



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

Plant Health: Plant Passporting Updates

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If you have questions or queries please speak to your local inspector.

Kind regards,

Edward Birchall
Principal Plant Health & Seeds Inspector

Xylella fastidiosa



Hosts are listed on the [European Commission](#) database and must move with a plant passport between Member States.

Here in UK, to help industry make informed buying choices, Defra has produced a handy short summary of *Xylella* high risk hosts on the [Defra Plant Health Portal](#) including olive, *Nerium oleander*, Lavender and Rosemary.

Photo left: Leaf tip and marginal leaf yellowing symptoms of *X. fastidiosa* on *Nerium oleander* in Italy.

Outbreaks in other EU member states:

Italy - *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *pauca* is infecting and killing large areas olive trees as well as other plant species.

France - *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *multiplies* on the island of Corsica and 20 outbreak sites in Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur (PACA) (mainland southern France).

Germany - *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *fastidiosa* was detected in 2016 in a glasshouse on *Nerium oleander*, *Rosmarinus*, *Erysimum* and *Streptocarpus*. Host plants were destroyed

and the nursery is being monitored.

Spain - has detected *Xylella* on the Balearic Islands and demarcated the islands and movements of susceptible plants from the Balearic region are banned. In June, Spain also notified the EU Commission that *Fraxinus angustifolia*, a new host plant of *X. fastidiosa* and subspecies to be confirmed, has been detected on the island of Mallorca.

Summary of outbreaks in the Balearics:

- *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *fastidiosa* and *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *multiplex* on Mallorca
- *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *pauca* had been found on Ibiza
- *X. fastidiosa* subspecies *multiplex* on Menorca.

At the end of June, Spain notified EU Commission of the first finding on mainland Spain in an almond orchard near Alicante, the subspecies is *multiplex*.

Information sources on *X. fastidiosa*

On [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) you can access the full host lists, information on current demarcated (infected) areas with maps and a consolidated list used for applying for authorisation to issue plant passports for hosts of *X. fastidiosa*.

Details on the disease are also available on the [Defra Plant Health Portal](https://www.defra.gov.uk/plant-health/), plus the [Forestry Commission](https://www.forestry.gov.uk/) and the [European Commission](https://ec.europa.eu/eurlife/) websites also have helpful sources of further information.

List of 'host plants'

Xylella fastidiosa subsp. *multiplex*

Acacia dealbata
Acer pseudoplatanus
Anthyllis hermanniae
Artemisia arborescens
Asparagus acutifolius
Calicotome villosa
Cistus creticus
Cistus monspeliensis
Cistus salviifolius
Coronilla valentina
Cytisus scoparius
Genista x spachiana
Genista corsica
Genista ephedroides
Hebe species
Helichrysum italicum
Lavandula angustifolia
Lavandula dentata
Lavandula stoechas
Lavandula x allardii
Metrosideros excelsa

Xylella fastidiosa subsp. *pauca*

Acacia saligna
Asparagus acutifolius
Catharanthus species
Chenopodium album
Cistus creticus
Dodonaea viscosa
Eremophila maculata
Erigeron sumatrensis
Erigeron bonariensis
Euphorbia terracina
Grevillea juniperina
Heliotropium europaeum
Laurus nobilis
Lavandula angustifolia
Lavandula stoechas
Myoporum insulare
Myrtus communis
Nerium oleander
Olea europaea
Pelargonium x fragrans
Phillyrea latifolia
Polygala myrtifolia

Myrtus communis
Pelargonium graveolens
Phagnalon saxatile
Polygala myrtifolia
Prunus cerasifera
Prunus dulcis
Quercus suber
Rosa floribunda
Rosmarinus officinalis
Spartium junceum

Xylella fastidiosa subsp. fastidiosa

Erysimum
Nerium oleander
Polygala myrtifolia
Prunus avium
Rosmarinus officinalis
Streptocarpus

Prunus avium
Prunus dulcis
Rhamnus alaternus
Rosmarinus officinalis
Spartium junceum
Vinca species
Westringia fruticosa
Westringia glabra

Host plants found to be susceptible to several subspecies of Xylella fastidiosa

Coffea species

Oak Processionary Moth (OPM)

OPM (*Thaumetopoea processionea*) outbreaks are present in and around London. The caterpillars feed on oak leaves defoliating the tree. The Forestry Commission (FC) have been taking action in conjunction with landowners against OPM in the infested zone. The area outside the infested zone is the Protected Zone (PZ), covering the rest of the UK. OPM must not be moved into the PZ, so make sure you inspect and check oak you receive or dispatch to ensure it is free from OPM.

Up to date information on locations and what to look for can be found on the [Forestry Commission website](#), along with an [OPM manual](#) that you may find useful for husbandry and control.

Photos: OPM on oak foliage (courtesy of Forestry Commission) (left) and OPM nest on trunk of oak (right)



You should not touch the caterpillars or nests as the hairs can cause irritation to humans and animals. Anyone who suspects OPM must notify their local PHSI inspector or the Forestry Commission via [Tree Alert](#). If you cannot use Tree Alert:

- email your report to opm@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
- telephone 0300 067 4442

Phytophthora ramorum



Phytophthora ramorum is a quarantine disease of *Rhododendron*, *Camellia*, *Viburnum* as well as other plant species, causing leaf and twig blight. Please continue to ensure susceptible plants are free from *P. ramorum* when dispatched or received.

More details can be found in the [fact sheet](#).

Photo left: Rhododendron plant with *P. ramorum* leaf infection.

Other pests and diseases

The following are for grower awareness and if you suspect or find these pests, please notify PHSI or Forestry Commission.

***Popillia japonica* - Japanese beetle**

This Japanese chafer beetle attacks a wide host range of trees (*Betula*, *Fagus*, *Prunus*, *Quercus*, *Tilia*), shrubs, bushes (*Fragaria*, *Rhododendron*, *Rosa*, *Vitis*) and grassland.

It's a native plant of Japan and is present in the USA and Canada. It was detected in Italy in 2014. The life cycle is one to two years, and larvae feed on roots while adults defoliate plants. See the [Defra fact sheet](#) for more information.



Japanese beetles © D.G.E. Robertson



Emerald Ash borer © Forestry Commission

***Agrilus planipennis*- Emerald Ash borer**

A pest of *Fraxinus* and native to China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and far east Russia and now spreading west from Moscow. For more details see the [Forestry Commission ID leaflet](#) and detailed [web page](#).

Phytophthora chrysanthemi

P. chrysanthemi is a new disease not yet detected in the UK, but growers of Chrysanthemum need to be aware of this new threat.

First described from Japan in 2010, it has subsequently been detected in Croatia and the

USA. An outbreak in Germany is under official control.

Main symptoms are dieback of the root system, wilting and necrosis or black rot which affects the stem. Infected plants can exhibit reduced growth, chlorosis, vein reddening and dieback (partial or total). In Croatia, symptoms were considered very similar to those caused by *Pythium* spp.



Phyllonorycter issikii mine in *Tilia* sp. leaf

© Milan Zubrik, Forest Research Institute, Slovakia, Bugwood.org

***Phyllonorycter issikii* - Lime (*Tilia*) tree leaf miner**

P. issikii (photo left) is a micro-moth pest of *Tilia* spp. (lime trees), which has been gradually spreading west across Europe from Eastern Europe and European Russia.

It's currently distributed across the following countries:

Asia: China, Japan (including Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu), Russia (eastern Far East, southern Western Siberia and the Urals) and South Korea.

Europe: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia (European), Serbia, Slovakia, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Egg laying takes place in May on the underside of leaves. The larvae develop through five instars (stages) creating blotch-mines which are eventually visible on the leaves. The first generation of adults emerge in May/June, and the second from mid-August to October.

Biosecurity

The movement of pests and disease in water, soil or on plants can damage trees and the wider environment. The Forestry Commission has developed advice to growers, landowners and agents – see the [Forestry Commission website](#) for more details.

Next steps

- Please talk to your local Plant Health inspector about *X. fastidiosa* and if any changes are needed to your plant passport authorisation.
- Use the Defra Plant Health Risk Register to review the plant species you buy or trade in and where pests and diseases occur to help mitigate risks to your business
- Check your plants for symptoms and notify your local Plant Health Inspector if you suspect a quarantine pest or disease, or telephone PHSI HQ 01904 405138 or contact your local Plant Health inspector.

More information

There is more information on a wide range of pests and diseases at the following sources:

- [Defra Plant Health risk register](#)

- [European Plant Protection Organisation \(EPPO\)](#)
- [EPPO photos](#) of plant infected with *X. fastidiosa*
- [Forestry Commission](#)
- [Defra Plant Health Portal](#)



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