



The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation

update

Event: Panel on Harmonisation of Data for PPP

Date: 5th-7th March 2018

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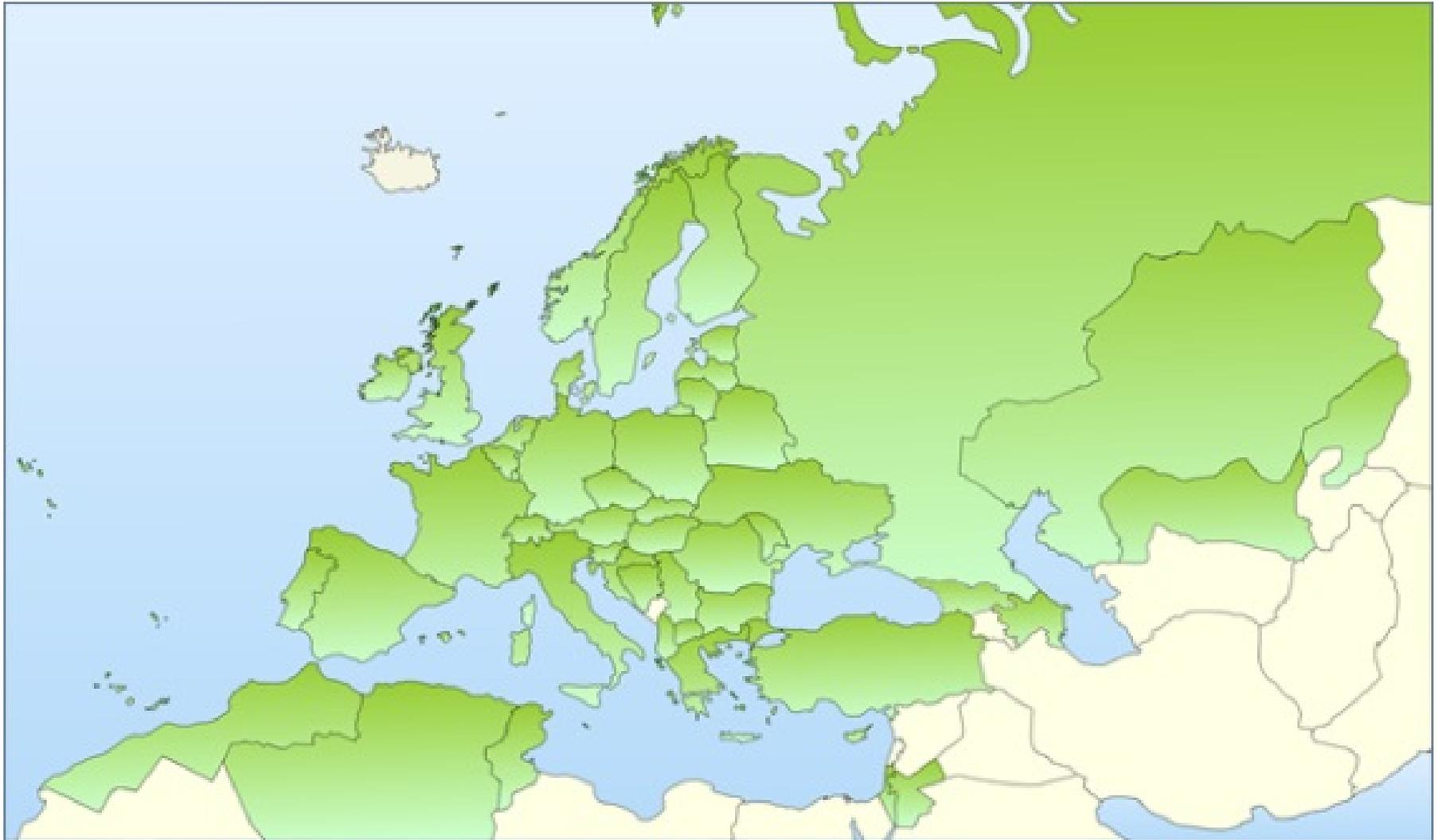


Specificities in 2017

- 51 Member Countries, 19 staff
- Income 2.1M€ from members and 0.6M€ from projects
- Core work programme on phytosanitary regulations
 - quarantine pests
 - regulated non-quarantine pests
 - invasive alien plants
 - biological control agents
- Core work programme on plant protection products
 - standards for evaluating efficacy
- 2 hosted activities
 - Euphresco network of research funders and managers*
 - EU Minor Uses Co-ordination Facility
- Participation in research projects

1951 EPPPO Convention – 15 countries

Now 51 member countries



Organisation

EPPO Secretariat (19 staff)



Active Panels

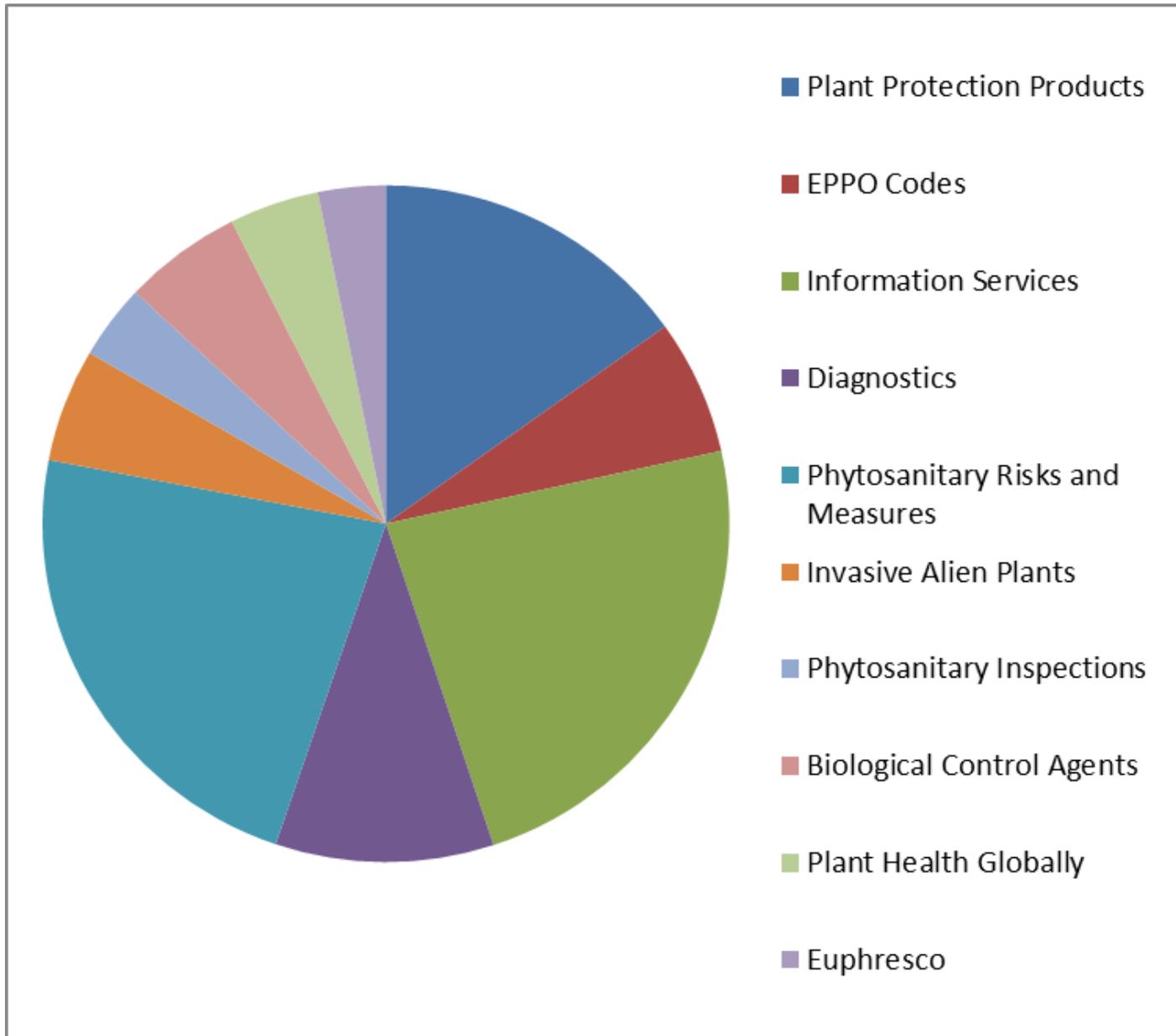
Plant Protection Products

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

Phytosanitary Regulations

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

Core programme spend by activity



Information toolkits

- 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*
 - Citrus greening
 - *Agrilus planipennis*



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)

Contact details

CAN YOU HELP US?

Popillia japonica

An insect pest threatening our lawns,
wood and crops



Logo and name of authority



Prepared in collaboration
with Eppo – www.eppo.int

What is *Popillia japonica*?



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.



Damage

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.



Biology

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



Diagnostics

Achievements in 2017 include

- Standard on Reference Laboratories adopted
- Workshops on flexible scope, nematode collections, DNA barcoding and Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)
- 2 new and 9 revised diagnostic protocols adopted
- Over 130 pests now covered by EPPO DPs

Plans for 2018 include

- Prepare Standard on NGS by 2020
- Draft new section of Standard PM 7/76: communications between diagnosticians and risk managers



Risks and Measures

Achievements in 2017 include

- Listing of 9 plant pests and 4 alien invasive plants
- New Standard on zebra chip pathogen and vector
- New methodology for Regulated Non Quarantine Pests
- Revision of Standard on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for rose rosette virus

Plans for 2018 include

- PRAs on
 - *Massicus raddei* on oak (*Quercus*) and chestnut (*Castanea*)
 - Bark beetles on non-coniferous wood
- New Standard on "sentinel plants"
- Platform to share information on national PRAs
- Guidance on setting buffer zones for quarantine pests

Newly recommended for regulation in 2017

- Candidatus *Phytoplasma phoenicium*
- *Bactrocera latifrons*
- *Ceratothripoides brunneus*
- *Ceratothripoides claratris*
- *Prodiplosis longifila*
- *Thekopsora minima*
- *Platynota stultana*
- *Salvinia molesta*
- *Pistia stratiotes*
- *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*
- *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*



Phytosanitary Inspections

Achievements in 2017 include

- Inspectors Workshop in December in UK - wood packing material (ISPM 15) and new detection technologies
- One new Standard adopted (*Fragaria* plants)

Plans for 2018 include

- Draft Standards on
 - wood commodities
 - *Phytoplasma pyri*
 - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (linked to new PM9 Standard)
- Guidance on pheromones for surveillance
- Contingency exercise workshop near EU/non-EU border



Biological Control Agents

Achievements in 2017 include

- Terms of Reference for Panel agreed
- Better process for adding organisms to PM 6/3 agreed
- Questionnaire distributed on how BCAs are regulated
- Draft Decision Support Scheme for releases tested against a range of examples

Plans for 2018 include

- Adopt process for adding organisms to PM 6/3 list
- Country consultation on Decision Support Scheme
- Continue to push for questionnaire responses (slow returns reflects unclear responsibilities in countries)

Plant Protection Products

Achievements in 2017 include

- Updated database of PP1 (efficacy) Standards ready
- Workshop "integrated management of oilseed rape pests"
- Follow up to 2016 workshop on dose expression in high growing crops
- PP1 Standard "Low Risk PPP" adopted
- Nine new Specific Standards adopted

Plans for 2018 include

- Database on resistance cases
- Moving extrapolation tables to a database
- Explore links between phytosanitary regulations and regulation of plant protection products



The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation

any questions?

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