



Les maladies émergentes des plantes potagères au niveau européen

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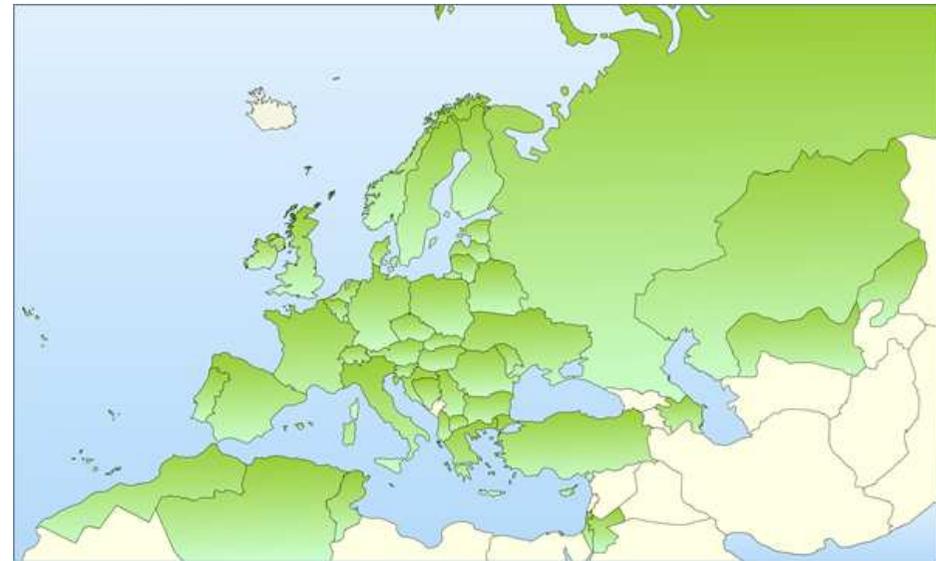


Qu'est ce que l'OEPP?

Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes



- L'OEPP est une organisation intergouvernementale
- Créée en 1951 par 15 pays
- 50 pays membres aujourd'hui
- Coopération internationale en protection des plantes:
 - quarantaine
 - produits phytosanitaires
- Travaille avec les services officiels (Services de la Protection des Végétaux)

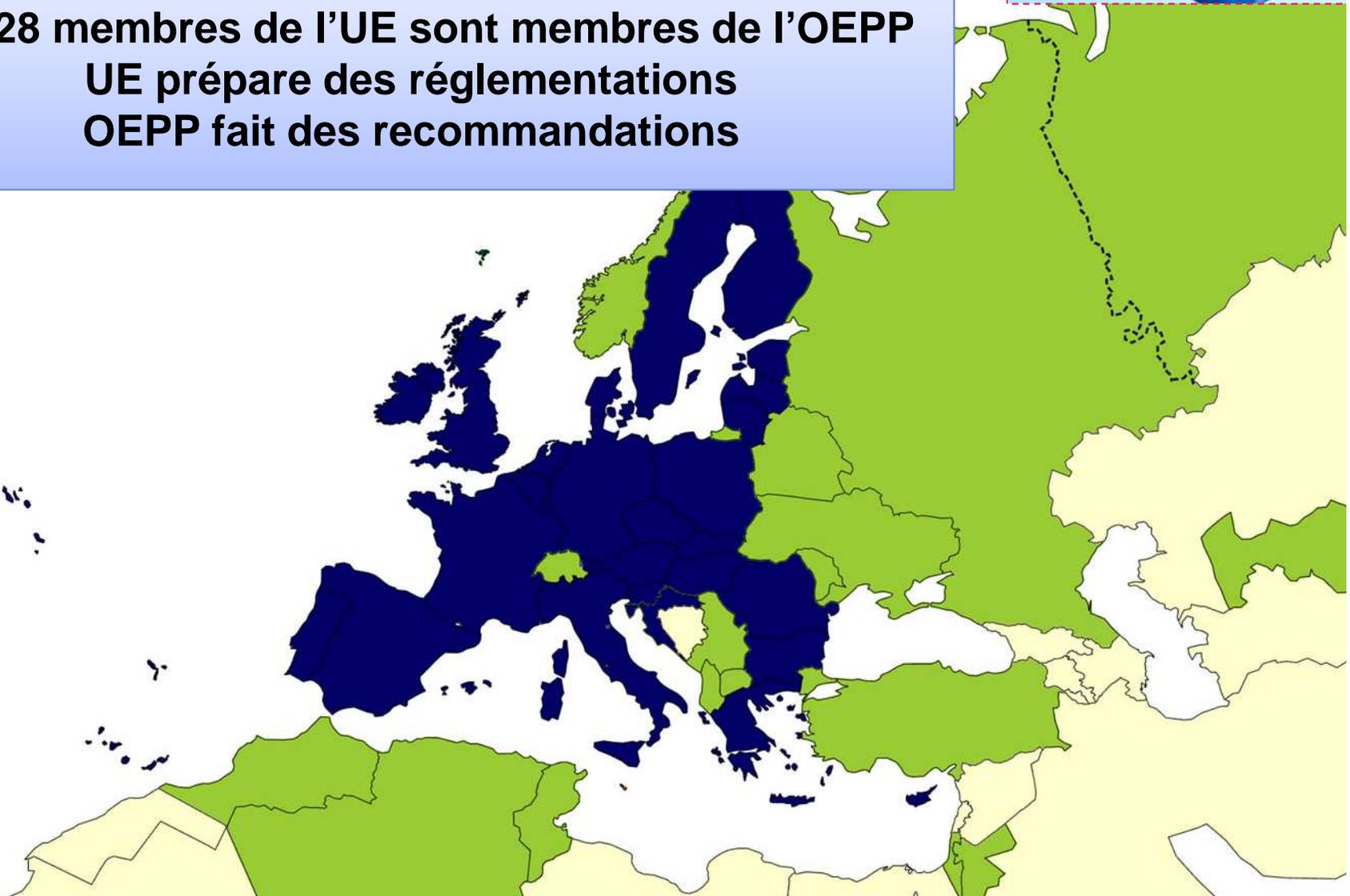


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L'OEPP et l'Union Européenne



Les 28 membres de l'UE sont membres de l'OEPP
UE prépare des réglementations
OEPP fait des recommandations



L'OEPP: deux principaux domaines d'activités

Les produits phytosanitaires

Promouvoir l'utilisation de méthodes de lutte modernes, sûres et efficaces contre les organismes nuisibles.

La quarantaine végétale

Prevenir l'introduction et la dissémination des organismes nuisibles.



L'OEPP au quotidien

Un réseau d'experts en protection des plantes (25-30 réunions d'experts, conférences et ateliers par an)
 Animé par un Secrétariat (13 personnes)
 Administré par un Conseil (délégués des 50 pays membres)



Production de normes OEPP (recommandations faites aux ONPVs)

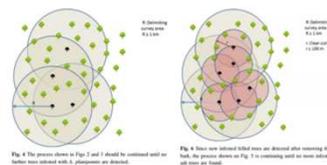
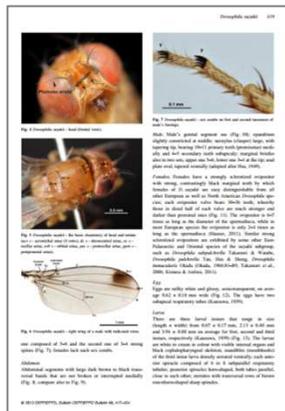


Fig. 1. The process shown in Fig. 1 and 2 should be continued until no further new infested plants, plantations are detected.

Fig. 2. Insects were infested with insects and insects were removed after removing the last plants shown in Fig. 1 to continue and to be removed and to be removed.

Des services d'information (publications et bases de données)

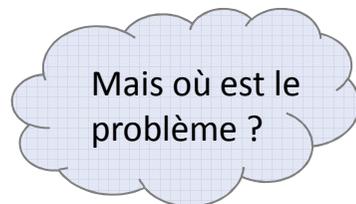




MALADIES EMERGENTES: QUELQUES EXEMPLES EN EUROPE

Les maladies émergentes

- Maladies dont l'incidence augmente
- Maladies dont la répartition s'accroît rapidement (dispersion naturelle, introduction accidentelle)
- Nouvelles espèces de pathogènes décrites par la science



L'impact peut être sévère

Zebra chip ('*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*') au Texas (US). Estimations pour 2005 et 2006 :

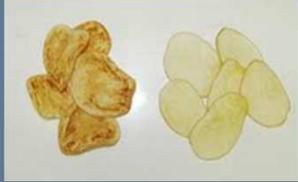
- Environ 35-40% des exploitations de pommes de terre affectées.
- Pertes économiques 2 000 000 dollars.



Economic Impacts of Zebra Chip on the Texas Potato Industry December 21, 2006

<http://cnas.tamu.edu/Zebra%20Chip%20Impacts%20Final.pdf>

Quelques exemples d'introductions ou d'incursions en Europe

<i>Acidovorax citrulli</i> (bactériose)	Pastèques, melons	Absent en FR (incursions en IT, GR, HU, RS, TR)	
<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i> (charançon)	Poivron	Absent en FR (NL : éradiqué – IT : éradication en cours)	
' <i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i> ' (bactériose)	Carotte, céleri, pomme de terre (?)	Trouvé en 2012 en FR (2 parcelles de carotte, région centre) ES, FI, NO, SE	
Syndrome des basses richesses ' <i>Candidatus Arsenophonus phytopathogenicus</i> ' & <i>Pentastiridius leporinus</i>	Betterave sucrière	FR, DE	
<i>Epitrix</i> spp. (altises)	Pomme de terre	Absent en FR ES, PT	
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>lactucae</i>	Laitue	IT, PT	

Quelques exemples d'introductions ou d'incursions en Europe

<i>Halyomorpha halys</i> (punaise)	Polyphage	Trouvée en 2012 en Alsace (FR), CH, DE, GR, HU, IT	
<i>Hosta virus X</i>	Hosta	CZ, FI, FR, IT, NL, PL	
<i>Iris yellow spot virus</i>	Oignon, poireaux ...	Sporadique (AT, BH, FR, DE, GR, IT, NL, SI, ES, GB)	
<i>Monosporascus cannonballus</i> (et autres champignons, <i>Acremonium</i>)	Melon, pastèque	IT, ES ...	
<i>Meloidogyne enterolobii</i> , <i>Meloidogyne ethiopica</i> (nématodes à galles)	Polyphage	Absents en FR (incursion de <i>M. enterolobii</i> à Concarneau – pas retrouvé depuis 2010)	
<i>Peronospora belbahrii</i> (mildiou)	Basilic	Dispersion rapide (BE, CH, CY, CZ, DE, FR, GB, HU, IT)	

... et bien d'autres ...

<i>Pepino mosaic virus</i>	Tomate	Trouvé dans les années 2000 (plus de 15 pays européens)	
<i>Plasmopara obducens</i>	Impatiens	Plus de 15 pays	
<i>Tomato chlorosis virus & Tomato infectious chlorosis virus</i>	Tomate	Présents localement en FR depuis les années 2000	
<i>Tomato torrado virus</i>	Tomate	Incursions (BE, ES, FR, HU, IT, PL)	
<i>Tomato yellow leaf curl New Delhi virus</i>	Courgette	ES	
<i>Tuta absoluta</i> (mineuse)	Tomate	Trouvée en 2008 en FR (plus de 25 pays européens)	

Un problème mondial... qui ne date pas d'hier



XIX Siècle

L'émergence du **mildiou de la pomme de terre** en Irlande a eu des conséquences catastrophiques.

Famine des années 1840, mort de plus d'un million d'irlandais et émigration d'un million et demi de personnes.



THE EMBARKATION, WATERLOO DOCKS LIVERPOOL.



THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—FUNERAL AT SKIBEREEEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. SMITH, CORK.

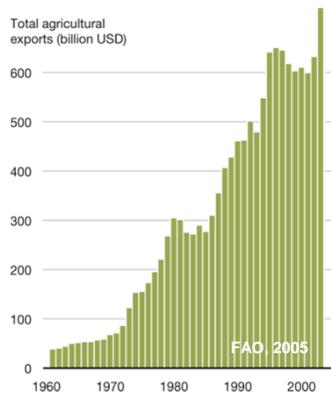
Causes des émergences

- Intensification et diversification des échanges commerciaux de produits agricoles (introductions involontaires)
- Modifications de l'environnement (changements climatiques, modifications des pratiques culturales)
- Progrès de la science (détection et identification de nouveaux pathogènes) ...



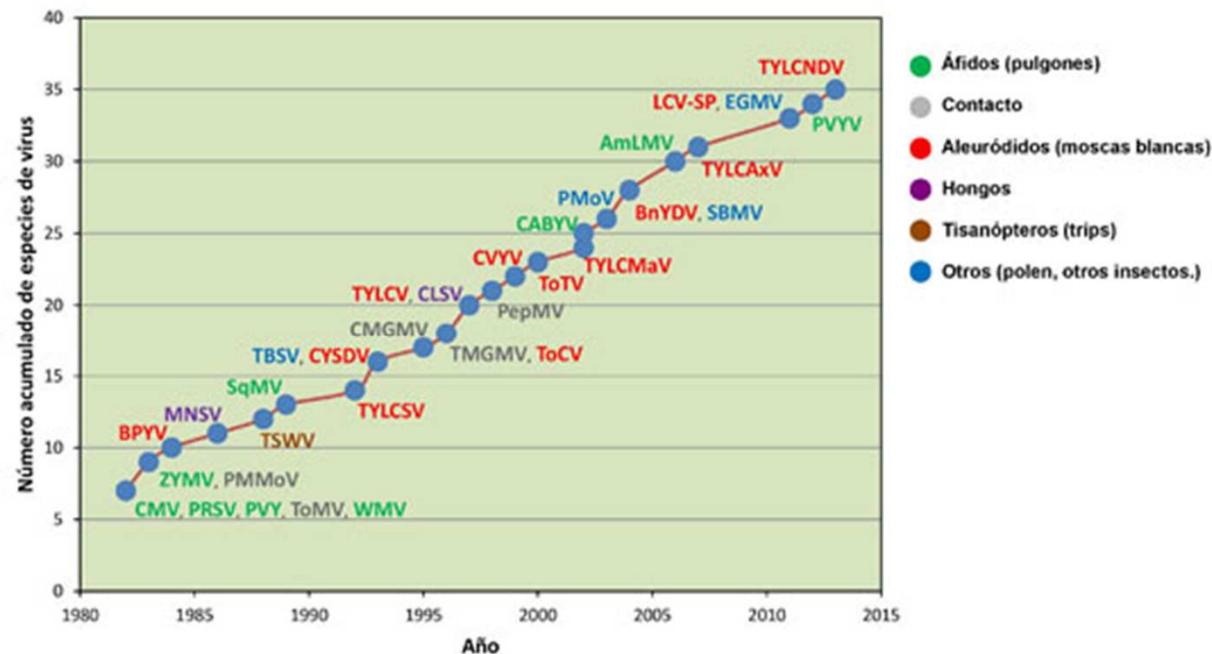
Multiples, complexes et mal connues

Intensification et diversification des échanges commerciaux de végétaux et produits végétaux



 **Accroissement des introductions accidentelles**

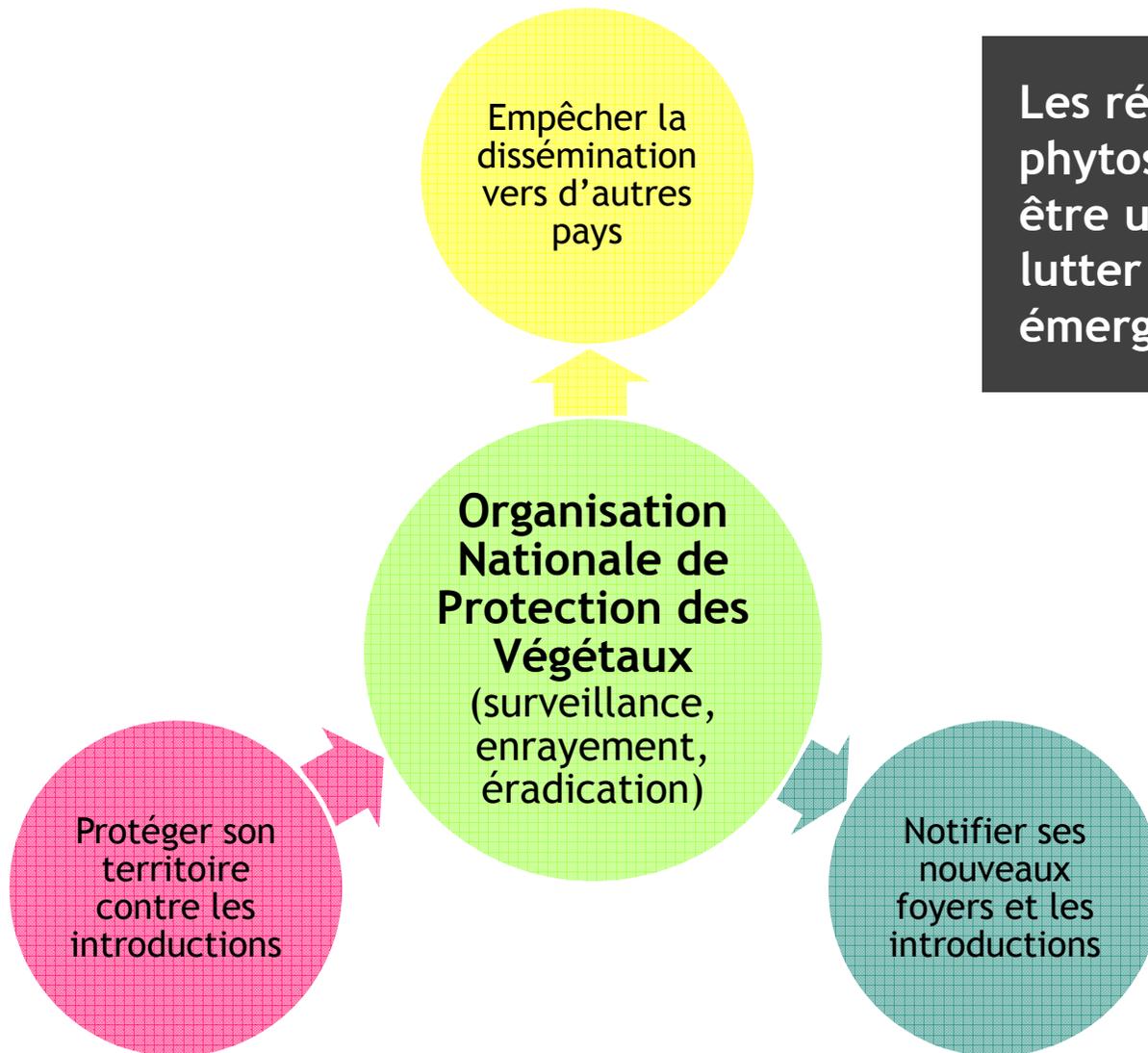
Virus des cultures légumières (Espagne)



Los virus en los cultivos hortícolas protegidos del sureste español desde una perspectiva histórica by Leonardo Velasco Arjone (2015-02-21)

<https://www.interempresas.net/Horticola/Articulos/133293-virus-en-cultivos-hortícolas-protegidos-del-sureste-español-desde-perspectiva-histórica.html>

Obligations en matière de santé des végétaux

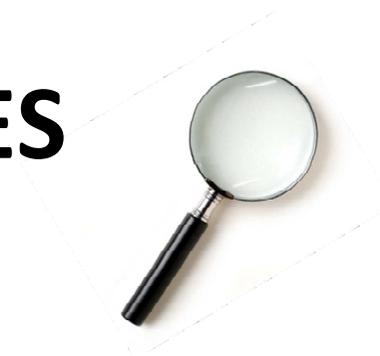


Les réglementations phytosanitaires peuvent être un des outils pour lutter contre les maladies émergentes





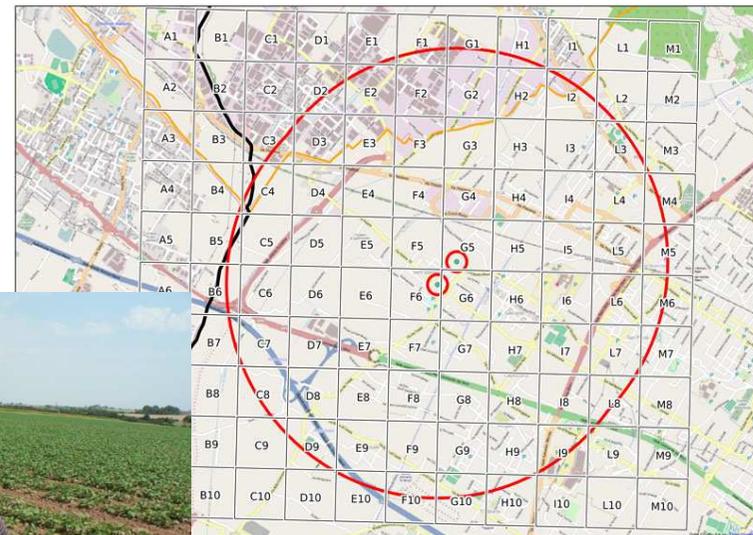
DETECTION ET SUIVI DES EMERGENCES



Détecter et suivre les émergences

Un préalable: connaître les maladies existantes

➔ **surveillance générale du territoire:** une des missions importantes des services officiels de protection des végétaux effectuée en collaboration avec les professionnels



Les contrôles à l'importation (notifications d'interceptions)

Les interceptions peuvent fournir des données intéressantes sur les émergences (actuelles ou futures)

L'OEPP publie les interceptions de ses pays membres dans le Service d'Information OEPP

La Commission de l'UE gère une base de données EUROPHYT sur les interceptions des états membres

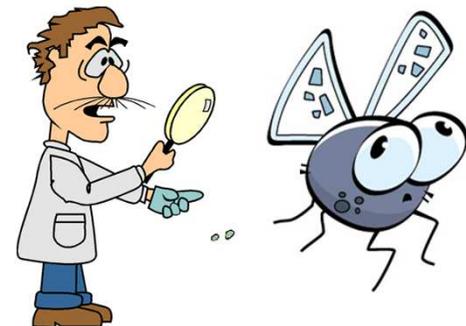


EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	
NOTIFICATION OF INTERCEPTION OF A CONSIGNMENT FROM A THIRD COUNTRY	
1. CONSIGNMENT a. Name: The Netherlands b. Address: The Hague c. Country: NL - Netherlands	2. INTERCEPTION FILE a. Reference number: 2007 001
3. TRANSPORT a. Means of transport: air transport b. Point of entry: Schiphol, Amsterdam c. Country of origin: TH - Thailand	4. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CONSIGNMENT a. Name of consignment: plantenstelenkundige afval b. Country: TH - Thailand c. Name of place of origin: Bangkok
10. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERCEPTED PART OF THE CONSIGNMENT a. Botanical name of plants and product: <i>Chenopodium album</i> b. Name of pest: leaf miner and beetles with larvae (20)	11. THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE OF THE INTERCEPTED CONSIGNMENT a. Name: <i>presence of harmful organisms (PH)</i>
12. REASON FOR INTERCEPTION a. Name: <i>presence of harmful organisms (PH)</i> b. Name of harmful organism: <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> c. Name of pest: <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	13. OTHER NOTES a. Name: <i>presence of harmful organisms (PH)</i> b. Name of pest: <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>
14. INFORMATION ON THE INTERCEPTION a. Name of authority: Schiphol b. Name of authority: Phytosanitaire Dienst c. Date: 20070801	15. SIGNATURE OF THE MESSAGE a. Name of authority: Schiphol b. Name of authority: Phytosanitaire Dienst c. Date: 20070801



L'importance d'un diagnostic fiable

- Il faut disposer d'experts capables d'identifier les espèces émergentes (attention au maintien des connaissances en taxonomie, à la conservation des collections!)
- Il peut être extrêmement difficile de déterminer la cause d'un nouveau problème phytosanitaire
- La mise au point d'outils de diagnostic peut nécessiter de longues recherches



Protocoles OEPP de diagnostic harmonisés

Pour les organismes réglementés (certains sont des émergents):

Drosophila suzukii

Epitrix spp.

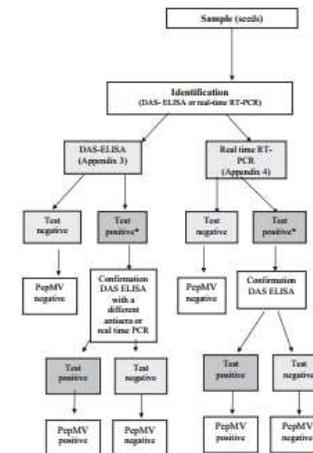
Meloidogyne enterolobii

Pepino mosaic virus

Tetranychus evansi

Tomato chlorosis virus & Tomato infectious chlorosis virus

et d'autres en préparation ...



* In specific situations (see PM 7/76) a confirmatory test is required which should be different from that used for primary identification.

Fig. 2 Flow diagram for the detection and identification of PepMV on seeds. Sample (seeds). *In specific situations (see PM 7/76) a confirmatory test is required which should be different from that used for primary identification.

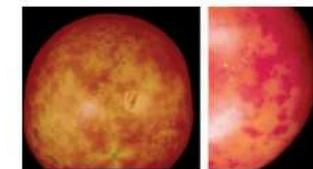


Fig. 3 Fruit symptoms characteristic of PepMV infections.

Bioassay

Mechanical inoculation onto test plants

- Leaf or fruit extracts

Mechanical inoculation from extracts from fresh tomato leaves or fruits to herbaceous test plants is simple, sensitive



Fig. 4 Leaf symptoms consisting of leaf blistering (left) and height yellow flecks (middle and right), a rare but characteristic symptom of a PepMV infection.

and reliable. Although it has been a traditional method of virus detection, it does not lead to specific PepMV identification when used alone, as the symptoms produced on test plants are of little diagnostic value. However, test-plant inoculations can be used for virus detection and isolation as well as for increasing PepMV concentrations in plant tissue for subsequent identification methods, such as DAS-ELISA.

• Seed extracts
A bioassay may be used but its sensitivity is very variable. A positive result with a bioassay will indicate the presence of viable PepMV, whereas a negative result does not allow any conclusion on the presence of the pest to be drawn. Because of this variability in sensitivity bioassay is not recommended as a test for detecting PepMV in seeds.

The most sensitive and recommended biotest plant species for PepMV detection are *N. occidentalis* PI, *N. occidentalis* 37B and *N. benthamiana*. When tomato plant material (leaves, roots, fruits) is used as the source of inoculum the type of extraction buffer to be used for test-plant inoculations is not critical, e.g. 0.02 M Na/K phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. Celite is added to the inoculum as an abrasive or Carborundum is used for dusting the leaves prior to inoculation. This should be washed off after inoculation to avoid both damage to the inoculated leaves and masking of symptoms. Inoculated plants are preferably kept at a temperature range of 20 ± 3°C in a glasshouse or growth chamber with a minimum of 12 h of light. If leaf and fruit symptoms are not conspicuous or appear dubious, PepMV can be readily transmitted by sap inoculation to test plants such as:

- *N. benthamiana* and *N. occidentalis* 37B. Systemic mosaic, leaf chlorosis (sometimes necrosis) and leaf deformations develop with all PepMV strains tested so far.
- *N. occidentalis* PI. Local chlorotic and necrotic lesions, and systemic chlorosis, dwarfing and necrotic lesions (Verhoeven *et al.*, 2003).

No local lesion host suitable for all PepMV strains is known.

For further details on seed extraction and bioassays see Appendices 1 and 2.

Identification

For identification of PepMV different serological and molecular tests or combinations thereof are available.

Base de données OEPP 'diagnostic expertise'

EPPO Database on Diagnostic Expertise

Home Laboratory list Expertise list Technical Auditors/Experts list Validation data for diagnostic tests

Expertise List

Please note that the pest will only appear under its preferred scientific name given in EPPT.
 * = No selection ✓ = YES ✗ = NO ⓘ = Explanatory notes

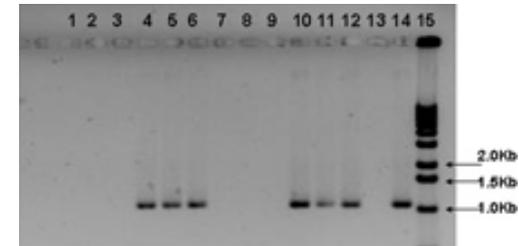
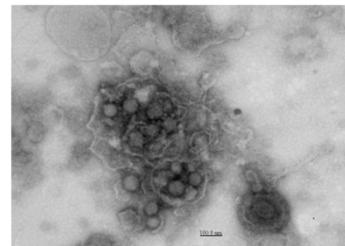
Export current table

Name	Morphological	Serological	Molecular	Bioassay	Biochemical	Fatty acid profiling	Microbiology
67 records found							
Icerya purchasi							
Impatiens necrotic spot virus							
Ipomoea hederacea							
Ipomoea lacunosa							
Ipomovirus							
Ips sexdentatus							
Iris yellow spot virus							
GRAUSGRUBER-GRÖGER Sabine (Austria)	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
TASSUS Xavier (France)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
KRAUTHAUSEN Hermann-Josef (Germany)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
TOMASSOLI Laura (Italy)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
MEHLE Natasa (Slovenia)	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
TUSEK ŽNIDARIČ Magda (Slovenia)	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗



Les laboratoires de la région OEPP déclarent dans cette base leur expertise (organismes visés et méthodes utilisées).

<http://dc.eppo.int>





ALERTE PRÉCOCE

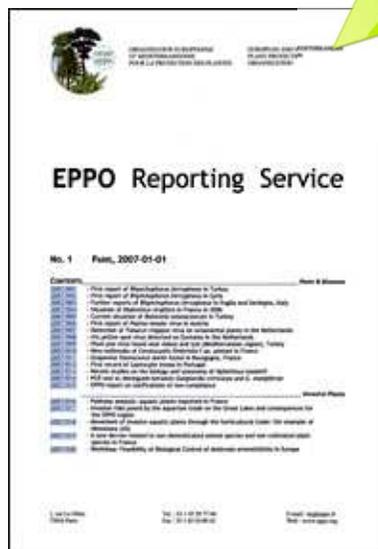


Collecte et diffusion des informations à l'OEPP

Signalements Officiels
des Organisations
Nationales de Protection
des Végétaux



Littérature,
Internet



Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes
EPPO Alert List
(last updated in 2010-03)

The purpose of the Alert List is to draw the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and achieve early warning. Pests are marked with an asterisk in the Table below when PRAs are planned or under development within EPPO. The entry date corresponds to the date when the pest was added to the Alert List.

Read a short [introduction on the purpose and maintenance of the EPPO Alert List](#).

Pest Names	Main host plants or habitats	PRA	Entry date
Insects and mites			
<i>Agrotis antipii</i> (Coleoptera: BUPRESTIDAE)	Betula	*	2010-02
<i>Diabrotica undecimnotata</i> (Diptera: Tephritidae)	Wide range of fruit crops (e.g. Citrus, Lycopersicon, Mangifera, Pistium)	*	2005-06
<i>Diaphania perspectalis</i> (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae)	Bassia	*	2007-11
<i>Diostolus frugalis</i> (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)	Palmae	*	2003-05
<i>Protophila aquilif</i> (Diptera: Drosophilidae)	Polyphagous (fruit crops)	*	2010-01

Base de données



Liste d'Alerte OEPP

- Initiée en 1999
- Fournit une alerte précoce
- Propose des candidats pour l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire



The purpose of the Alert List is to draw the attention of EPPA member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and achieve early warning. Pests are marked with an asterisk* in the Table below when PRAs are planned or under development within EPPA. The entry date corresponds to the date when the pest was added to the Alert List.

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Pest Names	Main host plants or habitats	PRA	Entry date
Insects and mites			
<i>Agilus anisus</i> (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) *	Betula	*	2010-02
<i>Bactrocera invadens</i> (Diptera: Tephritidae)	Wide range of fruit crops (e.g. Citrus, Lycopersicon, Mangifera, Psidium)	*	2005-06
<i>Diaphania perspectalis</i> (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae)	Buxus	*	2007-11
<i>Diclatandra frumenti</i> (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)	Palmae	*	2003-05
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (Diptera: Drosophilidae)	Polyphagous (fruit crops)	*	2010-01

- Revue par les groupes d'experts OEPP

- En libre accès sur Internet:

www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Alert_List/alert_list.htm

Contenu de la Liste d'Alerte OEPP



European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes



Informations sur:

- répartition
- plantes hôtes
- biologie
- dégâts
- dissémination
- filières
- risques potentiels

Meloidogyne ethiopica

Root-knot nematode

Why: In 2003, a tropical root-knot nematode species *Meloidogyne ethiopica* was found for the first time in a tomato greenhouse in Slovenia. This was also the first record for Europe. In 2009, it was also detected in Greece and Turkey. *M. ethiopica* is considered as a damaging species as it can multiply on many different types of plants (dicotyledons and monocotyledons). In addition, it has been shown that this tropical species has the ability to survive outdoors in temperate areas. The Panel on Quarantine Nematodes recommended that *M. ethiopica* should be added to the EPPA Alert List.



Damage on tomato roots made by the 1st generation
Courtesy: Dr S. Širca (Agricultural Institute of Slovenia)

Where: *M. ethiopica* is a tropical root-knot species which was first described in 1968 in Southern Africa (Tanzania).

EPPA region: Greece, Slovenia (not established), Turkey. In Slovenia, it was reported once in 2003 near the village of Domberk on greenhouse tomatoes. The origin of this nematode in Slovenia remains unknown because the infected tomato plants had not been imported from abroad. The pest is not considered as established in Slovenia, as the infested tomato crop was destroyed and the pest was not detected again. In 2009, *M. ethiopica* was detected in 2 soil samples which had been collected from maize (*Zea mays*) and kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*) crops near Kavalla, Northern Greece. The situation of this nematode in Greece would need to be further investigated. In 2009, it was also detected in Turkey in 2 tomato greenhouses of the University of Ondokuz Mayıs (Samsun) and in several commercial cucumber greenhouses in Çarşamba district (Samsun province).

Africa: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

South America: Brazil (Distrito Federal, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo), Chile (detected in the Central Valley from Copiapo (north of Santiago) to Talca).

Stockage des données dans PQR

Base de données sur les organismes réglementés (et sur un certain nombre d'émergents)

Meloidogyne ethiopica (MELGET)

Basic Data

Distribution

Distribution Map

Categorization

Hosts

Photos

Meloidogyne ethiopica (MELGET)

Country	State	Situation
Continent : Africa		
Ethiopia		Present, no details
Kenya		Present, no details
Mozambique		Present, no details
South Africa		Present, no details
Tanzania		Present, no details
Zimbabwe		Present, no details
Continent : America		
Brazil		Present, restricted distribution
Brazil	Rio Grande do Sul	Present, no details
Brazil	Sao Paulo	Present, no details
Chile		Present, no details
Continent : Europe		
Belgium		Absent, confirmed by survey
Greece		Present, few occurrences
Slovenia		Transient, under eradication
Turkey		Present, few occurrences

Distribution in Ethiopia
Current pest situation evaluated by EPPO on the basis of information dated 2011: **Present, no details**

From CABI Disease map 962 (2005): Present, no details

Comments
[RS 2011/004](#)

References

- * Golden AM (1992) Large phasmids in the female of Meloidogyne ethiopica Whitehead. Fundamental and applied Nematology 15(2), 189-191.
- * Lima EA, Mattos JK, Molta AW, Carneiro RG, Carneiro RMDG (2009) Host status of different crops for Meloidogyne ethiopica control. Tropical Plant Pathology 34, 152-157.
- * Mandefro W, Dagne K (2000) Cytogenetic and esterase isozyme variation of root-knot nematode populations from Ethiopia. African Journal of Plant Protection 10, 39-47.
- In several localities on Beta vulgaris, Brassica sp., Ensete ventricosum, Lycopersicon esculentum (tomato), Phaseolus vulgaris.
- * O'Bannon J (1975) Nematode survey in Ethiopia. FAO, Rome 29 pp.
- In 2 locations (Awassa, Tendaho) on lettuce (Lactuca sativa), sisal (Agave sisalana) and weeds (Ageratum conyzoides, Datura stramonium, Solanum nigrum) and few specimens on cotton.

Neighbouring Countries : ...

ISO	Country	State	Situation
KE	Kenya		Present, no details



Installation gratuite:
www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm



Meloidogyne ethiopica (MELGET)



MENU

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

Overview

Basic information

- EPPO code: MELGET
- Preferred name: *Meloidogyne ethiopica*
- Authority: Whitehead



[more photos...](#)

Common names

Name	Language
<input type="text" value="Search..."/>	- select -
root-knot nematode	English

Taxonomy

- Kingdom: Animalia (1ANIMK)
- Phylum: Nematoda (1NEMAP)
- Class: Secernentea (1SECEC)
- Order: Tylenchida (1TYLNO)
- Family: Meloidogynidae (1MELGF)
- Genus: *Meloidogyne* (1MELGG)
- Species: *Meloidogyne ethiopica* (MELGET)





ANALYSE DU RISQUE PHYTOSANITAIRE (ARP)



Définition de l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire (ARP)

Processus consistant à évaluer les données biologiques, ou autres données scientifiques ou économiques, pour déterminer si un organisme est nuisible, s'il devrait être réglementé, et la sévérité des mesures phytosanitaires éventuelles à prendre à son égard.

Définition FAO (NIMP 5 – Glossaire des termes phytosanitaires).



'Check-list' pour l'analyse du risque



- Identité de l'organisme nuisible
- Caractéristiques biologiques
- Répartition géographique
- Plantes-hôtes
- Potentiel d'introduction et d'établissement
- Méthodes de lutte
- Moyens de dissémination et de transport
- Impacts sociaux-économiques



Qui fait des ARP en Europe?

- Les pays (niveau national)

Express-PRA



Express-PRA	high X	medium	low
Phytosanitary Risk for Germany	high X	medium	low
Confidence of Assessment	medium X	low	low
Conclusion	The Red Neck Longhorn Beetle <i>Anomala jugosa</i> is present in China and up to now neither established in Germany nor in the EU. Now it has been found in Bavaria for the first time. The number of bore holes and the description of the observed borings (larvae and frass) allow the conclusion that a population has established and that further infestation with reproduction in the neighbourhood is possible. Further spread can be expected unless suitable measures are taken because the climatic conditions are given and host plants are widespread in Germany and the EU. The larvae infest healthy trees and may cause defoliation of young trees.		
Taxonomy ¹⁾	Coleoptera, Cerambycidae (longhorn beetles)		
Trivial names	(The related species <i>Anomala moschata</i> is the only species of this genus that occurs in Central Europe.) Red neck longhorn beetle, Aardboer, Hölzbohrkäfer		
Synonyms	<i>Cerambyx jugosa</i> (Wied. Report, 1809), <i>Anomala jugosa</i> var. <i>brunnea</i> Podany, 1971, <i>Anomala ryanorum</i> var. <i>ruficollis</i> Redtenbacher, 1869 (Bichth, 1999)		
Biology	The larvae of the genus <i>Anomala</i> (Fig. 1) live in different species of deciduous trees. The beetles (Fig. 2) emerge in June. Over the period of two weeks or longer the reproduction takes place. Short time later the larvae emerge. The beetles prefer diseased or damaged trees as food trees. They might also colonize vital trees. In northern Europe f. f. <i>A. moschata</i> acts also as a primary pest (Schwenninger, 1981). The larvae feed under the bark for two to three years into the sapwood, infrequently also into the core wood (Fig. 3). The trees may tolerate an infestation for several years. As the beetles emerge from wet living trees, the subsequent generation can establish at the same time. That is why a severe damage by larval galleries passing through the trunk has to be expected in the long term.		

www.jki.bund.de



Avis de l'Anses
Saisine n° « 2012-SA-0163 »



Rapid Pest Risk Analysis

Rapid assessment of the need for a detailed Pest Risk Analysis for Monterey pine aphid, *Essigella californica*

Disclaimer: This document provides a rapid assessment of the risks posed by the pest to the UK in order to assist Risk Managers decide on a response to a new or revised pest threat. It does not constitute a detailed Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) but includes advice on whether it would be helpful to develop such a PRA and, if so, whether the PRA area should be the UK or the EU and whether to use the UK or the EPPO PRA scheme.

Quick scan number: ENT-2012-03

Quick scan date: 11 September 2012

What is the priority report? If possible up to specific host, whether also include locality and related and English common name of the organism and name of organism/damage. Evidence and publication details.



High

Additional report code: Papper report
Collection: C20120911-01
Description of adult: 3.1 x 3.5 mm (Widmer, 1992)

Larval damage (Source: W1514)

DRB hole of adult weevil (Source: W1514)

Key: Aphid on young poplar (Tree ID: W1514), Adult (Source: Sarah McAlroy, National Institute for Research in Plant Pathology)

- L'EFSA



European Food Safety Authority

EFSA Journal 2014;12(7):3775

SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of *Plenodomus tracheiphilus* (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley [syn. *Phoma tracheiphila* (Petri) L.A. Kantschaveli & Gikashvili]

EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH)^{2,3}

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

ABSTRACT

The European Commission requested the EFSA Panel on Plant Health to perform a pest categorisation of *Phoma tracheiphila*, the fungal pathogen responsible for "mal secco" disease of citrus. This pathogen is listed in Annex II(A) of Directive 2000/29/EC. Recently, the pathogen has been reclassified as *Plenodomus tracheiphilus* (Petri) Gruyter, Aveskamp & Verkley, based on molecular phylogenetic analysis. *Plenodomus tracheiphilus* is a single

- OEPP

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation
Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes
11-16987 (11-16902, 11-16726, 10-16415)

Pest Risk Analysis for *Agrilus anxius*

A preliminary draft has been prepared by the EPPO Secretariat. This document has been reviewed by an Expert Working Group that met in the EPPO Headquarters in Paris on 2010-09-13/16. This EWG was composed of:
Dr Christiane Frossiere - Walloon Agricultural Research Centre - Gembloux (Belgium)
Dr Robert Hoady - US Forest Service - Northern research Station, East Lansing, Michigan (USA)
Dr Dan Herms - Ohio State University - Wooster (USA)
Dr Daegan Inward - Centre for Forestry and Climate Change - Forest Research - Farnham (UK)
Dr Claire Sasseford (Core member) - Food and Environment Research Agency, York (UK)

Secretariat
Ms Marie Suffer - EPPO Secretariat
Dr Andrej Odinskii in charge of the Panel on Quarantine pests for forestry- EPPO Secretariat
Ms Fabienne Grousset - Consultant for EPPO who has prepared the draft PRA.

In addition, input was received from Dr Seppo Neuvonen, Finnish Forest Research Institute - Joensuu (FI)

The PRA was reviewed by the core members and the Panel on Quarantine pests for forestry in January-February 2011. The risk management part was reviewed by the Panel on phytosanitary measures on 2011-04-07 and by the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations on 2011-06-23.

Gestion des risques: au niveau de l'OEPP

Recommandations pour inscription sur les listes A1/A2
(organismes recommandés pour réglementation de quarantaine)



Développement de Normes OEPP

- Protocoles de diagnostic
- Plans d'urgence (planification des mesures à prendre en cas d'introduction)
- Méthodes d'inspection
- Recommandations pour la mise en oeuvre de programme d'enrayement (containment) ou d'éradication

Tout juste publiée, une étude sur la tomate (analyse pour identifier les ravageurs/maladies susceptibles d'être introduits par cette filière)

http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/DT_1068_Tomato_study_MAIN_TEXT_and_ANNEXES_2015-01-26.pdf

Gestion des risques: réglementation de l'Union Européenne

Ajouts et modifications de la réglementation phytosanitaire (Directive 2000/29)



Application de mesures d'urgence spécifiques (enquêtes obligatoires, mesures sur les mouvements/commerce des végétaux, mesures d'enrayement ou d'éradication)

- *Thrips palmi* / Thaïlande (Decision 98/109/EC)
- *Pepino mosaic virus* (Decision 2004/200/EC)
- *Potato spindle tuber viroid* (Decision 2007/410/EC)
- *Pomacea* (Decision 2012/697/EU)
- *Epitrix* spp. (Decision 2012/270/EU)
- Certains fruits et légumes / Inde (Decision 2014/237/EU)

La mise en oeuvre des mesures au niveau national



TIENOLA DEL POMODORO
TUTA ABSOLUTA

Le buone pratiche per un efficace controllo

Assessorato Agricoltura

Forest Research Current distribution of the new EU2 lineage of *Phytophthora ramorum*

Introduction
Phytophthora ramorum is an aggressive non-indigenous pathogen that has caused significant damage to native tree species in Europe and North America. It is a member of the genus Phytophthora, which includes many plant pathogens. The EU2 lineage is a new lineage of P. ramorum that was first identified in the UK in 2002. It is characterized by a specific genetic profile and is considered to be more aggressive than other lineages.

Experimental approach

1. Identification of the EU2 lineage in the UK using genetic analysis.
2. Assessment of the spread of the EU2 lineage in the UK using spatial analysis.
3. Assessment of the impact of the EU2 lineage on native tree species using field experiments.
4. Assessment of the impact of the EU2 lineage on native tree species using laboratory experiments.
5. Assessment of the impact of the EU2 lineage on native tree species using modelling.

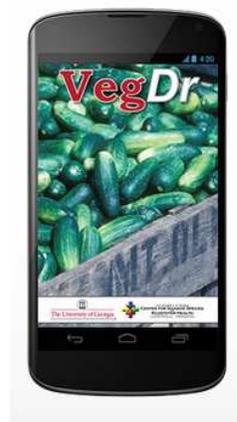
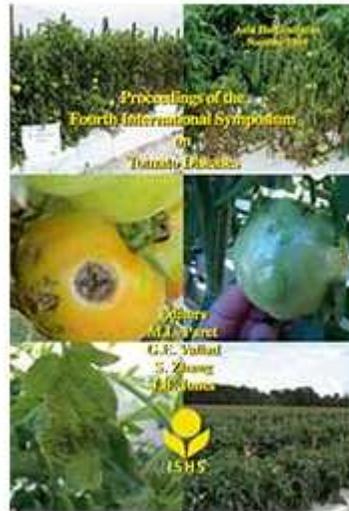
Results

- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has been identified in the UK since 2002.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has spread from its point of entry in the UK to other parts of the UK.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the UK.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the laboratory.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the modelling.

Conclusions

- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum is a new and aggressive lineage.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has spread from its point of entry in the UK to other parts of the UK.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the UK.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the laboratory.
- The EU2 lineage of P. ramorum has caused significant damage to native tree species in the modelling.

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MALADIES EMERGENTES: COMMUNICATION



La communication: un élément important dans la gestion des émergences pour mobiliser les différents acteurs

Nouvelles

À SURVEILLER Mars: mois record Aperçu avril Éclipse lunaire

PAR CATÉGORIE PAR MOIS Chercher

États-Unis Monde Météo Nature Style de vie Photos Animaux Routes Voyage

Fini les impatientes dans vos jardins!

UN PRINTEMPS SANS IMPATIENNES

00:03 PLAY share

CAES The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Putting Science to Work for Society since 1875

FACT SHEET

DOWNY MILDEW OF IMPATIENS
Dr. Yonghao Li
Department of Plant Pathology and Ecology
The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

Downy mildew is a highly destructive disease of garden impatiens (*Impatiens walleriana*). It causes severe early defoliation, flower drop, and plant collapse in landscapes. Cloudy, wet, cool weather is favorable for disease spread and development. A widespread outbreak of impatiens downy mildew occurred in 2012 that resulted in considerable economic losses in North America.

SYMPTOMS AND DIAGNOSTICS
Early symptoms of the disease include mottled yellowing of leaves with slight leaf curling downward (Figure 1). These subtle symptoms can often be mistaken for nutritional deficiencies or other abiotic disorders. The diagnostic sign of the disease is white "mildew" visible on the lower surface of infected leaves when the relative humidity is high (Figure 2). As the disease develops, infected plants become stunted and drop their leaves and flowers, which may result in bare, leafless stems (Figure 3).

DISEASE DEVELOPMENT
The pathogen of impatiens downy mildew, *Plasmopara obducens*, is a fungal-like organism, also called water mold, which releases zoospores from sporangia in the growing season and forms oospores (resting spores) in the late season. Like other *Plasmopara* species, oospores of *P. obducens* may survive in the soil for several years. In a season, sporangia formed on the lower surface of leaves can be dispersed by splashing water and air currents. Disease development is highly influenced by host resistance and environmental conditions. The pathogen is very host-specific and can

Figure 1. Yellowing and curling of affected leaves.

Figure 2. White mildew on the lower surface of the leaf.

Spotted anything unusual?

These pests attack a wide range of hosts and could have serious consequences for the nursery and garden industry and Australian agriculture if they were to become established.

If you see anything unusual, call the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881

EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE 1800 084 881

<p>Quercus rust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages young trees in nurseries and gardens • Causes leaf curling, yellowing and necrosis • Spreads via wind-blown spores • High humidity and rain promote disease 	<p>Sudden oak death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes rapid tree mortality • Affects various oak species • Spreads via wood-boring beetles • High humidity and rain promote disease
<p>Glossy winged sharp shooter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages young trees in nurseries and gardens • Causes leaf curling, yellowing and necrosis • Spreads via wind-blown spores • High humidity and rain promote disease 	<p>Asian gypsy moth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages young trees in nurseries and gardens • Causes leaf curling, yellowing and necrosis • Spreads via wind-blown spores • High humidity and rain promote disease
<p>Fied palm weevil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages young trees in nurseries and gardens • Causes leaf curling, yellowing and necrosis • Spreads via wind-blown spores • High humidity and rain promote disease 	<p>Citrus longicorn beetle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages young trees in nurseries and gardens • Causes leaf curling, yellowing and necrosis • Spreads via wind-blown spores • High humidity and rain promote disease

Plant Health AUSTRALIA

Nursery & Garden Industry



YouTube

Phytophthora - Stop the spread

0:31 / 18:30

Communiquer, informer les passagers internationaux...

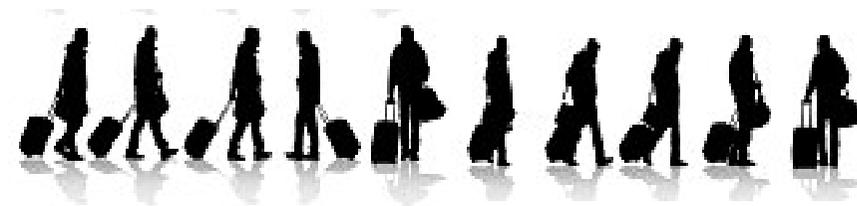


TROP RISQUÉ !

Ravageurs et maladies se cachent dans les plantes.
Ne rapportez pas de vos voyages des plantes,
graines, fruits, légumes ou fleurs.



Cette affiche a été préparée par l'Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes (OEPP/EPPO - www.eppo.int) en collaboration avec Dr David Glawson (Fera, GB) - Design Armeline Roy (FR)



Conclusions

- L'émergence de nouvelles maladies ayant un caractère invasif peut avoir des conséquences désastreuses sur les cultures
- Il est essentiel d'en évaluer les risques potentiels le plus tôt possible (Analyse du Risque et Alerte précoce)
- Les mesures réglementaires de quarantaine peuvent être appropriées pour prévenir ou endiguer ces émergences
- La quarantaine végétale doit s'appuyer sur une recherche efficace et ambitieuse (étiologie, taxonomie, biologie, épidémiologie, diagnostic)
- La gestion des émergences repose sur la participation active de nombreux acteurs au niveau national et international (autorités officielles, chercheurs, producteurs, commerce, citoyens) et passe par une communication efficace



An aerial photograph of a well-organized vegetable garden. The garden is divided into numerous rectangular plots, each containing different types of plants, likely various varieties of leafy greens and vegetables. The rows are neatly spaced, and the overall layout is systematic. In the center of the garden, there is a small, rectangular structure with a dark, possibly corrugated metal roof, which could be a greenhouse or a storage shed. The surrounding area includes some trees and a dirt path. The text "Merci de votre attention" is overlaid in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Merci de votre attention