

**Notification of the presence of a harmful organism – closing note**

<b>1 General information</b>	
1.1 Title	Eradication of an outbreak of Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) in Germany (Saxony)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In December 2022, the Netherlands detected Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) for the first time in Hibiscus syriacus 'Tricolor' plants. In August 2022, plants of this lot were sold to two nurseries in Saxony. The plants were prepared for final consumers. The concerned Hibiscus plants were inspected in the nurseries in Saxony and were seized and sampled. The foliage-free plants did not show any symptoms. The samples were tested in the National Reference Laboratory (JKI) and Cowpea mild mottle virus (CPMMV) was identified.</p> <p><b>The competent authority of Saxony considers the outbreak eradicated.</b></p>
<b>2 Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons</b>	
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, <a href="mailto:outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de">outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de</a>
<b>3 Location</b>	
3.1 Location	In Saxony
<b>4 Reason of the notification and the pest status</b>	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the pest 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.	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: pest eradicated
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Absent: pest eradicated
<b>5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism</b>	
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:	24-01-2023
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 24-01-2023
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Julius Kühn-Institut – Institut für Epidemiologie und Pathogendiagnostik Messeweg 11-12 38104 Braunschweig Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	DAS-ELISA, RT-PCR, DNA sequencing
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	21-03-2023
<b>6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area</b>	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Physically closed conditions: greenhouse Plant to be (re)planted or reproduced
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (10 pce)
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (6 pce)
6.4 Severity of the outbreak	There were no symptoms on the foliage-free plants.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	It can be assumed that the virus has been delivered with the infested plants.
<b>7 Official phytosanitary measures</b>	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established.  The infested plants were taken to the official laboratory. The two plants were held in the quarantine greenhouse

	until 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2023 and eventually destroyed. No Symptoms were found.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures:	24-01-2023
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
<b>8 Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II A of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.