EPPO activities on Pest Reporting and Information Sharing

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EPPO/FAO Workshop on pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information
(Riga, 2013-05-14/17)

Reporting obligations

Reporting obligations

EPPO Convention

Article VI. - *Obligations of Member Governments*

a. Member Governments shall furnish to the Organization so far as is practicable such information as the Organization may reasonably require in order to carry out its functions, including in particular the information referred to in Article V f1 and V f2.

Reporting obligations

EPPO Convention

Article V. – Functions

The functions of the Organization shall be:

f. to disseminate information by

1. obtaining information from Member Governments on the existence, outbreak or spread of pests, and conveying such information to Member Governments;
2. providing for the exchange of information on national phytosanitary legislation, lists of regulated pests, or other measures affecting the free movement of plants and plant products;
3. establishing a documentation and information service and publishing in an appropriate form material for technical or scientific advancement;

EPPO Council decision of 1999

1. Each EPPO Member Government should report to the Organization, as required by the New Revised Text of the IPPC:

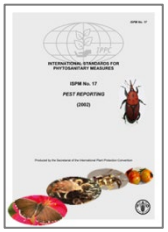
- any points of entry which are specified as the only ones through which consignments of particular plants or plant products may be imported;
- any lists of regulated pests which it may establish (using scientific names);
- any emergency actions on the detection of pests posing a potential threat to its territories.

2. Each EPPO Member Government should additionally report to the Organization the following information identified in the IPPC, without being specified as reportable to RPPOs:

- newly adopted phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions;
- a description of its official NPPO and of any changes in it;
- any significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification (using the "Notification of interception" forms already recommended by Council in 1992).

3. Each EPPO Member Government should report to the Organization information on:

- occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger.



Recommendations from the EPPO Workshop on Pest Reporting (Lyon, FR, 2007-05-14/16)

- Specific organisational procedures within the NPPO should be set up to ensure efficient pest reporting through the official IPPC contact point
- A pest report should be limited to a single pest, to promote prompt communication
- Reporting should be an ongoing activity, as previous pest reports may need to be improved or updated
- When an NPPO concludes that a pest is not present, and that earlier pest records need to be corrected, an official communication should be sent to EPPO. EPPO should update the pest record
- EPPO countries and the EPPO Secretariat should use the same format for pest reporting as is used for the IPP (International Phytosanitary Portal)
- Reporting absence (including successful eradication) of pests is important, to prevent erroneous or incorrect pest records being used by other parties
- Pest reporting should be systematically carried out for both EPPO and the IPP.
- EPPO countries should make use of ISPM 8 for describing pest status as part of a pest report.

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IPPC

Reporting obligations

IPPC Article VIII on International cooperation

1. The contracting parties shall cooperate with one another to the fullest practicable extent in achieving the aims of this Convention, and shall in particular:

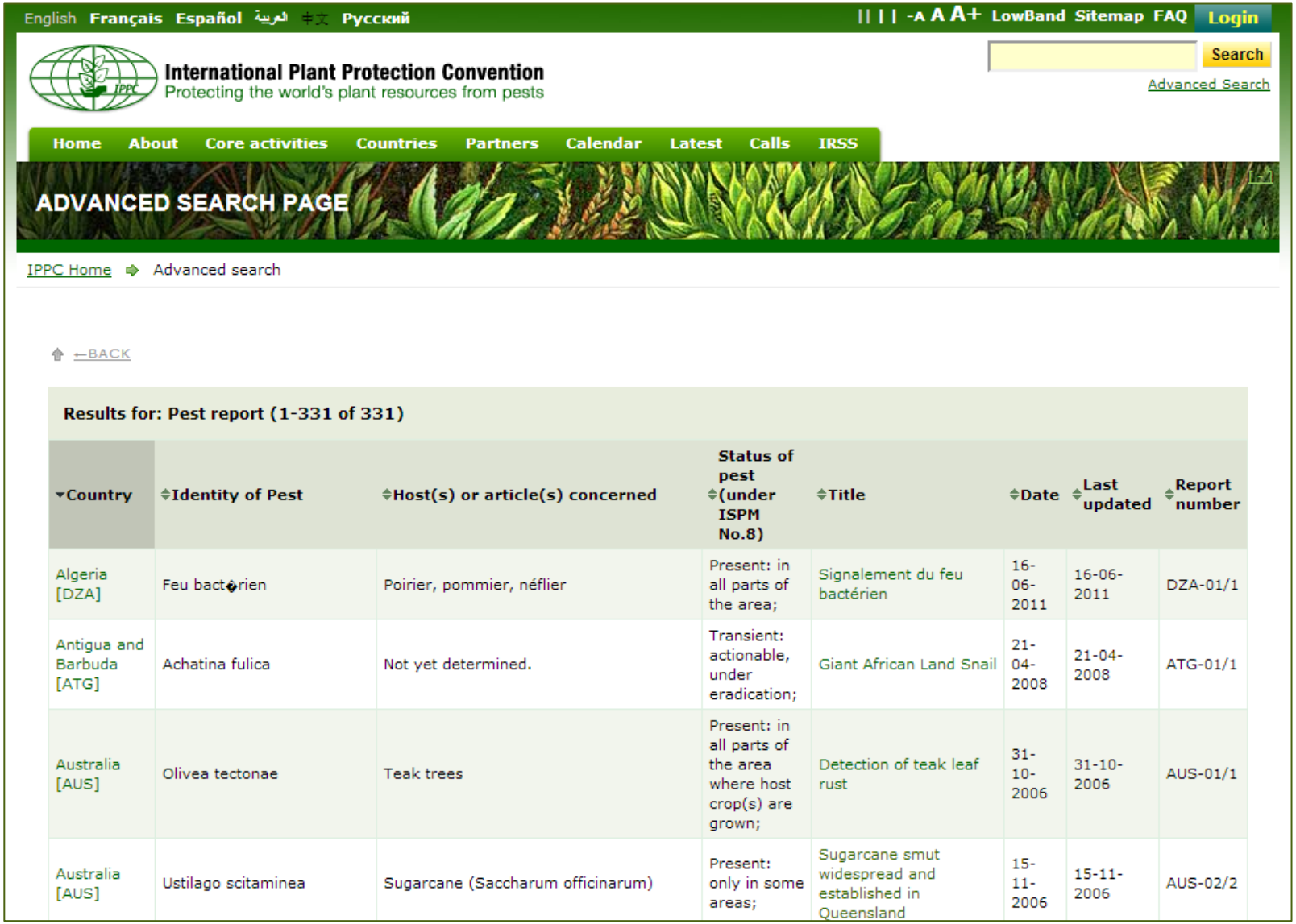
   (a) cooperate in the exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger, in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the Commission;

IPPC Article IX on RPPOs

2. The regional plant protection organizations shall function as the coordinating bodies in the areas covered, shall participate in various activities to achieve the objectives of this Convention and, where appropriate, shall gather and disseminate information.

IPPC website

Official pest reports



Results for: Pest report (1-331 of 331)

Country	Identity of Pest	Host(s) or article(s) concerned	Status of pest (under ISPM No.8)	Title	Date	Last updated	Report number
Algeria [DZA]	Feu bact&#65533;rien	Poirier, pommier, néflier	Present: in all parts of the area;	Signalement du feu bactérien	16-06-2011	16-06-2011	DZA-01/1
Antigua and Barbuda [ATG]	Achatina fulica	Not yet determined.	Transient: actionable, under eradication;	Giant African Land Snail	21-04-2008	21-04-2008	ATG-01/1
Australia [AUS]	Olivea tectonae	Teak trees	Present: in all parts of the area where host crop(s) are grown;	Detection of teak leaf rust	31-10-2006	31-10-2006	AUS-01/1
Australia [AUS]	Ustilago scitaminea	Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum)	Present: only in some areas;	Sugarcane smut widespread and established in Queensland	15-11-2006	15-11-2006	AUS-02/2

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

ISPMs

ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance

ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area

ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes

ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action

ISPM 17 Pest reporting

ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests

EU Member States

(EU Directive 2000/29)

Article 16

1. Each Member State shall immediately notify ►M4 in writing ◄ the Commission and the other Member States of the presence in its territory of any of the harmful organisms listed in Annex I, Part A, Section I or Annex II, Part A, Section I or of the appearance in part of its territory in which their presence was previously unknown of any of the harmful organisms listed in Annex I, Part A, Section II or in Part B or in Annex II, Part A, Section II or in Part B.

It shall take all necessary measures to eradicate, or if that is impossible, inhibit the spread of the harmful organisms concerned. It shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the measures taken.

2. Each Member State shall immediately notify ►M4 in writing ◄ the Commission and the other Member States of the actual or suspected appearance of any harmful organisms not listed in Annex I or in Annex II whose presence was previously unknown in its territory. It shall also inform the Commission and the other Member States of the protective measures which it has taken or intends to take. These measures must, *inter alia*, be such as to prevent risk of the spread of the harmful organism concerned in the territory of the other Member States.

.../...

Why EPPO collects pest reports?

Why collect pest reports?

- To inform all EPPO member countries about new introductions, new outbreaks, eradication of regulated pests
- To provide early warning on emerging pests
- To initiate EPPO activities on PRA, pest listing, preparation of pest-specific standards

What is reported to EPPO by NPPOs?

- New introductions and outbreaks of regulated pests
- Eradication of regulated pests
- Updates about the situation of regulated pests
- Emergence of new phytosanitary problems
- Notifications of non-compliance (interceptions) – via EUROPHYT for EU member states and Switzerland
- Phytosanitary regulations and lists of quarantine pests

Reliability of information – ISPM 8

Table. Guidance for Evaluating the Reliability of a Pest Record (Sources listed from most reliable to least reliable).

1. Collectors / Identifiers	2. Technical identification	3. Location and date	4. Recording / Publication
a. Taxonomic specialist	a. Discriminating biochemical or molecular diagnosis (if available)	a. Delimiting or detection surveys	a. NPPO record/RPPO publication (where refereed)
b. Professional specialist, diagnostician	b. Specimen or culture maintained in official collection, taxonomic description by specialist	b. Other field or production surveys	b. Scientific or technical journal refereed
c. Scientist	c. Specimen in general collection	c. Casual or incidental field observation, possibly with no defined location/date	c. Official historical record
d. Technician	d. Description and photo	d. Observation with/in products or by-products; interception	d. Scientific or technical journal non-refereed
e. Expert amateur	e. Visual description only	e. Precise location and date not known	e. Specialist amateur publication
f. Non-specialist	f. Method of identification not known		f. Unpublished scientific or technical document
g. Collector/identifier not known			g. Non-technical publication; periodical/newspaper
			h. Personal communication; unpublished

How EPPO shares information from pest reports?

Information sharing

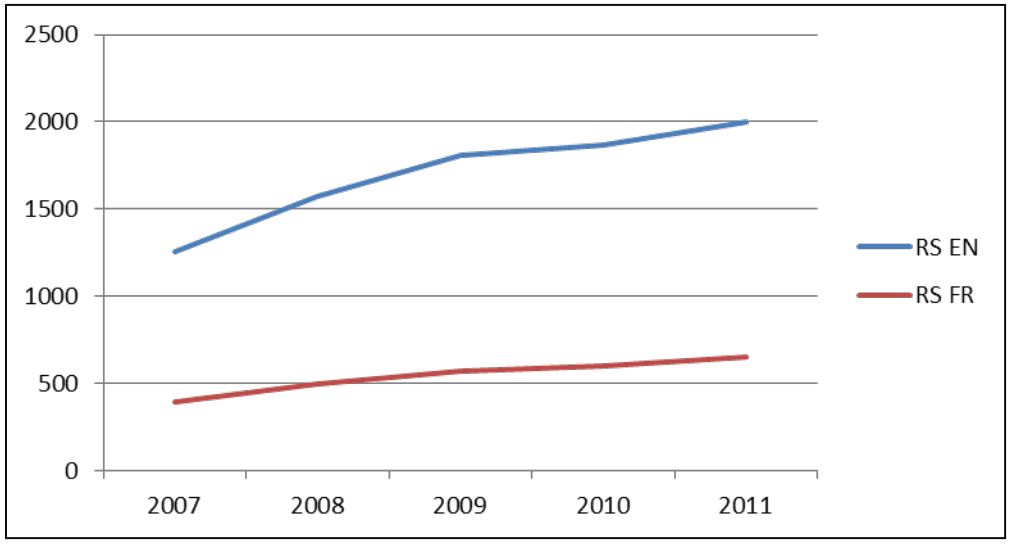
- Publish pest reports in the EPPO Reporting Service
- Achieve early warning with the EPPO Alert List
- Store pest reports in PQR (database)
- Develop a new web-based interface for pest reporting

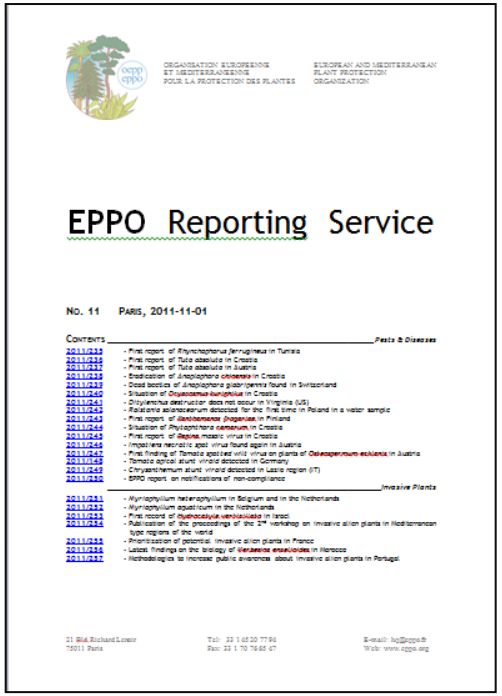
EPPO Reporting Service

A free monthly newsletter

It contains:

- New data on biology, host plants, diagnostic methods and geographical distribution of quarantine pests and pests of potential quarantine significance
- Interception reports
- Additions to the EPPO Alert List, etc.





EPPO Reporting Service

No. 11 PARIS, 2011-11-01

EPPO Reporting Service

More than 60 years of existence…

One of the first issues of the EPPO Reporting Service (1955)

Oldest archive is 1950

EUROPEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION

REPORTING SERVICE

14, rue Cardinal-Mercier, PARIS 9e — Tel. : TRI 76-90 — Telegrams : PROTECPLANTES-PARIS

Date : 2.11.55. Subject : Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied)

urce : Plant Protection Institute, Vienna. Country : AUSTRIA Abbr :

Ref. : 55/11-602.E. Period : 1951-5.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY IN WESTERN EUROPE

AUSTRIA (26/10)

Ceratitis capitata has been found since 1951 in some allotment gardens in the Vienna area. The infested places are for the most part situated near stations where fruit imports arrive, or in the vicinity of large markets. In 1951 and 1952 only a few infested gardens were found, but infestation has subsequently increased. One infested place has also been reported in Lower Austria.

Apricots constitute the main host for the larvae of the first generation; peaches and soft pears for the second generation. The main damage is caused by the second generation. Control measures have not proved very successful; spraying with parathion products had no effect, and spraying with DDT wettable powder gave a decrease of infestation of only 25%.

Please address all communications to EPPO Reporting Service, quoting above reference number.

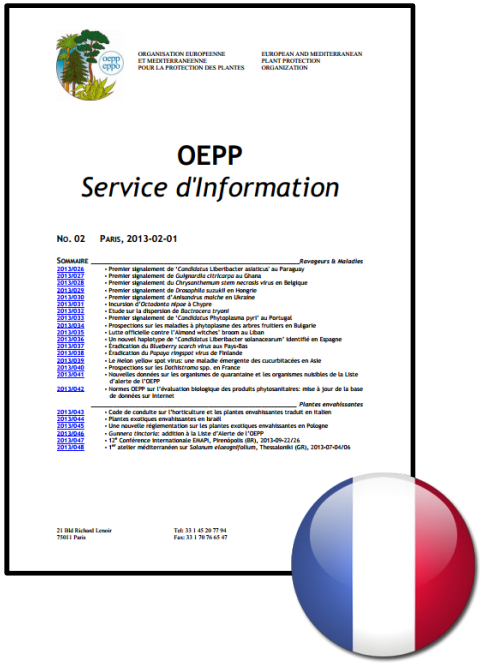
Distributed in collaboration with the FAO World Reporting Service

EPPO Reporting Service

http://www.eppo.int/PUBLICATIONS/reporting/reporting_service.htm


EPPO Reporting Service

No. 1 Paris, 2007-01-01


OEPP
Service d'Information

No. 02 Paris, 2013-02-01


Федеральная служба по ветеринарному и фитосанитарному надзору
«ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЙ ЦЕНТР КАРАНТИНА РАСТЕНИЙ»

ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЙ БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ № 04
по международным вопросам в области карантина растений

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ВЫПУСКА:

Parts of the EPPO RS on http://www.vniikr.ru

EPPO Reporting Service: example of a first record

2011/026 First report of *Phytophthora lateralis* in the United Kingdom

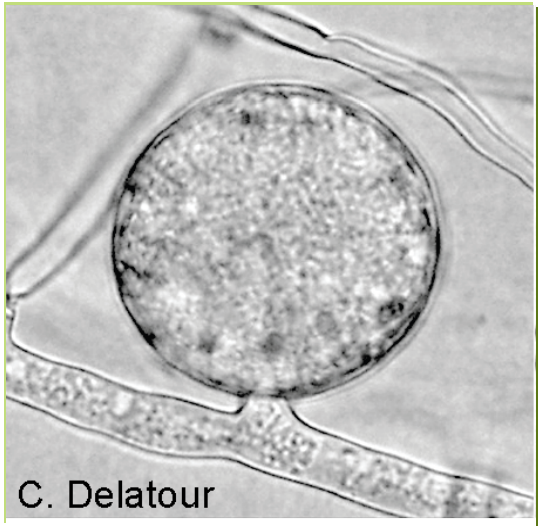
The NPPO of the United Kindgom recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Phytophthora lateralis* (EPPO A1 List) in Scotland. In October 2010, dieback and mortality of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* trees was noticed at the Balloch Castle Country Park. This park is an important historical site located within the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park. Affected trees were predominantly mature (approximately 70-80 year old) and showed symptoms which varied from foliage dieback of discrete patches of the crown to mortality. Some of the declining *Chamaecyparis* trees were also showing resin bleeding on the stems and branches, which apparently originated at branch junctions or wounds. Root and stem samples were taken from 4 trees and tested. Laboratory tests (lateral flow device for *Phytophthora* spp., PCR and sequencing, morphology) confirmed the presence of *P. lateralis*.

During winter, further investigations on the site were hampered by bad weather conditions (heavy snow). However, by February 2011 a total of 90 symptomatic, including 10 confirmed positively by laboratory tests, infected *C. lawsoniana* had been identified and these were all felled and destroyed by burning by 23 February. A single *C. lawsoniana* was confirmed as infected by *P. ramorum* (EPPO Alert List), only the second specimen of this species found infected with *P. ramorum* in the UK. A Rhododendron plant was found positive for *P. ramorum* and has been destroyed. *P. cinnamomi* was also found infecting *Taxus baccata* on the site. These infected plants have also been voluntarily destroyed. Investigations are continuing at the site and surveys of all *C. lawsoniana* within 3 km of the park will be carried out in the spring, in order to determine future management measures. For the moment, it has not been possible to identify the source of introduction of *P. lateralis* into Scotland but it is suspected that the pathogen may have been present in this park for 5 to 10 years. Precautions are being taken to prevent any further spread of the pathogen (i.e. prohibition to move plant material from the infected site including composted material, disinfection of all machinery and equipment used for tree destruction, warning notices for visitors and disinfectant foot mats at all exit points of the park).

The pest status of *Phytophthora lateralis* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2011-03).

Additional key words: new record Computer codes: PHYTLA, GB



EPPO Reporting Service

Listing

Previous situation

Pest status

2012/010 Status of *Drosophila suzukii* in Belgium

Following the finding of one adult male of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) in Belgium during the last week of November 2011 (EPPO RS 2011/211), a short survey was carried out by the NPPO. In the meantime, no more findings of the pest are reported. The NPPO decided to start a monitoring campaign from March 2012 using traps throughout Belgium which will mainly focus on soft fruit production. In addition, traps will be placed at border inspection points, at fruit auctions and in warehouses. The survey will focus especially on the region in West-Vlaanderen where the pest was found. Moreover, special attention will be paid to the occurrence of disease symptoms during quality controls. A selection of possible management options has been drawn up in case of future findings.

The pest status of *D. suzukii* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2012-01).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** DROSSY, BE

Information is summarized, harmonized, put back into its general context (checking what was the situation before) by the EPPO Secretariat when it is published in the EPPO Reporting service or entered into PQR

Reporting pest status

EPPO encourages its member countries to report official pest status using the terms of ISPM no. 8

In the EPPO Reporting Service and in PQR, there is a distinction between:

- **pest situation** (interpretation by the EPPO Secretariat)
- **pest status** (official declaration made by the country)

Interception reports

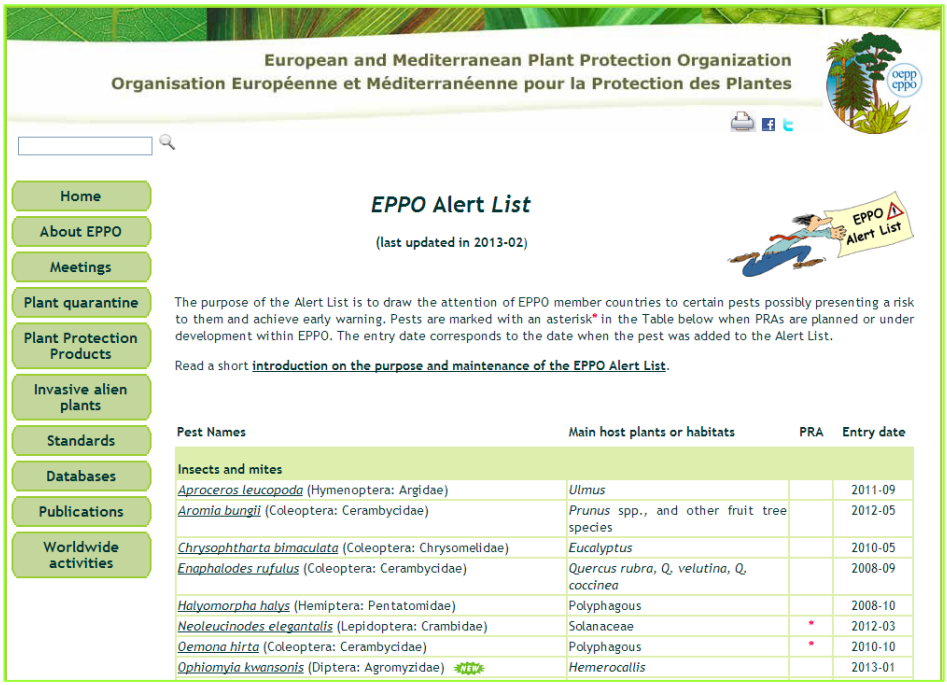
EPPO Reporting Service – *Pests & Diseases*

Interceptions (2013)

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Acari, Aleyrodidae	*Fuchsia*	Cuttings	Brazil	Italy	1
Agromyzidae	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Cambodia	Denmark	1
Alternaria	*Mandevilla sanderi*	Cuttings	Brazil	Italy	1
Bemisia	*Rosa*	Cut flowers	Kenya	Germany	2
Bemisia tabaci	*Aphelandra*	Plants for planting	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	Aster	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	Lantana camara	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Lisianthus	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	Ireland	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Germany	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Oxypetalum caeruleum	Cuttings	Japan	Denmark	1
	Plectranthus	Cuttings	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
Bemisia, Liriomyza	*Ocimum basilicum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Turkey	Germany	1
Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis	*Capsicum annuum*, *Solanum lycopersicum*	Seeds	China	Germany	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Seeds	China	Italy	1
Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Poland	Hungary	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Turkey	Bulgaria	1

Early warning: the EPPO Alert List

- Initiated in 1999
- Provides early warning
- Suggests possible candidates for Pest Risk Analysis



European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes

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Databases
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EPPO Alert List

(last updated in 2013-02)

The purpose of the Alert List is to draw the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and achieve early warning. Pests are marked with an asterisk* in the Table below when PRAs are planned or under development within EPPO. The entry date corresponds to the date when the pest was added to the Alert List.

Read a short **introduction on the purpose and maintenance of the EPPO Alert List**.

Pest Names	Main host plants or habitats	PRA	Entry date
Insects and mites			
Aproceros leucopoda (Hymenoptera: Argidae)	*Ulmus*		2011-09
Aromia bungii (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)	*Prunus* spp., and other fruit tree species		2012-05
Chrysophtharta bimaculata (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)	*Eucalyptus*		2010-05
Enaphalodes rufulus (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)	*Quercus rubra, Q. velutina, Q. coccinea*		2008-09
Halyomorpha halys (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae)	Polyphagous		2008-10
Neoleucinodes elegantalis (Lepidoptera: Crambidae)	Solanaceae	*	2012-03
Oemona hirta (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)	Polyphagous	*	2010-10
Ophiomyia kwansonis (Diptera: Agromyzidae)	*Hemerocallis*		2013-01

- Critically reviewed every year (when alert has been given and no further action taken, pests are deleted after 3 years on the list)
- Freely available on the EPPO website: www.eppo.int

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes

www.eppo.org

It provides information on:

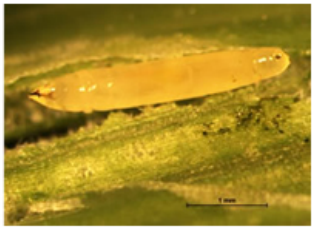
- distribution,
- host plants,
- biology,
- damage,
- transmission,
- pathways,
- possible risks

Ophiomyia kwansonis (Diptera: Agromyzidae)

Daylily leafminer

Why: *Ophiomyia kwansonis* is a leafminer of *Hemerocallis* species (daylilies) which until recently was only known to occur in Japan and Taiwan. In 2011, it was introduced into the USA where it spread rapidly. The same year, it was detected for the first time in Europe, in Slovenia. Considering the invasive behaviour of this new daylily leafminer, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add *O. kwansonis* to the EPPO Alert List.

Where: *O. kwansonis* originates from Asia. In the USA, the first indication of its presence is an image taken in July 2006 in Kennebunk, Maine. In 2008, damage was noticed by daylily amateurs at a national meeting in Texas, and by 2012 it was recorded in at least 15 US states. In Slovenia, it was first found in 2011 in the city of Ljubljana, and again in 2012 in Ljubljana and its surroundings, suggesting that the pest has been able to overwinter and spread.
EPPO region: Slovenia.
Asia: Japan, Taiwan.
North America: USA (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia).



All pictures were kindly provided by Dr D Jurc (SFI, SI) - View more >

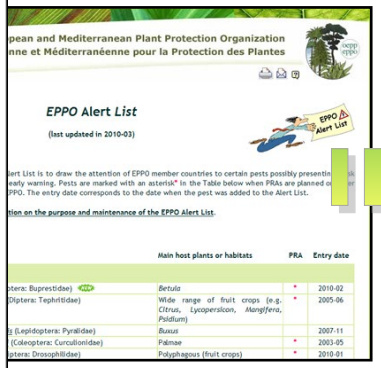
Information flow within EPPO

Official pest reports from National Plant Protection Organizations

Literature, Internet surveys

EPPO Reporting Service

No. 1 Paris, 2007-01-01



EPPO Alert List

(last updated in 2010-03)

Data stored in PQR

PQR Database

Plant **Q**uarantine data **R**etrieval system

A database which contains information on many plant pests (EPPO A1/A2 listed pests, EU regulated pests, and some pests that regulated in other parts of the world), as well as on invasive alien plants

- Basic data (names, taxonomic position, EPPO codes)

- Host plants

- Geographical distribution

- Plant commodities liable to carry quarantine pests

- Categorization (‘quarantine status’)

Since September 2011 more than 21 900 downloads

http://www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm

Links with the EPPO Reporting Service

Search | Taxonomy Explorer | Print | Print preview | Export | Settings | Help | Abou

Search PQR | Drosophila suzukii (DROSSU) | Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL)

Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL)

Close

Anoplophora glabripennis
EPPO Code: ANOLGL

- Basic Data
- Distribution
- Distribution Map
- Categorization
- Hosts
- Host Commodities

Country	State	Situation
China	Guizhou	Present, no details
China	Hebei	Present, no details
China	Heilongjiang	Present, no details
China	Henan	Present, no details
China	Hubei	Present, no details
China	Hunan	Present, no details
China	Jiangsu	Present, no details
China	Jiangxi	Present, no details
China	Jilin	Present, no details
China	Liaoning	Present, no details
China	Neimenggu	Present, no details
China	Ningxia	Present, no details
China	Qinghai	Present, no details
China	Shaanxi	Present, no details
China	Shandong	Present, no details
China	Shanxi	Present, no details
China	Sichuan	Present, no details
China	Yunnan	Present, no details
China	Zhejiang	Present, no details
Japan		Absent, pest eradicated
Japan	Honshu	Absent, pest eradicated
Korea Dem. People's Republic		Present, no details
Korea, Republic		Present, no details
Taiwan		Absent, invalid record
Continent : Europe		
Austria		Present, few
Belgium		Present, few occurrences
Cyprus		Absent, confirmed by survey
Denmark		Absent, confirmed by survey
France		Present, few occurrences
Germany		Present, few occurrences
Hungary		Absent, confirmed by survey

Distribution in Austria

Current pest situation evaluated by EPPO on the basis of information dated **2008:**
Present, few occurrences
First recorded in: 2001

From NPPO: Present, few occurrences

Comments

RS 2001/135: a small population found in a small avenue over a length of a few 100 m, in Braunau (near the German border, in Oberösterreich). All infested trees were destroyed .

RS 2004/073: still confined to Braunau. Number of infested trees has declined.

RS 2009/044: still confined to Braunau. Number of infested trees declined from 2001 to 2006. However
infested trees w

References

* NPPO of Aust

...::: Neighbouring Cou

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/135 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the introduction of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in Austria. In July 2001, the first beetles were detected in the small city of Braunau am Inn (near the German border) and a few days later they were identified as *A. glabripennis* by the Institute of Forest Protection. Grub holes and other symptoms were found on 40 trees (all *Acer* species, and mainly *A. platanoides*). Eradication measures were immediately taken. All infested trees and all those suspected of being infested were cut down and wood was cut into small pieces. All living beetles (approximately 100) which fed on the leaves and trunks were collected and killed by the Plant Protection Service. All infested trees were situated along a small avenue over a distance of a few hundred metres. Surveys were done and as of August 17th, no other beetles were found in the city, in its surroundings nor in the state of Oberösterreich. Further monitoring will continue. This report of *A. glabripennis* in Austria constitutes the first record for Europe.

Source: **NPPO of Austria, 2001-08.**

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ANOLGL, AT

Pest status (ISPM 8)

EPPO PQR - ADMIN VERSION - [Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL)]

Search | Taxonomy Explorer | Print | Print preview | Export | Admin | Settings | About

Search PQR | Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL) | Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL)

[64504] Anoplophora glabripennis (ANOLGL) — Close

Anoplophora glabripennis
EPPO Code: ANOLGL

- Basic Data
- Distribution
- Distribution Map
- Categorization
- Pests
- Hosts
- Host Commodities
- Pathways
- Photos

Country	State	Situation
China	Heilongjiang	Present, no details
China	Henan	Present, no details
China	Hubei	Present, no details
China	Hunan	Present, no details
China	Jiangsu	Present, no details
China	Jiangxi	Present, no details
China	Jilin	Present, no details
China	Liaoning	Present, no details
China	Neimenggu	Present, no details
China	Ningxia	Present, no details
China	Qinghai	Present, no details
China	Shaanxi	Present, no details
China	Shandong	Present, no details
China	Shanxi	Present, no details
China	Sichuan	Present, no details
China	Xizhang	Present, no details
China	Yunnan	Present, no details
China	Zhejiang	Present, no details
Japan		Absent, pest eradicated
Japan	Honshu	Absent, pest eradicated
Korea Dem. People's Republic		Present, no details
Korea, Republic		Present, no details
Taiwan		Absent, invalid record
Continent : Europe		
Austria		Present, few occurrences
Belgium		Absent, pest eradicated
Cyprus		Absent, confirmed by survey
Czech Republic		Absent, intercepted only
Denmark		Absent, intercepted only
France		Transient, under eradication
Germany		Transient, under eradication
Hungary		Absent, confirmed by survey
Italy		Present, few occurrences
Malta		Absent, confirmed by survey
Netherlands		Transient, under eradication
Norway		Absent, no pest record
Poland		Absent, unreliable record
Portugal		Absent, confirmed by survey
Switzerland		Present, few occurrences
Turkey		Absent, confirmed by survey
United Kingdom		Present, few occurrences
United Kingdom	England	Present, few occurrences

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Distribution in Switzerland
Current pest situation evaluated by EPPO on the basis of information dated **2013: Present, few occurrences**
First recorded in: 2011

Pest status declared by NPPO: Present, under eradication (2013-02)

Comments
RS 2011/189: 2 adult beetles were found in a private garden in Brünisried (Canton of Fribourg) in September 2011. It is suspected that the insect was introduced with a consignment of granite stones imported from China.

RS 2011/239: dead beetles were discovered near Salenstein (Canton of Thurgau) near a road construction site in December 2011. Probably introduced with wood packaging material accompanying granite stones imported from China.

RS 2012/148: detected by sniffer dogs on a consignment of granite stones at the Rhine port of Basel (Birsfelden), 5 larvae and 2 pupae were found. In addition, there was evidence that 2 more pupae had been able to hatch (adult beetles were not found).

RS 2013/049: outbreak found in July 2012 in the municipality of Winterthur, canton of Zürich (in 30 Acer pseudoplatanus planted along a city street and in 1 Salix caprea). All infested trees were destroyed. Under eradication.

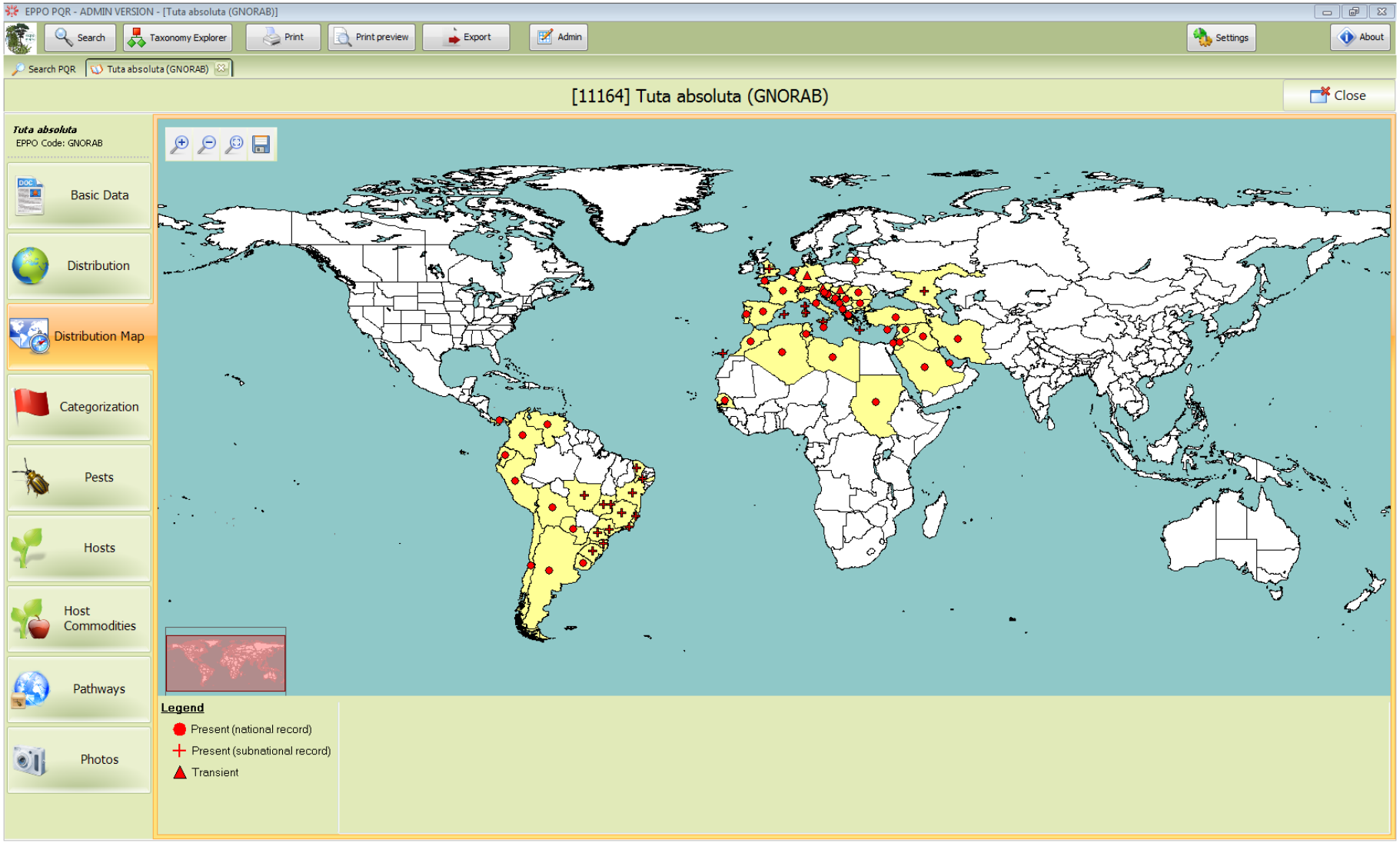
References
* NPPO of Switzerland (2011-09, 2011-12, 2012-05, 2013-02).

* INTERNET (last accessed in 2011-10).
Confédération Suisse. Communiqué du 2011-09-22 Capricorne asiatique: premier foyer de ce parasite des arbres découvert en Suisse.
http://www.bafu.admin.ch/dokumentation/medieninformation/00962/index.html?lang=fr-id=41323

...:::: Neighbouring Countries :::...

ISO	Country	State	Situation
AT	Austria		Present, few occurrences
FR	France		Transient, under eradication
DE	Germany		Transient, under eradication
IT	Italy		Present, few occurrences

Pictures, maps …



Future plans about information sharing

Future plans: EPPO Global Database

Pest-specific documents

Data sheets
Pictures
Reporting Service
Pest Risk Analysis

Pest-specific Standards

Diagnostic protocols
National Regulatory control systems
Phytosanitary treatments

Diagnostic expertise

Laboratories & Experts

EPPT data

Plant & pest names
Elements of taxonomy
EPPO codes

PQR data

Host plants
Distribution lists & maps
Categorization

EPPO
Codes

EPPO explores new communication tools ...

But for the moment they are not used for official pest reports

- a Facebook page
  www.facebook.com/EPPOsecretariat
- a Twitter account
  twitter.com/EPPONews
- E-magazines (Scoop.it)

Pest Alerts: http://www.scoop.it/t/pest-alerts
Pests on video: http://www.scoop.it/t/pests-on-videos
Pest Risk Analysis: http://www.scoop.it/t/pest-risk-analysis
Diagnostic activities for plant pests: http://www.scoop.it/t/diagnostic-for-pests
Invasive Alien Plants: http://www.scoop.it/t/invasive-alien-plants
Communication and citizen sciences on pests and invasive alien species: http://www.scoop.it/t/communication-and-citizen-sciences-on-pests-and-invasive-alien-species

EPPO is developing a computerized system for pest reports

to be continued…


Thank you for your attention