



Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Economic Affairs

National Plant Protection Organization, the Netherlands

Quick scan number: QS. Ent/2015.1

Quick scan date: 9-1-2015		
1	What is the scientific name (if possible up to species level + author, also include (sub)family and order) and English/common name of the organism? <i>Add picture of organism/damage if available and publication allowed.</i>	<i>Frankliniella platensis</i> De Santis, 1966. Thysanoptera (thrips): Thripidae: Thripinae.
2	What prompted this quick scan? <i>Organism detected in produce for import, export, in cultivation, nature, mentioned in publications, e.g. EPPO alert list, etc.</i>	Interception during inspection: <i>Tulbaghia violacea</i> , import bulbs from Brazil, 05-01-2015.
3	What is the current area of distribution?	East-Argentina (Buenos Aires) and South-Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) (De Santis 1966, Cavalleri & Mound 2012).
4	What are the host plants?	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i> (De Santis 1966, De Borbón 2013; in both publications as <i>Nothoscordum inodorum</i> , which is a synonym) and <i>A. triquetum</i> (Carrizo 1996). The interception on <i>Tulbaghia</i> (see under 2) indicates that also other genera within Alliaceae can be infested.
5	Does the organism cause any kind of plant damage in the current area of distribution and/or does the consignment demonstrate damage suspected to have been caused by this organism? <i>Yes/no + plant species on which damage has been reported + short description of symptoms. Please indicate also when the organism is otherwise harmful (e.g. predator, human/veterinary pathogen vector, etc.).</i>	In literature, hardly any information is available about this species and no damage has been reported. The consignment involved (see under 2) showed serious thrips feeding damage: large silvering spots on and slight malformation of the leaves.

6	<p>Assess the probability of establishment in the Netherlands (NL) (i.e. the suitability of the environment for establishment).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In greenhouses (low, medium, high) Outdoors (low, medium, high) Otherwise (e.g. storage facilities, human environment) 	<p>Both known host plants have a distribution in the subtropics and <i>F. platensis</i> is not expected to survive winters in the Netherlands (it may survive during very mild winters). Some Thysanoptera (e.g. <i>Thrips simplex</i>, the gladiolus thrips) can, however, survive winter during storage of corms and is known as a serious pest of <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. In greenhouses, bulbous crops are infrequently grown.</p>
7	<p>Assess the probability of establishment in the EU (i.e. the suitability of the environment for establishment).</p>	<p><i>F. platensis</i> is expected to be able to establish at least in the southern part of the EU. The species is known from parts of Argentina (La Plata) and Brazil (Eldorado do Sul) with a humid subtropical climate. The southern part of the EU has a subtropical Mediterranean climate (dry summers). The species can probably hide in the bulb to survive hot-dry periods. The known hosts, <i>Allium triquetum</i> is widely distributed in the Western-Mediterranean region and <i>A. neapolitanum</i> is found in the entire Mediterranean region.</p>
8	<p>What are the possible pathways that can contribute to spread of the organism after introduction? How rapid is the organism expected to spread (by natural dispersal and human activity)?</p>	<p>All stages can be transported easily with infested bulbs. Macropterous (winged) females were also found in Argentina (De Santis 1966, De Borbón 2013), which indicates the ability to active spread and passively with wind over several kilometres per year.</p>
9	<p>Provide an assessment of the type and amount of direct and indirect damage (e.g. lower quality, lower production, export restrictions, threat to biodiversity, etc.) likely to occur if the organism would become established in NL and the EU, respectively?</p>	<p>At present only ornamental bulb species are known as host plants. Adults have been found on flowers of <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> (De Santis 1966) and <i>A. triquetum</i> (Carrizo 1996). The lack on reports on damage suggests that the organism is not of economic importance. Thus far, the species has a limited distribution in the world which could also be a reason of the lack of reports. It is highly uncertain if the organism could become a pest on <i>Allium</i> food crops like leek (<i>Allium porrum</i>), garlic (<i>A. sativum</i>), shallot (<i>A. ascalonicum</i>) and onion (<i>A. cepa</i>).</p>
10	<p>Has the organism been detected on/in a product other than plants for planting (e.g. cut flowers, fruit, vegetables)? If "no", go to question 12</p>	<p>No</p>
11	<p>If the organism has been found on/in a product other than plants for planting (e.g. cut flowers, fruit, vegetables), what is the probability of introduction (entry + establishment)? Only to be answered in case of an interception or a find.</p>	
12	<p>Additional remarks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Frankliniella platensis</i> macropterous: (winged) females as well as apterous (wingless)

		<p>females and males are known.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tulbaghia</i> bulbs are infrequently imported from Brazil into the Netherlands. Totally, 4 consignments were imported during 2011 – 2014.
13	References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrizo P (1996) Especies de trips (Insecta: Thysanoptera) presentes en flores de malezas en el área hortícola de La Plata (Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina). Rev. Chilena de Entomología, 23: 89-95. • Cavalleri A & Mound LA (2012) Toward the identification of <i>Frankliniella</i> species in Brazil (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). Zootaxa, 3270: 1-30. • De Borbón CM (2013) Especies del género <i>Frankliniella</i> (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) registradas en la Argentina, una actualización. Rev. FCA UNCUYO, 45(1): 259-284. • De Santis L (1966) Adiciones a la fauna Argentina de Tisanópteros IV. Notas Comisión de Investigación Científica, Provincia de Buenos Aires, (3) 8: 1-16.
14	Conclusions	<p>The Quicksan was conducted after the interception of <i>Frankliniella platensis</i> on <i>Tulbaghia</i> bulbs imported from Brazil. Very little information is available about the species. Thrips-like symptoms were, however, observed that had most likely been caused by <i>F. platensis</i>. The species is known from two <i>Allium</i> species and has now also been found on <i>Tulberghia violaceae</i>. The host range is, therefore, highly uncertain. It is assessed to be able to establish in at least the southern part of the EU. In more northern areas, it may survive during storage (for species that are stored during winter and planted in the spring). No reports on damage were found but it may be a potential pest species for various bulb species in the EU. The species was intercepted on plants intended for planting and, therefore the probability of introduction is relatively high (as compared to products intended for consumption).</p>
15	Follow-up measures	<p>The consignment was rejected.</p>