## Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

JKI, Messeweg 11/12, 38104 Braunschweig, Germany



Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants www.julius-kuehn.de

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## Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1	General information	
1.1	Title	Confirmed presence of Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) in Germany (Saxony)
1.2	Executive summary	In July 2023, two lots of <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> plants (variety 'Marina' and 'Party mix') were inspected in a nursery in Saxony. Some plants showed unspecific symptoms. All <i>Hibiscus</i> plants were sampled. The samples were tested in the official laboratory and Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) was identified. In total 8 plants were delivered from another Federal Land. 3 of them were already sold to private consumers, the remaining 5 infested plants were destroyed. A survey for the vector <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> was conducted with yellow sticky traps. No signs of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> were found.  The competent authority of Saxony considers the outbreak eradicated.
2	Information concerning the single au	
2.1	Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI),
		Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
2.2	Official contact:	Florian Kunze, Tel: +49 39 46 47 7517, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3	Location	
3.1	Location	In Saxony
4	Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1	First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the pest in part of the territory of Germany, in which it has been previously present but eradicated.

4.2	Pest status of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Absent: pest found present but eradicated	
4.3	Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Absent: pest eradicated	
4.4	Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Absent: pest eradicated	
5	Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism		
5.1	How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Phytosanitary inspection of any type.	
5.2	Date of finding:	19-07-2023	
5.3	Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 19-07-2023	
5.4	Name and address of the Laboratory	Staatliche Betriebsgesellschaft für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft Fachbereich 65 – Phytopathologie Waldheimer Str. 219 01683 Nossen Germany	
5.5	Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols PM 7/125 (1) – ELISA tests for viruses	
5.6	Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	21-07-2023	
6	Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area		
6.1	Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air: sales area Plant to be (re)planted or reproduced	
6.2	Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	Hibiscus syriacus (8 pce)	
6.3	Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	Hibiscus syriacus (5 pce)	
6.4	Severity of the outbreak	The plants showed unspecific symptoms.	
6.5	Source of the outbreak	The two infested lots were delivered from another Federal Land. Trace back investigation is ongoing.	

7	Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1	Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established.
		The 5 infested plants were destroyed. A survey with yellow sticky traps started on 19th July 2023. The traps were checked three times (24th July, 16th and 30th August) and no <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> were found.
7.2	Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures:	25-07-2023
7.3	Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.4	Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.5	Specific surveys.	Yes
8	Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II A of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.