

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (300) – closing note

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Eradication of an outbreak of Physostegia chlorotic mottle virus (PhCMoV) in Germany (Hesse)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In 2015, Physostegia chlorotic mottle virus (PhCMoV, Synonym: Alphanucleorhabdovirus physostegiae) was found on fruits and plants of <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> in Hesse. It is the first report of this new rhabdovirus on tomato plants that was identified by the JKI. First symptoms were detected on breeding material in 2015. In 2016, infested fruits were found by a tomato fruit grower. The symptoms were marbling and discoloration on fruits and mosaic mottling on leaves. Reanalysis of a tomato (fruit) sample from 2003 that was infected by a hitherto unknown rhabdovirus, also confirmed to be infested with PhCMoV.</p> <p>Update 2024: After destruction of both infested plants in 2015 and 2016, the virus has not been found since. Therefore, the outbreak is considered eradicated.</p>
2 Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Hesse
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	First confirmed presence of the pest in the territory of Germany.
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: no pest records
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. Samples were taken by an official authority due to noticeable symptoms on single plants in the plant stock.
5.2 Date of finding:	08-09-2015
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 08-09-15 Samples showed symptoms on leaves and fruits. Mosaic mottling was visible on leaves. The fruits showed marbling and yellow or orange discolorations. The fruits showed also red bulges
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Julius Kühn-Institut - Institut für Epidemiologie und Pathogendiagnostik Messeweg 11-12 38104 Braunschweig Germany Regierungspräsidium Gießen - Pflanzenschutzdienst Schanzenfeldstrasse 8 35578 Wetzlar Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Reverse Transcription PCR (RT-PCR).
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	17-03-2017
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Physically closed conditions: greenhouse Plant for planting
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (2 pce)

6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	One infested plant was found in both 2015 and 2016.
7 Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established.</p> <p><u>Update 2024:</u> The infested plants were destroyed. Surveys were carried out, but no infested plants have been detected since 2016. If infestation is suspected, samples are taken and analysed. Training for staff of the competent authority was carried out for recognizing symptoms.</p>
7.2 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Preliminary pest risk assessment exists (Express-PRA)