

EPPO Tools to Support Surveillance

Event: IPPC Regional Workshop for Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia Date: 2017-09-5/8 Martin Ward (Director General) - hq@eppo.int



Raw materials for making tools

- EPPO main programme
 - Structure
 - Expert Networks
 - Funding
- EPPO hosted programmes
 - Euphresco

Structure (the tool factory!)

EPPO Secretariat



National Experts

Expert Panels (toolmaking teams!)

Plant Protection Products

- General Standards
- Herbicides
- Insecticides and Fungicides
- Resistance
- Harmonisation of Data Requirements

Phytosanitary Regulations

- Global Affairs
- Risks and Measures
- Forestry
- Potatoes
- Inspection Procedures
- Information
- Diagnostics (General) +
 - Entomology
 - Nematodes
 - o Bacteria
 - o Fungi
 - o Virology
- Invasive Alien Plants
- Biological Control Agents

The Toolbox

- EPPO main programme
 - Databases
 - Reporting service
 - Information kits
 - Standards
 - Networking events
- EPPO hosted activities
 - Tools for research co-ordination

EPPO Global Database



Contact EPPO

EPPO Website EPPO Data Services

EPPO Global Database

EPPO Global Databas	Q Search by n	ame or EPPO code advanced se	Go! earch	Login r Register
Home Standards - Photo	os - Reporting Service Explore b	/ -		
Lycorma delicatula	(LYCMDE)			₽ f ¥
MENII	Overview Rasic information			Last modification: 2015-03-03
	2 EPPO code: LVCMDE			The state of the s
 Overview → Distribution 	Preferred name: Lycorma d	elicatula		
Host plants	• Authority: (White)		ALC	Store and the store of the stor
Host commodities	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		onterio	more photos
Categorization	Other scientific names		Taxonomy	more photos
Reporting	Name	Authority	> Kingdom	Animalia (1ANIMK)
2 Photos	Aphaena delicatula	White	> Phylum	Arthropoda (1ARTHP)
			Subphylum	Hexapoda (1HEXAQ)
Documents			> Class	Insecta (1INSEC)
	Common names		> Order	Hemiptera (1HEMIO)
	Namo		> Suborder	Auchenorrhyncha (1AUCHR)
	Name	Language	> Family	Fulgoridae (1FULGF)
	Search	- select - 🔻	> Species	Lycorma delicatula (TYCMG)
	spot clothing wax cicada	English	* openes	
	Chinese blistering cicada	English (US)		
	spotted lanternfly	English (US)		
	fulgore tacheté	French		



Distribution





Host plants

EPPO	Q Search by name or EPPO code Go!	Login	
Global Databa	advanced search		
Home Standards - Pho	tos - Reporting Service Explore by -		
Lvcorma delicatula	(LYCMDE)	e f y	
MENU	Organism	∧ Type	
• Overview	Search	- select -	
Distribution	Acacia (1ACAG)	Unclassified	
 O Host plants → O Host commodities O Categorization 	Acer buergerianum (ACRBU)	Unclassified	
	Acer mono (ACRMO)	Unclassified	
	Acer palmatum (ACRPA)	Unclassified	
Reporting	Acer platanoides (ACRPL)	Unclassified	
Photos	Acer rubrum (ACRRB)	Unclassified	
Documents	Acer saccharinum (ACRSA)	Unclassified	
TOOLS	Actinidia chinensis (ATICH)	Unclassified	
10012	Ailanthus altissima (AILAL)	Major	
Save list as excel file	Albizia julibrissin (ALBJU)	Unclassified	
Save list as csv file	Alcea rosea (ALGRO)	Unclassified	
	Alnus (1ALUG)	Unclassified	



Host commodities

EPPO Global	Q Search by name or EPPO code advanced	Go! Fregister
Home Standards - Photos	C Reporting Service Explore by -	
vcorma delicatula (LYCMDE)	₽ f
MENU		A Host
• Overview	- select -	Search
Distribution	manufactured articles	woody plants (2WOOP)
Host plants	non-squared wood	woody plants (2WOOP)
Host commodities →	packaging material	woody plants (2WOOP)
Categorization	plants for planting	woody plants (2WOOP)
ReportingPhotos	squared wood	woody plants (2WOOP)
Documents		



Categorisation

Global Databas	Q 5	earch by name or EPPO code advanced	Go! search		Register
Home Standards - Photos	• Reporting Service	Explore by 👻			Ðf
MENU	Categorization Country/NPPO	List	Year addition	Year transfer	Year deletion
Overview	RPPO/EU				
Distribution	EPPO	Alert list (formerly)	2015		2016
 Prost plants Host commodities Categorization → Reporting Photos Documents 	EPPO	A1 list	2016		
TOOLS Save list as excel file Save list as csv file					



Reporting

Global (Batabas) Global	advanced search	ster
Home Standards - Phot	os - Reporting Service Explore by -	
vcorma delicatula	(LYCMDE)	∋ f ¥
	Penerting Service articles	
MENU	Num. Title	year-month
• Overview	2016/181 New additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 Lists	2016-10
Distribution	2015/023 First report of Lycorma delicatula in the USA: addition to the EPPO Alert List	2015-02
Host plants		
Host commodities		
Ocategorization		
• Reporting \rightarrow		
Photos		
PhotosDocuments		



Photos





Documents

EPPO Global Databa	Q Search by name or EPPO code Go! advanced search	Login Register
Home Standards - Pho	tos - Reporting Service Explore by -	
vcorma delicatula	(LYCMDE)	⊖ f ¥
	Associated EPPO Standards	
MENU	Number Title	Download
OverviewDistribution	PM1/002(25) EPPO A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarant pests (2016)	tine Download -
Host plants	Associated documents	
Host commodities		
Categorization	EPPO PRAs	
Reporting	Lang Title Comments	Download
Photos	Express PRA for Lycorma delicatula	Download
• Documents \rightarrow		





Integrating database and datasheets

- PRAs available for recently listed pests
- For some pests which have been listed by EPPO for a long time there is only a datasheet
- Many EPPO datasheets are now 20 years old
- Potential project to integrate database (dynamic data on elements which change) with datasheets (static data on elements which do not change.
- Meanwhile do not assume that datasheets are current!

EPPO quarantine pest

Prepared by CABI and EPPO for the EU under Contract 90/399003

Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests

Aculops fuchsiae

IDENTITY

Name: Aculops fuchsiae Keifer Taxonomic position: Arachnida: Acarina: Prostigmata: Eriophyidae Common names: Fuchsia gall mite (English) Bayer computer code: ACUPFU EPPO A1 list: No. 185 EU Annex designation: II/A1

HOSTS

Fuchsia, including at least three species (*F. arborescens*, *F. magellanica*, *F. procumbens*) and over 30 cultivars. There is considerable variation in susceptibility and two species (*F. microphylla* subsp. *microphylla*, *F. thymifolia*) and seven cultivars have been noted as being highly resistant to *A. fuchsiae* (Koehler *et al.*, 1985).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

A. fuchsiae originates from South America, where it has been specifically recorded in southern Brazil but probably occurs more widely. It was discovered in the San Francisco area of California (USA) in 1981, and has since spread rapidly in southern California.
 EPPO region: Absent.
 North America: USA (California).
 South America: Brazil (São Paulo), but probably occurs more widely.

EU: Absent.

BIOLOGY

Although the development of *A. fuchsiae* has not been described in detail, it can be safely assumed that two nymphal stages precede the adult. It is not known whether deuterogyny (the presence of two female forms in the life-cycle) occurs and only one type of female was described by Keifer (1972).

Type of information which is stored and updated in EPPO Global Database

These sections could be automatically updated

It's not just pests in our databases ...

- Online database of diagnostic expertise since 2007
- Details from 75 laboratories
- Focus on expertise in diagnosis of regulated pests
- Information updated each year
- Member countries encouraged to provide new data
- EPPO has considered a database of "eradication expertise" but has not pursued this for the moment

EPPO Reporting Service

- Monthly report of pests on the move and other developments of interest to NPPOs
- E-mailed to over 3800 recipients, and on website
- Pest specific items linked from Global Database
- Please provide updates so these can be included!



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE ET MEDITERRANEENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

EPPO Reporting Service

No. 2 PARIS, 2017-02

General	
2017/028 2017/029	New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List 15 th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union: 'Plant Health sustaining Mediterranean Ecosystems' (Cordoba, ES, 2017-06-20/23)
Pests	
2017/030 2017/031 2017/032 2017/033	First report of Xylosandrus compactus in France Xylosandrus compactus occurs in Lazio, Liguria, Sicilia and Toscana (IT) Addition of Xylosandrus compactus and of its associated fungi to the EPPO Alert List First report of Paysandisia archon in Germany

Information toolkits

- New idea from the Panel on Plant Protection Information
- Images, text and ideas for member countries to use in awareness campaigns
- Need adapting nationally for language, style, audience
- Powerpoint format: familiar and easy to rearrange
- Under development for three example pests
- *Popillia japonica* is one example

Poster and Leaflet **Kits**

CAN YOU HELP US?

Popillia japonica

A threat to lawns, woods and crops



What is it?

Popilla japonias is a beetle (Coleoptera: Rutelidae) originating from Japan which has been inadvertently introduced into other parts of the world (e.g. Azores islands and USA). In summer 2014, it was found for the first time in continental Europe, near Milano in Italy. Popillio joponico attacks many plants (almost 300 species). Its larvae feed on plant roots and are particularly damaging in lawns and meadows. Adult beetles are voracious leaf feeders.

How to recognize it?





Adult beetles are about 10-12 mm long with iridescent copper-coloured elytra and metallic green thorax and head. They can be identified by the presence of 12 tufts of white hair on their body (5 alone each side of the abdomen and 2 larger ones near the bottom end). Other life stages (eggs, larva, pupa) live in the soil and are difficult to see.

Contact us! PLANT HEALTH DIRECTORATE Plant Biotechnology Centre. Tel: +333 333 3383

Freephone: 8000 33333 Emeil: plant.health@gov.xx





This poster has been prepared in collaboration with EPPO (www.eppo.int)

Learn more about Popillia japonica

How to recognize it?

Adult beetles are about 10-12 mm long with iridescent copper-coloured elytra and metallic green thorax and head. The presence of 12 tufts of white hair can be seen on their body (5 along each side of the abdomen and 2 larger ones near the bottom end). The presence of these white hair tufts is quite distinctive of *Popillia japonica*. Adults can be seen mainly during late spring and summer. Other stages of the insect (eggs, larvae and pupae) live in the soil and are therefore more difficult to see. In addition, their identification is more complex.





Please help us!

Because *Popillia japonica* can seriously damage many wild and cultivated plants, it is important to report any sightings to plant protection authorities. Early detection will allow a rapid implementation of appropriate measures against *Popillia japonica*.

If you see Popillia japonica:

- Check the presence of tufts of white hairs
- on both sides of the abdomen
- Whenever possible, take a picture of the insect, record exact location and the name
- of the host plants on which it was observed
- Contact us (see below)

CAN YOU HELP US?

An insect pest threatening our lawns, wood and crops



Contact details

Logo and name of authority





Prepared in collaboration with EPPO – www.eppo.int

Damage



Popillia japonica is a beetle originating from Japan which has been inadvertently introduced into other parts of the world such as the Azores islands and the USA. These introductions most probably resulted from human-mediated activities (e.g. agricultural trade, transports). In summer 2014, *Popillia japonica* was found for the first time in continental Europe. It was discovered in several localities near Milano in Italy. *Popillia japonica* is considered to be a serious threat to cultivated and wild plants.

At present, *Popillia japonica* has not been detected in XXX. However, in the event of its introduction in XXX, its presence should be reported immediately to us.



Larvae consume plant roots and are particularly damaging in lawns and meadows. Adult beetles are voracious feeders and can attack many different plant species (approximately 300 wild and cultivated plant species). Among the most vulnerable plants the following can be mentioned: apple, bramble, grasses, elm, grapevine, linden, maize, maple, rose, peach, soybean.

The adults skeletonize leaves by chewing out the tissue between the veins, thus leaving a vein skeleton. They can also feed on flowers and fruit. The adults are gregarious and many beetles group together on a single plant, so individual plants or trees may be completely defoliated.



Popillia japonica (Coleoptera: Rutelidae) usually produces one generation per year but under cold climates, the life cycle can be extended to two years. Adult beetles usually emerge from the soil in May/June and mate. Females lay eggs in the soil. After hatching, larvae (white grubs) develop in the soil where they feed on roots of grasses. The insect overwinter in a larval stage in the soil. In spring, larvae resume feeding and become pupae (metamorphosis). After emergence, adult start feeding on the aerial parts of the plants and a new cycle begins again.

Life cycle



EPPO Standards and Recommendations

- Developed by experts or secretariat
- Discussed in Expert Panels
- Subject to country consultation
- Considered by the Working Party
- Adopted by EPPO Council
- Under the EPPO Convention member countries "endeavour to implement the recommendations ..., including in particular the regional standards."
- Priorities for further development are approved through the annual Work Programme

Pest Risk Analysis

- EPPO Standards on how to conduct Pest Risk Analysis
- 5 PRAs per year carried out by Expert Working Groups
- Recent work on analysing risks from pathways
 - Plants for planting
 - Tomato fruit
 - Wood chips and wood waste
- Recommendations to member countries on which plant pests to regulate - the EPPO PM1/2 Standard which includes the A1 and A2 lists

PM1/2 Standard: pests recommended for regulation e.g. 2016 addition - *Lycorma delicatula*

- Ailanthus altissima is favoured host
- May also damage vines and other important crop plants
- Weeping wounds, leaving a trail of sap on the trunk
- Some mortality reported
- Nymphs and adults aggregate
- Eggs laid on wood, stone, vehicles etc.
- Many pathways, hard to control







Other EPPO Standards

- PM3 Phytosanitary Procedures
- PM5 Pest Risk Analysis methodology
- PM6 Guidance on biological control agents
- PM7 Diagnostic protocols



PP1 Standards on efficacy of plant protection products











PM9 – National Regulatory Control Systems

- PM 9/1(5) Bursaphelenchus xylophilus and its vectors:
- PM 9/2(2) Clavibacter michiganensis sepedonicus
- PM 9/3(2) Ralstonia solanacearum
- PM 9/4(1) Diabrotica virgifera
- PM 9/5(1) Synchytrium endobioticum
- PM 9/6(1) Heterodera glycines
- PM 9/7(1) Ambrosia artemisiifolia
- PM 9/8(1) Eichhornia crassipes
- PM 9/9(1) Heracleum mantegazzianum, sosnowskyi and H. persicum
- PM 9/10 Generic Elements for Contringency Plans
- PM 9/11(1) Bactrocera zonata
- PM 9/12(1) Sicyos angulatus
- PM 9/13(1) Potato spindle tuber viroid on potato
- PM 9/14(1) Agrilus planipennis
- PM 9/15(1) Anoplophora glabripennis
- PM 9/16(1) Anoplophora chinensis
- PM 9/17(1) Meloidogyne chitwoodi and M fallax
- PM 9/19(1) Invasive alien aquatic plants
- PM 9/20(1) Parthenium hysterophorus
- PM 9/21 (1) Popillia japonica
- PM 9 /22(1) Epitrix species damaging potato tubers
- PM 9 /23 (1) Bachharis halimifolia







These are some EPPO tools supporting surveillance - there are others, and other suppliers

Feedback on usefulness welcome!

