact on soil bacterial communities.

Source: Medina-Villar S, Rodríguez-Echeverría S, Lorenzo P, Alonso A, Pérez-Corona E (2016) Impacts of the alien trees *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle and *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. on soil nutrients and microbial communities. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* **96**, 65-73.

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

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AILAL, ROBPS, ES

2016/141 Cascading impacts due to the invasive alien tree species, *Robinia pseudacacia* in the Czech Republic

It is well known that invasive alien species can cause negative ecological impacts both above and below-ground. However, impacts which perpetuate along food-chains are less well studied with few examples existing. The impact of *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Fabaceae) on bird species richness due to habitat structure and alteration of food webs was studied in the Czech Republic. Twenty plots of native tree species were compared to 19 plots of the invasive *R. pseudoacacia*. At each of the plots bird populations were surveyed (visually and acoustically) in 2014, during three visits during the peak breeding season. Moths (Lepidoptera) were considered as an indicator of food supply for birds and were sampled using light traps on an individual night of each month from April to November at each plot. Both birds and moths were identified to species level. Birds were classified into habitat generalists or specialists. *R. pseudoacacia* plots had a lower species richness of habitat specialist birds, a higher species richness of habitat generalist birds and a lower diversity of moth species compared to native plots. In addition, moth diversity was related to the species richness of habitat specialist birds whereas species richness of habitat generalist birds was only related to habitat structure. Therefore, this study provides evidence that specialist birds were limited by a less diverse food supply in the invaded stands.

Source: Reif J, Hanzelka J, Kadlec T, Štrobl M, Hejda M (2016) Conservation implications of cascading effects among groups of organisms: The alien tree *Robinia pseudacacia* in the Czech Republic as a case study. *Biological Conservation* **198**, 50-59.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, **Computer codes:** ROBPS, CZ

2016/142 Croatian symposium on invasive species (Zagreb, HR, 2016-11-21/22)

The 2nd Croatian symposium on invasive species will be held in Zagreb on 21/22 November 2016. The call is now out for abstracts for oral or poster presentations on any topic dealing with invasive species.

Important dates in relation to the symposium are:

18 September 2016	Abstract Submission Deadline
21 October 2016	Decision on Acceptance
30 October 2016	Deadline for Registration
31 October 2016	End of lower Registration fee
21-22 November 2016	Symposium
31 January 2017	Deadline for full paper submission

Source: Symposium website:
http://www.ekolosko-drustvo.hr/2HSIV-2CSIS.html

Additional key words: Conference **Computer codes:** HR