

Introduced Pests: the European Experience

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Abstract

Throughout the last two centuries, Europeans have experienced the introduction of many exotic pests into their crops. Past introductions of pests like *Phytophthora infestans*, *Viteus vitifoliae*, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, *Globodera* spp. or *Erwinia amylovora* have had major economic and social consequences. With the ever continuing increase in trade exchanges and travel movements, the risk of introducing new pests into new areas has clearly increased. Several examples of recently introduced pests will be given to illustrate this fact. Past and present pest introductions showed that introduced exotic pests can have catastrophic consequences, that preventing introduction is the most effective protection and that international cooperation is essential. In Europe, a regional plant protection organization (EPPO) was created in 1951 to promote international cooperation and to prevent entry and spread of dangerous pests. Within this forum, European countries have defined common plant quarantine strategies against alien pests. The identification of potential risks presented by pests and the establishment of phytosanitary measures based on a sound scientific basis are key points in these strategies. When, despite all efforts, pests are introduced into new areas, European countries have to develop eradication and/or containment measures. The example of *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* will be presented to illustrate the practical difficulties of combating an invasive species that is spreading rapidly through several countries.

Last Call™ Attract and Kill Formulations in South African Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Pest Management

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Abstract

A novel plant based attractant bait is effective in management of three species of *Ceratitis* fruit flies: Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly, *C. capitata*), Natal fruit fly (Natal fly, *C. rosa*) and Marula fruit fly (Mango fruit fly, *C. cosyra*) in South African citrus. *Ceratitis* fruit flies were well controlled in replicated field trials in citrus and mango. This multispecies activity also presents a very useful new tool for regulatory agencies involved in monitoring and control activities. In parallel trials, false codling moth (*Cryptophlebia leucotreta*) was controlled with a novel sex pheromone + insecticide bait formulation.