Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants

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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	First finding of Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) in Germany (Bavaria)
1.2 Executive summary	In December 2022, the Netherlands detected Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) for the first time in 1112 potted *Hibiscus syriacus* ‚Tricolor' plants. The plants were prepared for final consumers and were inspected post entry. The plants originate in Israel and were imported in March 2022. On 7th September 2022, 3 plants of this lot were sold to a nursery in Bavaria. The concerned 3 *Hibiscus* plants were seized and sampled in the Bavarian nursery. Symptoms were not visible on the foliage-free plants that were placed outdoors in January. The samples were tested in the official Bavarian laboratory and Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) was identified. The 3 plants of Hibiscus syriacus 'Tricolor' were cut in small pieces and destroyed in residual waste by burning. The competent authority in Bavaria considers the outbreak eradicated.
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
2.2 Official contact:	Katrin Kaminski, Tel: +49 39 46 47 7515, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Bavaria
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 eradicated
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Absent: pest not recorded
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.	Trace back and forward inspection related to the specific presence of the pest concerned.
5.2 Date of finding:	17-01-2023
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 23-01-2023 Twig samples were used because no leaves were available in January.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Bayrische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft (LfL) – Institut für Pflanzenschutz Lange Point 10 85354 Freising 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.	01-02-2023
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 – production area: nursery Plant to be (re)planted or reproduced
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Hibiscus syriacus*
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Hibiscus syriacus* (3 pce)
6.4 Source of the outbreak	The infested plants were found in trace-forward investigations related to an outbreak in the Netherlands.

7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established. The concerned plants were delivered from the Netherlands in September 2022 and were destroyed after confirmation of CPMMV in January.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	07-02-2023
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.	No
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.