

# SITUATION WITH *ANOPLOPHORA* SPECIES AND OTHER INVASIVE FOREST PESTS IN THE EPPO REGION

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## ABSTRACT

The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) is an intergovernmental organization that was created in 1951 by 15 countries. It currently has 49 member countries. Its aim is international cooperation in plant protection (plant quarantine and plant protection products). Its missions are to prevent entry and spread of harmful organisms; identify potential risks (by PRA); give recommendations on pests that should be regulated as quarantine pests (EPPO A1 and A2 Lists) and on phytosanitary measures; and provide information to EPPO members.

*Anoplophora chinensis* Forster was added to the EPPO A1 List (of pests recommended for regulation) in 1994 following European interceptions of infested bonsais from Japan. *Anoplophora glabripennis* Motschulsky was added to the EPPO A1 List in 1999 following the introduction of the pest (in 1996) into North America. Before this, it had been added to the EPPO Alert List, and then PRA was performed by the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures. *A. chinensis* was first (for Europe) reported in Italy in 2000, in the Netherlands and in France in 2003 (officially declared eradicated in 2006 in both countries), and then in Switzerland in 2006 (situation unclear). *A. glabripennis* was first (for Europe) reported in Austria in 2001 (eradication efforts continue),

in France in 2003 (eradication is still considered feasible), in Germany and Poland in 2004 (in Poland the current situation is unclear), and in Italy in 2007. Interceptions of both pests in Europe continue, but *A. chinensis* is most often detected in bonsais and other plants for planting whereas *A. glabripennis* is most often detected in wood packaging. Both pests are intercepted in consignments originating in China, Japan, and Korea.

The EPPO Project on Quarantine Pests for Forestry was conducted in 2000-2005 to analyze potential risks of introduction of forest pests from the territory of the former USSR to the western part of the EPPO region. The outcomes of the project are published in the EPPO Bulletin. During this project, the EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry performed PRA for 45 forest pests, 19 of which have been included in the EPPO A1 and A2 lists. At present, the panel continues its activities, mainly concentrating on development of EPPO commodity-specific standards on Coniferae, *Castanea*, *Quercus*, and other forest trees.

The most important recent news is the first introduction of *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire into Europe. The pest was detected in Moscow and has already spread at least 30 km around the city. Eradication does not seem feasible.