

How to use the EPPO Global Database?

- General contents and search tips -

- [INTRODUCTION](#)
- [HOW TO SEARCH AND NAVIGATE](#)
- [OVERVIEW](#)
- [DISTRIBUTION](#)
- [HOST PLANTS](#)
- [HOST COMMODITIES AND PATHWAYS](#)
- [CATEGORIZATION](#)
- [REPORTING](#)
- [PHOTOS](#)
- [DOCUMENTS](#)



INTRODUCTION

The EPPO Global Database (GD) is a freely accessible web-based database which is maintained by the Secretariat of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO).

Objective

The main objective of the database is to provide National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of EPPO member countries with a rapid and easy access to all pest-specific information that has been produced or collected by EPPO.

A few milestones

The development of the database was initiated by the EPPO Secretariat in 1984 to collect data on the host plants and geographical distributions of quarantine pests. The first database appeared in 1990, as an internal tool for the EPPO Secretariat. It was then suggested that it could also be a useful resource for EPPO member countries, and in 1991 the first version of the database was released to the NPPOs and called PQR (Plant Quarantine data Retrieval system). From 1991 to 2007, several PQR versions were distributed to NPPOs on different computer media (e.g. disks and CD-Roms). In April 2007, the EPPO Executive Committee agreed that the database should be made freely available on the EPPO website, as a downloadable piece of software. In parallel and since 1996, the EPPO Secretariat has also been maintaining the Bayer coding system in a separate database called EPPT (EPPO Plant Protection Thesaurus). EPPT contained scientific names, synonyms, common names and computer codes (now called EPPO Codes) for a large number of plants, pests and microorganisms of interest to agriculture, forestry and the environment. In 2014, a new web-based interface gathering the whole contents of EPPT and PQR, as well as EPPO pest-specific documents (e.g. datasheets and Pest Risk Analyses) was launched and called the 'EPPO Global Database'.

Frequency of updates

The database is constantly updated by the EPPO Secretariat in a 'real-time' mode. In practice, changes are made to the database almost every day.

Main contents

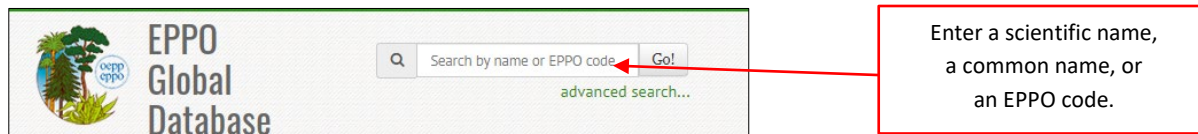
GD was designed to provide free access to the following information:

- Basic information for species of interest to agriculture, forestry and plant protection: plants (cultivated and wild) and pests (including pathogens and invasive alien plants). For each species: scientific names, synonyms, common names in different languages, taxonomic position, and EPPO Codes are given.
- Detailed information for pest species that are of regulatory interest (EPPO and EU listed pests, as well as pests regulated in other parts of the world). For each of these pests: geographical distribution (with a world map), host plants and categorization (quarantine status) are given.
- EPPO datasheets and PRA reports.
- EPPO Standards.
- Pictures of plants and pests.
- Articles of the EPPO Reporting Service (free monthly newsletter on events of phytosanitary concern, such as new pest outbreaks, new host plants).

HOW TO SEARCH AND NAVIGATE

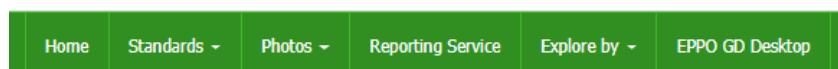
Search tools

To search GD and obtain information on a pest or a plant, a simple search tool is available at the top of the page.



An advanced search tool is also available for more complex types of searches, such as searching for a string of characters, a given type of organism or taxonomic group (instructions are provided online).

Green bar menu



This green bar menu provides a rapid access to:

- Lists of EPPO **Standards**.
- Lists of **photos** included in GD and presented by types of organisms (acari, bacteria, chromista, fungi, insecta, nematoda, plantae, rodentia, viruses and viroids).
- Lists of all EPPO **Reporting Service** issues (back to 1974).

The '**Explore by**' button allows users to obtain information, not starting with a pest / plant name, but with:

- Countries: to view lists of organisms present (or absent), lists of regulated organisms, articles of the EPPO Reporting Service for a given country.
- Regional Plant Protection Organizations / EU (European Union) / EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union): to view the same type of information as above.
- Data Sheets: to view a list of available EPPO data sheets.
- Taxonomy explorer: to view the taxonomic tree.
- PPP uses classification: to view the EPPO harmonized classification of plant protection products uses (please note that this classification is still under development).

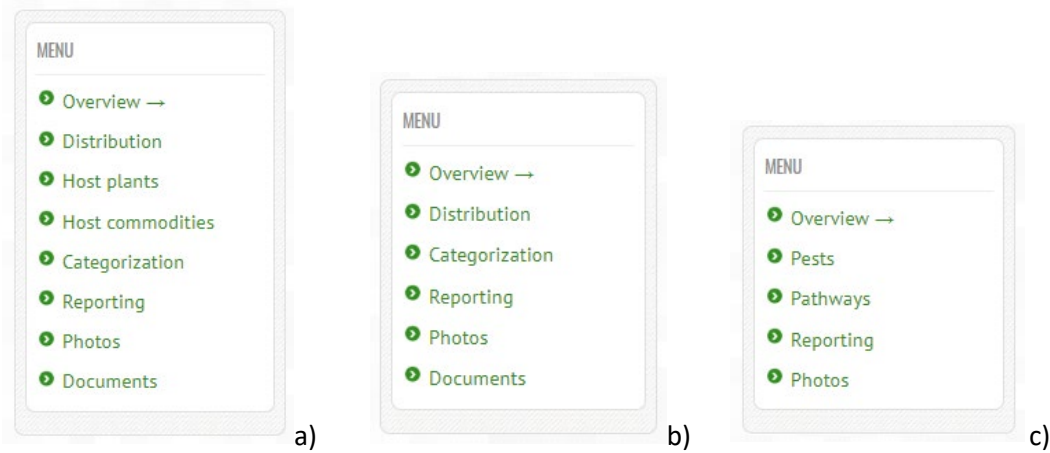
EPPO GD Desktop: EPPO GD Desktop is the 'off-line' version of GD which replaced PQR in July 2018. It is a piece of software which first needs to be installed on computers. Once installed, no Internet connection is needed to run it. All installation instructions are provided online via GD.



Important note about GD Desktop: EPPO GD Desktop does not contain EPPO Standards, PRAs and other EPPO pest-specific documents (these are only available via the EPPO Global Database). EPPO GD Desktop is updated at intervals and not in a real-time mode (version date is indicated).

Left hand-side menu

The left hand-side menu is a contextual menu where buttons appear only if information is available. The menu may be different for pests or plants (e.g. ‘host plants’ & ‘host commodities’ to reflect the fact that pests are associated with their host plants and parts of them; ‘pathways’ to reflect the fact that plants can transport pests).



See above examples of menus for: a) a regulated pest, *Popillia japonica*; b) an invasive alien plant, *Eichhornia crassipes*, c) a cultivated plant, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Additional information about the green bar menu ‘Reporting Service’

Each issue of the EPPO Reporting Service is stored in the database in English and French (as PDF files and back to 1974). In addition, every month and after being sent to all subscribers by email, individual articles of the EPPO Reporting Service (English version only) are transferred into GD by the EPPO Secretariat.

EPPO Reporting Service

The EPPO Reporting Service is a monthly information report on events of phytosanitary concern. It focuses on new geographical records, new host plants, new pests (including invasive alien plants), pests to be added to the EPPO Alert List, detection and identification methods etc. [Click here to obtain the EPPO Reporting Service by email.](#)

2019	no. 01 January	no. 02 February	no. 03 March	no. 04 April
	no. 05 May			
2018	no. 01 January	no. 02 February	no. 03 March	no. 04 April
	no. 05 May	no. 06 June	no. 07 July	no. 08 August
	no. 09 September	no. 10 October	no. 11 November	no. 12 December
2017	no. 01 January	no. 02 February	no. 03 March	no. 04 April
	no. 05 May	no. 06 June	no. 07 July	no. 08 August
	no. 09 September	no. 10 October	no. 11 November	no. 12 December

Click on this link to get more information on how to subscribe to the EPPO Reporting Service.

Click on the EPPO Reporting Service issue you are interested in.

Home Standards Photos Reporting Service Explore by EPPO GD Desktop

EPPO Reporting Service no. 05 - 2019

Year: 2019
Num: 05

Download whole issue

Download whole issue

Num.	Title
091	EPPO Q-bank: a new database maintained within the EPPO framework
092	New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List
093	New BBCH growth stage keys
094	Recommendations to policy makers from Euphresco projects
095	EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance
096	Bactrocera dorsalis in Italy: more details
097	Update on the situation of Anoplophora glabripennis in France
098	Update on the situation of Xylotrechus chinensis in France
099	Dendroctonus valens: addition to the EPPO Alert List
100	First report of 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' in a potato tuber in Canada

Download the EPPO Reporting Service (PDF) in English or French.

Click on the links to read the individual articles (in English only).

In the following chapters, the main contents that can be found under the different buttons of the left hand-side menu are presented with guidance on how to search data.

OVERVIEW

In the 'Overview' section, the database provides basic information on individual species (or other higher taxa). As of June 2019, more than 84 000 species are included in GD:

- 47 000 plant species (cultivated, wild, weeds);
- 26 000 animal species (e.g. insects, mites, nematodes, rodents), biocontrol agents;
- 11 000 microorganism species (e.g. bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungus, viruses, viroids and virus-like).

For each species, GD contains:

- A preferred scientific name (with authorities, if appropriate);
- Synonyms or other scientific names (also with authorities, if appropriate);
- Common names in different languages;
- Taxonomic position;
- EPPO Codes ([for more information see the EPPO website](#)).

The screenshot displays the EPPO Global Database interface for *Popillia japonica* (POPIJA). The interface includes a navigation menu on the left, an overview section with tabs for Basic information, Common names, and Taxonomy, and a central image of the beetle. Red arrows point from text boxes to specific parts of the interface:

- Basic information contains the EPPO Code, the preferred scientific name with the authority (when appropriate).
- Elements of taxonomy.
- Non-exhaustive list of common names in different languages.

When appropriate, a list of synonyms or other names (e.g. acronyms for viruses) is indicated under 'Other scientific names'. Notes on the taxonomy or any other elements concerning the pest / plant concerned can also be inserted in the species 'Overview'.



Important note about the taxonomy displayed in GD: the database is NOT a primary source for taxonomy (classification and nomenclature) and should not be considered as such. The EPPO Secretariat follows different sources (literature, databases) to provide some elements of taxonomy to its users. However, it does not attempt to provide all levels of the taxonomic tree or exhaustive lists of accepted taxa.

For a smaller sub-set of species (more than 1 650), GD provides data on their geographical distribution, host plants, categorization, and documents. These species mainly correspond to:

- pests of the EPPO A1 and A2 lists and of EU Plant Health legislation;
- pests of the EPPO Alert List;
- plants of the EPPO List of invasive alien plants and of EU concern;
- other quarantine pests and invasive plants of interest to other regions of the world.

DISTRIBUTION

Home Standards Photos Reporting Service Explore by EPPO GD Desktop

Popillia japonica (POPIJA) Last updated: 2019-04-05

MENU

- Overview
- Distribution
- Host plants
- Host commodities
- Categorization
- Reporting
- Photos
- Documents

TOOLS

- Save map as png
- Save map as svg
- Save list as excel file
- Save list as csv file

Distribution

Legend: Present Transient

Continent	Country	State	Status
- select	- select	- select	- select
America	Canada		Present, restricted distribution
America	Canada	British Columbia	Present, few occurrences
America	Canada	New Brunswick	Present, restricted distribution

Dynamic world map (updated as soon as new/revised data is entered into GD). Buttons are available to print (top right), enlarge and reduce it.

List of countries which can be sorted or filtered (use small arrows and boxes).

Click here to view more details for individual countries (or states/provinces for large countries).

Tools to export the map itself or the distribution list into different file formats (png, svg or excel, csv).

Distribution details in Italy

Situation

Current pest situation evaluated by EPPO on the basis of information dated 2014: **Present, few occurrences**

First recorded in: 2014

Pest status declared by NPPO: Present, subject to official control (2014-10)

Comments

EPPO Reporting Service (2014/179) : first found by a naturalist in July 2014 along the river Ticino, within the Ticino Valley Natural Park, on wild plants (Rubus, Ullmus, Rosa, Populus, Vitis) and soybean crops (Glycine max). Under official control.

References

* NPPO of Italy (2014-10).

* Pavasi M (2014) Popillia japonica specie aliena invasiva segnalata in Lombardia. L'Informatore Agrario no. 32, 53-55.

Situation in neighbouring countries

Country	State	Status
Slovenia		Absent, confirmed by survey
Switzerland		Transient, under eradication

Pest situation evaluated by the EPPO Secretariat.

Pest status provided by the NPPO (if available).

Short summary of the EPPO Reporting Service article (if any) and link to full article.

Sources of information used.

Access data for neighbouring countries (if distribution data is available).

As shown in the screen capture above, the distribution of a pest in a specific country is evaluated by the EPPO Secretariat on the basis of the different pieces of information that are available at a given date (which is specified).

In order to ensure consistency within the database, a small number of presence/absence categories are being used. The current distribution categories are as follows:

- Present, no details
- Present, widespread
- Present, restricted distribution
- Present, few occurrences
- Absent, pest no longer present
- Absent, pest eradicated
- Absent, intercepted only
- Absent, invalid record
- Absent, unreliable record
- Absent, no pest record
- Absent, confirmed by survey
- Transient, under eradication

Pest status declared by NPPO: when NPPOs are providing the EPPO Secretariat with an official pest status. Pest status is included under this field. As this is a text field, the exact wording provided by the NPPO can be inserted here. NPPOs are encouraged to follow the guidance given by ISPM 8¹.

In the past, when a NPPOs did not communicate any 'official pest status' but only provided a general statement, the information was summarized in another field called '**From NPPO**' which displayed a summary of the pest situation using the standard presence/absence categories (legacy from PQR).

First recorded: when the date of first detection of a pest in the country is known, this is indicated.

Eradication in: when the date of eradication of a pest is known, this is also indicated.

From CABI Pest (or Disease) Map number x (date): EPPO and CABI have a long-standing exchange of information about pest distributions. In particular, EPPO collaborates with CABI in the preparation of the CABI distribution maps of plant pests and distribution maps of plant diseases. Therefore, when a CABI map exists for the pest concerned, the information that is provided by the CABI map is indicated in this particular field (with the number of the map and its year of publication).

Comments: under this section, the EPPO Secretariat can add any comment that is felt useful to better describe the pest distribution in a country. In particular, when an article published in the EPPO Reporting Service provides some additional details, an active link is included. By clicking on this link, the EPPO Reporting Service article can be viewed in full.

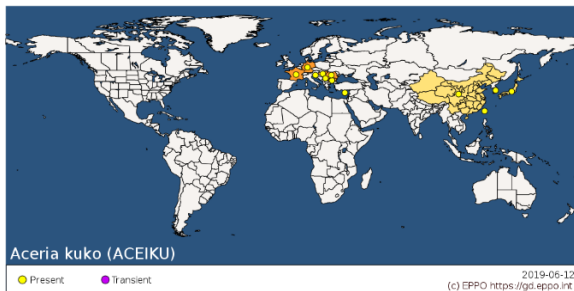
References

All references that have been used to describe the pest distribution are listed under 'References'. They can be bibliographic references, Internet sources and declarations/official notifications made by NPPOs (with a date). Some very short notes may be attached to some references, for example to indicate that it is a first published record, or that it provides detailed names of localities or of particular host plants.

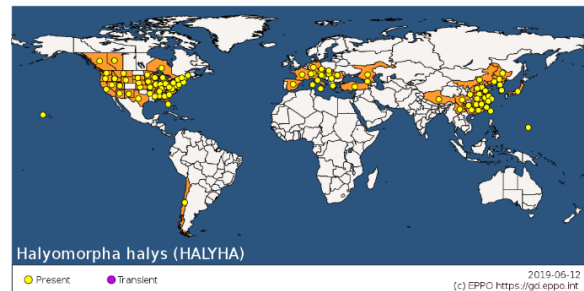
¹ ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/612/>

NOTES about world maps:

- 1) On world maps, only data on presence is shown by displaying a bright yellow dot on the 'centre' of each country together with an orange background. If it is considered that the pest is transient, this is indicated by a purple dot.
- 2) For large countries (e.g. Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Russia, USA), geographical data is given as far as possible at provinces/states level. However, there may be cases where information is only available at country level. In such cases, the whole country is shown in pale orange instead of orange on the map (see example below).

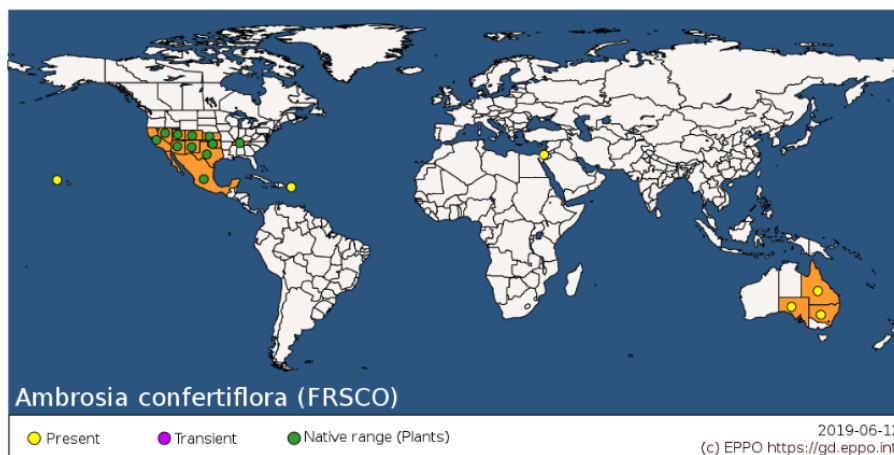


In this example, as the EPPO Secretariat could not obtain information for individual Chinese provinces, the entire territory of China appears in light yellow with a single dot.



In this example, as information is available for individual Chinese provinces, yellow dots and orange backgrounds are displayed on each province.

- 3) For invasive alien plants (only) and when the native area is known, this is indicated by a green dot on individual countries.



HOST PLANTS

The screenshot shows the EPPO Global Database interface for *Popillia japonica* (POPIJA). The 'Hosts' section is active, displaying a table of host plants. The table has two columns: 'Organism' and 'Type'. The 'Type' column contains values such as 'Minor', 'Major', and 'Unclassified'. A red box highlights the 'Type' column, indicating that it can be sorted or filtered. Another red box highlights the 'Tools' section, which includes buttons for 'Save list as excel file' and 'Save list as csv file'.

Organism	Type
Acer (1ACRG)	Minor
Aesculus (1AECG)	Minor
Betula (1BETG)	Minor
Castanea (1CSNG)	Minor
Cyperaceae (1CYPF)	Minor
Fragaria x ananassa (FRAAN)	Major
Glycine max (GLXMA)	Minor
Juglans (1IUFG)	Minor
Malus (1MABG)	Minor
Malus domestica (MABSD)	Major
Medicago sativa (MEDSA)	Minor
plants (2PLAN)	Unclassified
Platanus (1PLTG)	Minor

List of host plants which can be sorted or filtered (use small arrows and boxes).

Tools to export the list of host plants into different file formats (excel, csv).

The pest/host plant combinations are classed in the following eight categories:

- Major: major host for the pest and economically important plant for the EPPO region.
- Minor: minor host for the pest and/or plant of minor economic importance for the EPPO region. In some cases where a genus has been included in GD in the list of hosts (usually in addition to a list of species), the genus has been listed as 'minor' to indicate that not all species of that genus are necessarily host of the pest.
- Alternate: for organisms which need distinct hosts to complete their life cycle (e.g. some aphids, some rusts).
- Unclassified: insufficient data to make any choice.
- Incidental: rarely or occasionally reported as a host plant.
- Wild/weed.
- Indicator: for pathogens (e.g. herbaceous indicators for viruses).
- Artificial: only in inoculation studies or under laboratory conditions, no records of infection in the field or the environment.

For highly polyphagous pests, non-taxonomic groups of hosts, such as 'plants', 'herbaceous plants' and 'woody plants' can be used.




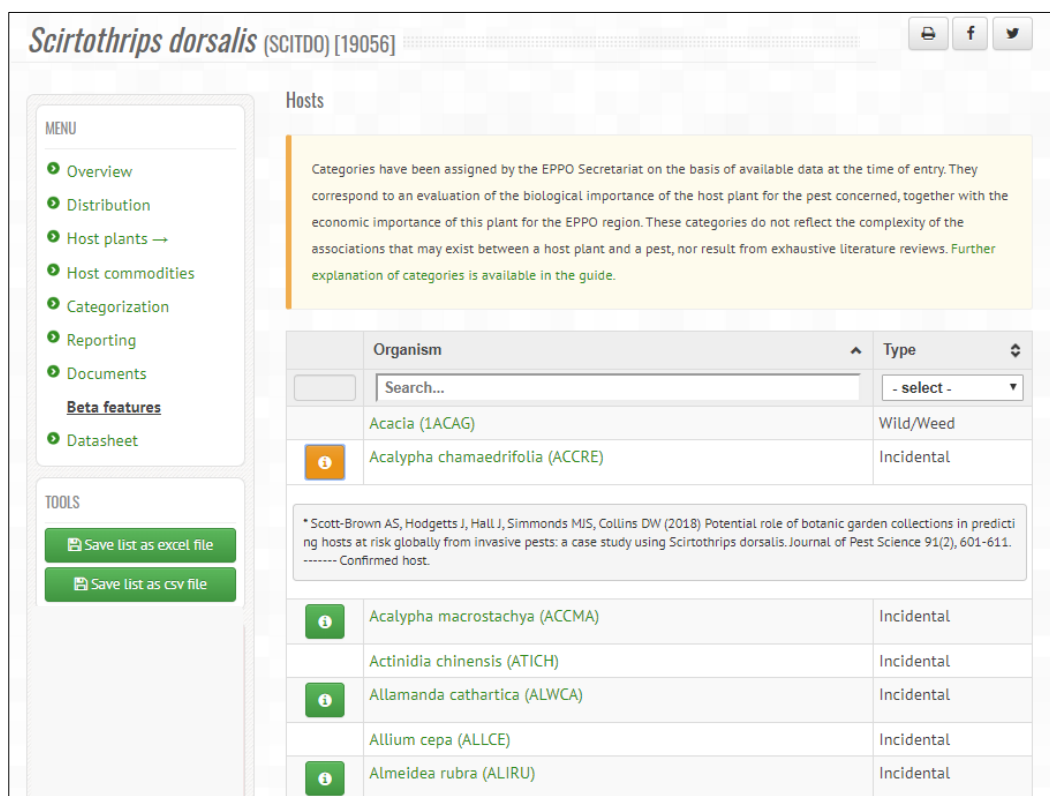
Important note about the classification of host plants in GD:

Categories have been assigned by the EPPO Secretariat on the basis of available data at the time of entry. They correspond to an evaluation of the biological importance of the host plant for the pest concerned, together with the economic importance of this plant for the EPPO region. These categories do not reflect the complexity of the associations that may exist between a host plant and a pest, nor result from exhaustive literature reviews.

NEW FEATURE: addition of references for host plant records

Since September 2019, references to scientific papers or other sources are given for host plant records. Concerning the past content of GD, it is not realistic to add references for 12 000 existing host records over a short period of time, but this will be done gradually, and all new entries will be substantiated with references.






When references are available for a host plant, this is indicated by a small green icon . References can be viewed by simply clicking on the green icon (see example below).



Scirtothrips dorsalis (SCITDO) [19056]

Hosts

Categories have been assigned by the EPPO Secretariat on the basis of available data at the time of entry. They correspond to an evaluation of the biological importance of the host plant for the pest concerned, together with the economic importance of this plant for the EPPO region. These categories do not reflect the complexity of the associations that may exist between a host plant and a pest, nor result from exhaustive literature reviews. Further explanation of categories is available in the guide.

Organism	Type
Acacia (IACAG)	Wild/Weed
 Acalypha chamaedrifolia (ACCRE)	Incidental
 Acalypha macrostachya (ACCMA)	Incidental
 Actinidia chinensis (ATICH)	Incidental
 Allamanda cathartica (ALWCA)	Incidental
Allium cepa (ALLCE)	Incidental
 Almeidea rubra (ALIRU)	Incidental

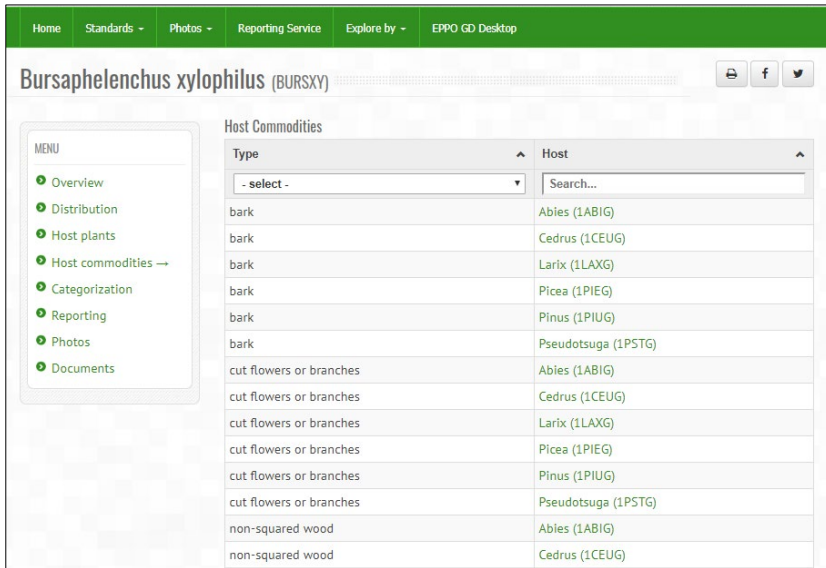
* Scott-Brown AS, Hodgetts J, Hall J, Simmonds MIS, Collins DW (2018) Potential role of botanic garden collections in predicting hosts at risk globally from invasive pests: a case study using *Scirtothrips dorsalis*. *Journal of Pest Science* 91(2), 601-611. ----- Confirmed host.

HOST COMMODITIES AND PATHWAYS

GD distinguishes between the host plants of a regulated pest (i.e. the plants which it can attack and damage in its area of distribution) and the plant commodities/pathways (e.g. plants for planting, fruits, seeds, cut flowers) liable to carry this pest in international trade. Historically, the host plant information mainly derived from the EPPO datasheets on quarantine pests, while the commodity information came from the EPPO pest-specific phytosanitary requirements (EPPO Standards PM2 – no longer updated but used in the early developments of the database), Annex IV of the EU Directive, and results of EPPO PRAs (Pest Risk Analyses).



As a case by case analysis based on the conclusions of PRAs (or other studies) has to be done by the EPPO Secretariat, **the 'host commodities' and 'pathways' lists are available only for the EPPO/EU listed pests.**

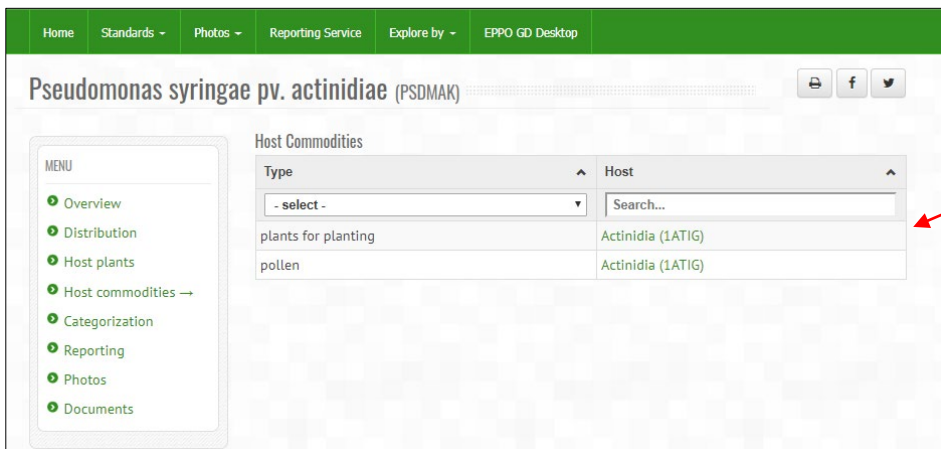


List of host commodities which can be sorted or filtered (use small arrows and boxes).

In the database, the following categories are available (some are rarely used and cannot be searched for, as they are not attached to a specific plant species):

- Agricultural machinery
- All commodities
- Bark
- Bulbs or tubers
- Cut flowers or branches
- Fruits or vegetables
- Manufactured articles
- Non-squared wood
- Packaging material
- Plants for planting
- Plant waste
- Pollen
- Seeds
- Soil/growing medium
- Squared wood
- Stored products

Information on host commodities is included at genus level to avoid generating too long lists. However, search tools in GD allow to reflect the fact that species belonging to a genus that is considered to be a host commodity may also act as pathways (see example below).



Plants for planting and pollen of *Actinidia* can be host commodities of *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae*.

Actinidia chinensis (ATICH)

MENU

- Overview
- Pests
- Pathways →

Pathways

Filter by country

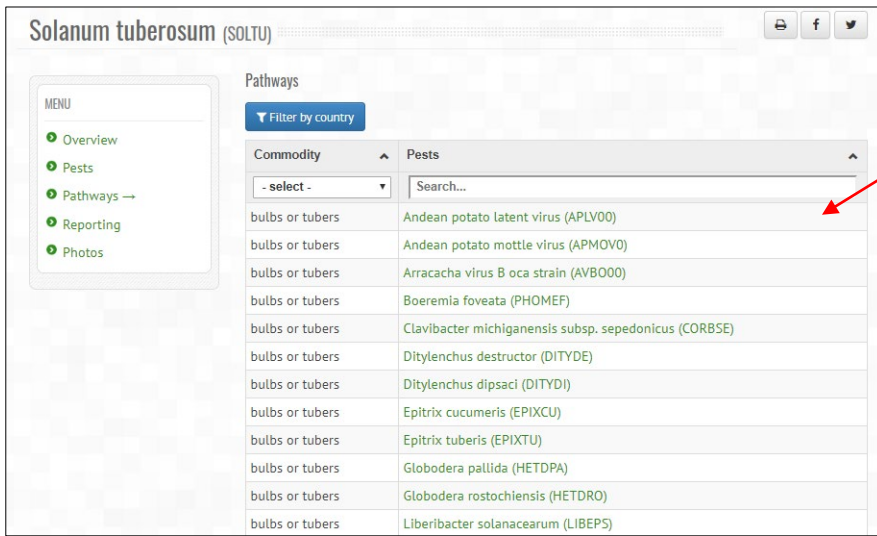
Commodity	Pests
- select -	Search...
plants for planting	Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae (as Actinidia) (PSDMAK)
pollen	Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae (as Actinidia) (PSDMAK)

Actinidia chinensis (plants for planting and pollen) can be a pathway for moving *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* as it belongs to the genus *Actinidia*.

Search tips

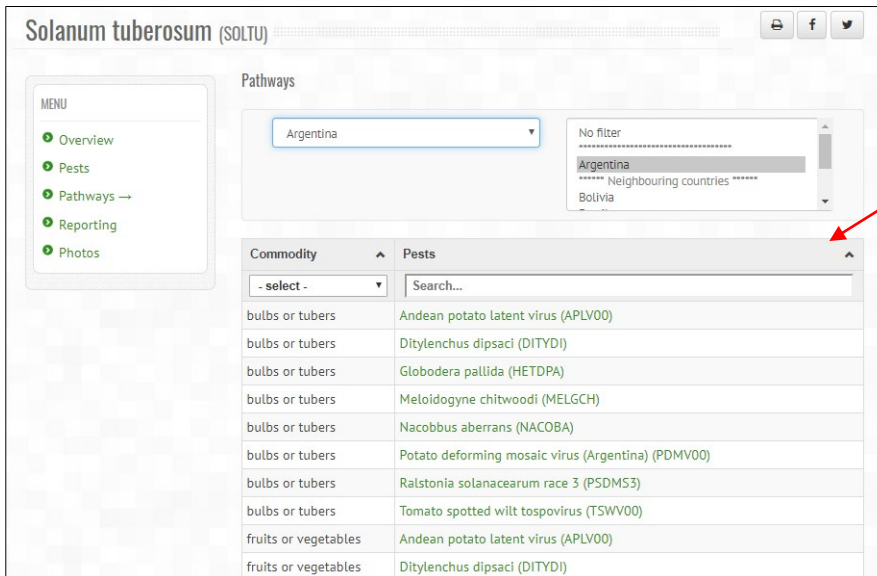
- 1) To get a list of host plants for a given pest: start your search with a pest and click on 'host plants'.
- 2) To get a list of host commodities for a given pest: start your search with a pest and click on 'host commodities'.
- 3) To get a list of pests associated with a plant: start your search with a plant and click on 'pests'.
- 4) To get a list of **pathways** (associated with a plant) that can transport pests: start your search with a plant and click on 'Pathways'. **This list can be filtered by a country, in order to obtain a list of pests that are associated with the different plant commodities AND that are present in the country chosen.** See our example below.

1st step: Get a list of commodities liable to carry potato pests. Start your search with 'potato' and click on 'Pathways'.

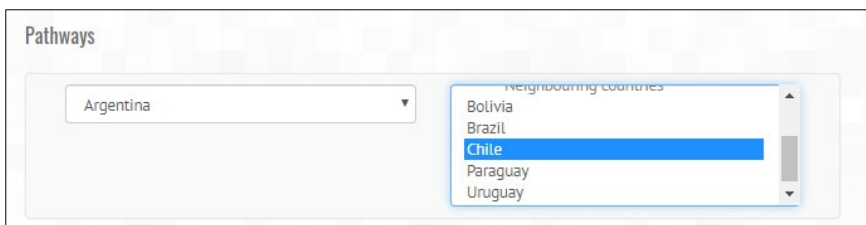


In this example, GD provides a list of pests that can be transported by different potato commodities (e.g. seed and ware potatoes, plants for planting, true seeds, contaminating soil).

2nd step: Filter by country (Argentina in this example) to get a list of potato commodities liable to carry pests from Argentina. You can also get similar information for neighbouring countries (see top right box).



In this example, GD provides a list of pests that can be transported by different potato commodities from Argentina.



CATEGORIZATION

Popillia japonica (POPIJA)

MENU

- Overview
- Distribution
- Host plants
- Host commodities
- Categorization →
- Reporting
- Photos
- Documents

TOOLS

- Save list as excel file
- Save list as csv file

Categorization

Country/NPPO	List	Year addition	Year transfer	Year deletion
Africa				
Morocco	Quarantine pest	2018		
Southern Africa	A1 list	2001		
America				
Canada	Quarantine pest	2019		
Chile	A1 list	1995		
Mexico	Quarantine pest	2018		
United States of America	Quarantine pest	1989		
Asia				
Bahrain	A1 list	2003		
China	A2 list	1993		
Israel	Quarantine pest	2009		

Note that you can export the list in different file formats (excel, csv).

This section provides information on the 'quarantine status' of a pest in different countries, as well as for the European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union. For individual countries, the indicated date corresponds to the publication date of the lists of regulated pests.

When appropriate, the status of a pest in the different EPPO lists (EPPO A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests, Alert List, List of Invasive Alien Plants) is also mentioned with the date of first addition, and eventually of transfer and deletion. For the other RPOs, EPPO has compiled lists of pests recommended for regulation whenever these were available.

Search tips: To view lists of regulated pests for a given country, the EU or a Regional Plant Protection Organization, start your search by 'Explore by countries' (see Introduction – Green bar menu).



Lists of regulated pests are not available for all countries. It must be noted that the Secretariat is still in the process of incorporating quarantine lists that are being made available to EPPO, and it should be stressed that this only represents a small part of the information that is potentially available around the world.

REPORTING

When EPPO Reporting Service articles are available for a given pest, they can be retrieved in this section (back to January 1974). As explained earlier (in the chapter on how to search and navigate), every month and after being sent to all subscribers, all articles of the EPPO Reporting Service (English versions only) are transferred into GD and indexed by the EPPO Secretariat.

Click on the link to read the article

Num.	Title	year-month
2019/034	Dead beetle of <i>Popillia japonica</i> found in trap at Schiphol airport (NL)	2019-02
2018/092	<i>Popillia japonica</i> found in Vancouver (British Columbia, Canada)	2018-05
2018/071	EPPO communication kits: templates for pest-specific posters and leaflets	
2017/160	First report of <i>Popillia japonica</i> in Switzerland	
2016/026	Harmful organisms in the European Union: Annual report 2014	
2014/179	First report of <i>Popillia japonica</i> in Italy	
2005/074	Pests absent in Slovakia	
2003/018	Finding of <i>Popillia japonica</i> in Nova Scotia, Canada	
2000/129	New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List	
1999/165	Pest distribution in Canada	
1997/83	Detailed situation of <i>Popillia japonica</i> in USA	
1996/209	Details on the geographical distribution of beetles of plant quarantine importance in Canada and Alaska	
1993/39	Soil moisture and soil texture preferences of <i>Popillia japonica</i>	1993-02

Dead beetle of *Popillia japonica* found in trap at Schiphol airport (NL)

In 2018-09-11, a dead female beetle was found, caught in a pheromone trap which was located at the cargo platform of the Schiphol airport (Amsterdam international airport) in the Netherlands. In 2018-09-17, the beetle was identified as *Popillia japonica* (Coleoptera: Rutelidae - EPPO A2 List). The trap concerned was part of a trapping network located at the airport (14 traps in 2018) and these specific surveys have been ongoing since 2015. In 2019, surveillance will be intensified with approximately 20 traps/km² within a range of 1 km around the finding location to confirm the absence of *P. japonica*.
The pest status of *Popillia japonica* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Sources
NPPO of the Netherlands (2018-09).

INTERNET
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (2018-09-26) Pest report first finding of a single dead female beetle of *Popillia japonica*. <https://english.mvva.nl/documents/olant/olant-health/pest-reporting/documents/pest-report-first-finding-of-a-single-dead-female-beetle-of-popillia-japonica>

Search tips: by using the advanced search tools (at the top of the screen), you can search through the 'full text' of the EPPO Reporting Service articles. In the 'Search for' box, choose 'Full text search', and indicate the term (English only) you are interested in as shown below. You will then obtain a list of Reporting Service articles where the term chosen has been used (either in the title of the article or its full text).

potatoes

ADVANCED SEARCH CRITERIA

Search for

Names or EPPO codes

Search for taxon

Names or EPPO codes

Preferred names only

Names only

EPPO codes only

Full text search

Reporting services

Language

All

Show deactivated codes

OK

Search results - 500 record(s) found

Reporting	Num	Title
06-1997	1997/111	Situation of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> in the EPPO region (latest update)
02-2001	2001/037	<i>Tecia solanivora</i> : addition to the EPPO Alert List
02-1996	1996/36	NAPPO quarantine lists for potato pests
01-1996	1996/02	Situation of <i>Burkholderia</i> (<i>Pseudomonas</i>) <i>solanacearum</i> in the EPPO region
05-2004	2004/077	Surveys on quarantine pests done in Bulgaria from 2001 to 2003.
05-2014	2014/088	Incursion of Potato spindle tuber viroid in potato breeding material in the Netherlands
08-2015	2015/148	Andean potato latent virus (APLV) split into Andean potato latent virus (APLV) and Andean potato mild mosaic virus (APMMV)
03-2004	2004/045	USA officially declare the absence of Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid in seed potato production
02-2009	2009/035	Macroarray detection of potato viruses and Potato spindle tuber viroid

PHOTOS

Home Standards - Photos - Reporting Service Explore by - EPPO GD Desktop

Popillia japonica (POPIJA)

MENU

- Overview
- Distribution
- Host plants
- Host commodities
- Categorization
- Reporting
- Photos →
- Documents

TOOLS

Propose photos

Photos

All photos included on this page can only be used for educational purposes. For publication in journals, books or magazines, permission should be obtained from the original photographers with a copy to EPPO.

Filter photos by tag:

All Damage Adult Pupa Larva

Adults feeding on a rose flower
Courtesy: M.G. Klein, USDA/ARS, Wooster (US).

Adults feeding on an apple shoot.
Courtesy: M.G. Klein, USDA/ARS, Wooster (US).

Damage to soybean.
Courtesy: Japanese Beetle Research Lab., USDA (US).

Click on the tabs to view a selection of pictures (e.g. only larva).

Whenever pictures are available, they can be viewed together with the name(s) of the photographer(s) and a small legend. If you wish, you can enlarge each picture by clicking on the thumbnail image. Please note that all pictures can be used for educational purposes only. For publication in commercial journals, books, magazines, and websites, permission should be obtained from the original photographers and copy in EPPO.

The EPPO Secretariat warmly thanks all photographers who have kindly provided their photos (as of June 2019, more than 8 000 photos are included in GD). As more pictures of plants, pests and diseases are always welcome, online tools have been developed to allow users to submit photos ([see our guide on how to submit photos](#)).

DOCUMENTS

The screenshot shows the EPPO Global Database interface for *Agrilus anxius* (AGRLAX). The page features a navigation menu on the left with options: Overview, Distribution, Host plants, Host commodities, Categorization, Reporting, Photos, and Documents. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Associated Eppo Standards:** A table with columns for Number, Title, and Download. It lists two standards: PM1/002(27) titled "Eppo A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests (2018)" and PM8/006(1) titled "Betula".
- Associated documents:** A section containing a table with columns for Lang, Title, and Download. It lists one document: a data sheet on *Agrilus anxius* in English.
- Eppo Datasheets:** A section containing a table with columns for Lang, Title, and Download. It lists one datasheet: a data sheet on *Agrilus anxius* in English.
- Eppo PRAs:** A section containing a table with columns for Lang, Title, and Download. It lists two PRAs: a PRA record for *Agrilus anxius* and a PRA report for *Agrilus anxius*, both in English.

In this section, you can retrieve all pest-specific documents (as PDF files) that EPPO has produced:

- All EPPO Standards except PP1²;
- EPPO datasheets;
- Mini datasheets of pests which were formerly included in the EPPO Alert List;
- EPPO PRAs;
- Prioritization documents prepared for invasive alien plants

Note on datasheets and future plans: the EPPO Secretariat is currently exploring possibilities to present 'dynamic datasheets' in GD, so that the information on pest identity, host plants and geographical distribution could be directly generated by the database and automatically updated. These dynamic datasheets would gradually replace the static PDF datasheets.

² EPPO Standards PP1 – Efficacy Evaluation of Plant Protection Products are maintained in a separate database. In this PP1 database, general Standards can be freely accessed but a subscription is required for specific Standards (i.e. fungicides/bactericides, insecticides/acaricides, herbicides, plant growth regulators, molluscicides, nematocides, rodenticides and side-effects).