

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Finding of <i>Candidatus Arsenophonus</i> phytopathogenicus in Germany (Saxony-Anhalt)
1.2 Executive summary	In 2018, an official survey on <i>Candidatus Arsenophonus</i> phytopathogenicus (syndrome basses richesses) was conducted in Saxony-Anhalt. <i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> plants were sampled and the vector was caught with nets. The pathogen was identified with molecular methods (nested-PCR) from plant material and from the vector at 3 locations. Official phytosanitary measures have been taken and a more intensive survey is planned for 2019.
2 <u>Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons.</u>	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
2.2 Official contact:	Katrin Kaminski, Tel: +49(0)531 299 3378, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Saxony-Anhalt
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the harmful organism in part of the territory of Germany, in which its presence was previously unknown

4.2 Pest status of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Present, only in parts of the area concerned, under eradication
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Present, only in one part of Germany (Baden-Wuerttemberg)
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, only in some parts of Germany
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Pest related official survey in Saxony-Anhalt
5.2 Date of finding:	28-08-2018
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	07-09-2018 Vectors were caught with nets and suspicious plants were taken.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau, Dezernat Pflanzenschutz, Bernburg
5.5 Diagnostic method	Nested-PCR
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	16-11-2018
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	Area of the plots: in total 100 ha, 6 plants and 2 vector specimens were tested positive. The number of infested plants on the 4 plots is unknown.
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – production area: field
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Beta vulgaris ssp. vulgaris</i> , <i>Pentastiridius leporinus</i>

6.4 Vectors present in the area	<i>Pentastiridius leporinus</i>
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Parts of the field showed symptoms.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	Presumably by infested vectors.
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>Official phytosanitary measures have been taken: no demarcated area has been established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early uprooting of the sugar beets followed by intensive soil working - Crop rotation (not always with winter wheat) - Advice to use uncultivated land for some time to reduce the vector population
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	16-11-2018
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, a more intensive monitoring is planned in Saxony-Anhalt for 2019.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	<p>Pest risk analysis exists: The phytosanitary risk for the EU was assessed high in 2012 with low certainty of assessment.</p> <p>https://pflanzenegesundheit.julius-kuehn.de/en/pest-risk-analyses.html</p>