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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism according to Article 16 of Council Directive 2000/29/EC

1 General information	
1.1 Title	First finding of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Smith) Yabuuchi et al. (race 1) on *Roses* in Germany (Hamburg)
1.2 Executive summary	For the first time *Ralstonia solanacearum* could be detected in the substrate water and in cut roses of the variety “Red Eagle” in a greenhouse with cut flower production in Hamburg. In total, 825 symptomless plants of the variety were destroyed. Originally, the 825 plants of the variety “Red Eagle” derived from a propagation enterprise in the Netherlands. An intensive testing of further rose varieties and samples of irrigation water will be carried out within the following weeks and particularly in late spring at sufficient high temperatures.
1.3 Notification status	(2) Notification in accordance with Article 2(1) of Decision 2014/917/EU
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, notify@jki.bund.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	Neuengamme in Hamburg
3.2 Further information about the location	See Fig. 1

4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in the area	(2) First confirmed presence of the harmful organism on roses in Germany
4.2 Pest status of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	(11) Transient: under eradication
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	(8) Absent: no pest records on roses
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, only one part of a greenhouse concerned, under surveillance and eradication
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	(2) The harmful organism was found during an official survey related to an existing outbreak of *R. solanacearum* (race 1) in enterprises for the production of cut flowers and propagation of roses in the Netherlands. The basis for the survey was the list of consignments of possibly infested plants of roses which was made available by the NPPO of the Netherlands.
5.2 Date of finding:	30th November 2015
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Visually no typical infestation symptoms for *R. solanacearum* could be found on the plants during the three sampling dates. However, a beginning browning of the vascular bundle of at least two stalk pieces could be observed. <u>Sampling:</u> **1.) 24-11-2015**: 10 stalk pieces (shoot base) of the variety “Red Eagle“ in greenhouse No 10. **2.) 30-11-2015**:

	After the first positive PCR results on “Red Eagle“ sampling of further 30 stalk pieces from each of the two plots of this variety in greenhouses No. 10 and 17. Sampling of irrigation water from the accumulators in the greenhouses 10 and 17 as well as from the accumulation tank before entry into the slow sand filter and from the tank after passing the slow sand filter. **3.) 09-12-2015**: Taking of 4 substrate blocks with 10 plants of the variety „Red-Eagle“ per block. Water samples were gained from the substrate blocks by pressing.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory.	Behörde für Wirtschaft, Verkehr und Innovation Pflanzenschutzamt Hamburg Sachgebiet Pflanzenschutzdienst Diagnoselabor Brennerhof 123 22113 Hamburg
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Diagnosis according to EPPO-Diagnostic Protocol PM 7/21(1) – *Ralstonia solanacearum*: Following testing procedures were carried out: • Conventional PCR: - Testing via biovar-unspecific primer on 27-11-2015 - Testing via biovar-specific primer on 07-12-2015 • IF-Test (Positive result 04-12-2015) • Pathogenity test on tomato plants including re-isolation of *Ralstonia solanacearum*: o completion of biotest 18-12-2015 o Cultivation from bacteria that were isolated from symptomatic tomato plants on semi selective medium from 23-12-2015 on - Positive PCR-result on reisolated *Ralstonia solanacearum* culture on 30-12-2015
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's	30th December 2015

identity.	
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	825 rose plants (substrate cultivation) of the variety “Red Eagle” were declared infested. In each case the infested plants were planted in 4 bed rows in the greenhouses 10 and 17 on an area of app. 100 m².
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	(3.1) Physically closed conditions - greenhouse The company concerned cultivates cut flowers, mainly cut roses. No self-propagation in the enterprise.
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	As no complete host plant list for race 1 of *Ralstonia solanacearum* is available there is no comprehensive information on possible host plants. However, the infested company is located in the cultivation area „Vier- und Marschlande“ where additionally to diverse cut flowers and pot plants (garden and balcony plants) also numerous vegetables, including tomatoes, are cultivated to a considerable extent.
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Rosa* “Red Eagle”
6.5 Vectors present in the area.	-
6.6 Severity of the outbreak.	Due to the currently low temperatures the severity of the outbreak in the concerned company cannot be fully estimated yet. Up to now *R. solanacearum* was detected only in the variety „Red Eagle“, including the substrate water of this variety. A variety which was harvested directly after the variety „Red Eagle“ is under intensive surveillance because of the risk of mechanical transmission. However, up to now the tests were negative (further tests under quarantine conditions will follow). At the time of the control, neither the infested rose variety nor other plants in the company showed typical symptoms for infestation with *Ralstonia*

	solanacearum. An intensive testing of further rose-varieties and irrigation water samples will be carried out in the following weeks and especially in late spring at sufficiently high temperatures. Due to the irrigation system and the cultivation measures which were carried out prior to the detection of the infestation, in the worst case rose crops in six further greenhouse units would have to be destroyed. Furthermore it will be investigated if other crops in the whole enterprise (e.g. iris, tulip) were possibly contaminated.
6.7 Source of the outbreak.	Originally, the 825 plants of the variety “Red Eagle” derived from a propagation company in the Netherlands. They were delivered by a German supplier to the company concerned.
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	1) and 2) Official measures on the eradication of the pest in the concerned enterprise/installation were required: • Destruction of all plants and plant debris of the variety “Red Eagle“ including their substrates and other material (parts of the irrigation facility which were in contact with the plants) • Destruction of the rows on the left and the right neighbouring to the infested variety • Ordering of comprehensive hygienic and disinfection measures
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	Oral order: 09-12-2015 Written order: 13-01-2016
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	Two greenhouse areas of app. 100 m² each.
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	(1) Eradication
7.5 Measures affecting the	(2) It must be presumed that the infested

movement of goods.	company will temporarily be subjected to a movement prohibition.
7.6 Specific surveys.	The survey in the infested company has been conducted since November 2015 and will continue until the eradication of the infestation is guaranteed.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	(1) Pest risk assessment is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex I AII of Directive 2000/29/EC)
9 Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	-

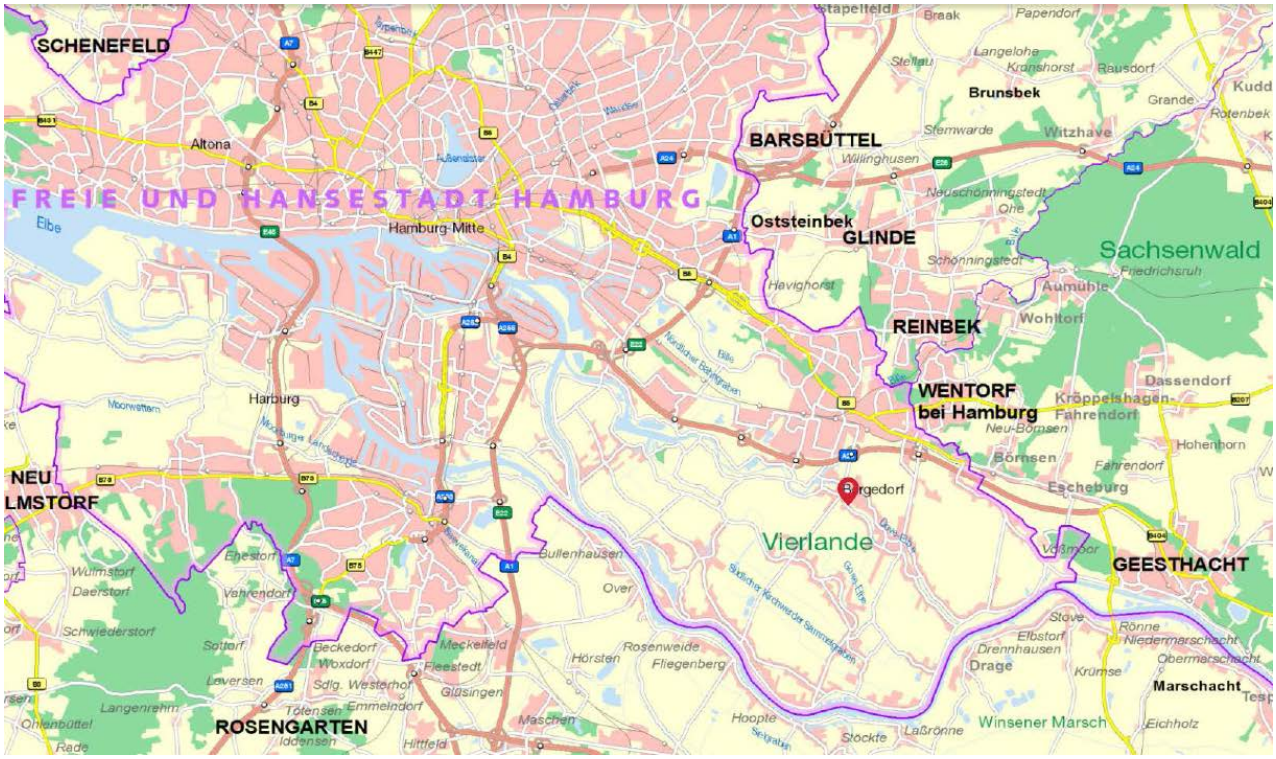

Fig. 1: Location of the finding in Germany indicated by the red label.