A. Tests for the screening and identification of the presence of Xylella fastidiosa

1. In Demarcated Areas and sites of production referred to in Article 9(8) of Decision 2015/789

- Conventional Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) based on Minsavage et al., 1994(*);
- Real time PCR based on Francis et al., 2006(*);
- Real time PCR based on Harper et al., 2010 (and erratum 2013);
- Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) based on primers developed by Harper et al. (2010, erratum 2013);
- Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), using polyclonal antibodies able to identify all subspecies of the specified organism;
- Immunofluorescence (IF), using polyclonal antibodies able to identify all subspecies of the specified organism;

2. In areas other than Demarcated Areas and in sites of production other than the ones referred to in Article 9(8) of Decision 2015/789

- Real time PCR based on Harper et al., 2010 (and erratum 2013);
- Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) based on primers developed by Harper et al. (2010, erratum 2013).

B. Molecular tests for the identification of the subspecies of Xylella fastidiosa

- Multi Locus Sequence Typing (MLST) based on Yuan et al., 2010 determining all subspecies;
- PCR based on Hernandez-Martinez et al., 2006 determining the subspecies fastidiosa, multiplex and sandyi;
- PCR based on Pooler & Hartung 1995 determining the subspecies pauca.

(*) The method does not allow the detection of all known isolates.