Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (1998) – closing note

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Eradication of an outbreak of Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus in Germany (CLCuGV) (North Rhine-Westphalia)
1.2 Executive summary	As part of a tracing of *Lavatera* plants from the Netherlands that belonged to a lot infested with CLCuGV, plant samples of *Lavatera* were taken from a horticultural grower and tested positive for CLCuGV in the official laboratory of the plant protection service of North Rhine-Westphalia. The infested plants have been delivered from the Netherlands in summer 2021, grown and propagated by the German nursery. Some of the infested *Lavatera* plants in the nursery showed symptoms. Official eradication measures were carried out including destruction of the infested lot as well as trace-forward investigations of already delivered plants. Plants from the concerned nursery were also found to be infested at a consignee in Belgium. These plants also originate in the Netherlands. **<u>Update 2025:</u> Trace-forward investigations showed that appr. 5500 Lavatera plants were already sold to final consumers and could not be traced. These plants were propagated from the delivered plants from the Netherlands. No further measures can be taken and therefore the outbreak is closed.**
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 North Rhine-Westphalia

4	**Reason of the notification and the pest status**	
4.1	First finding in Germany or in the area	First 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: 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. Investigations were carried out based on information from the Dutch NPPO about infested plants delivered to Germany in summer 2021.
5.2	Date of finding:	19-09-2022
5.3	Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 19-09-2022
5.4	Name and address of the Laboratory	Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen Pflanzenschutzdienst Gartenstraße 11 50765 Köln-Auweiler Germany
5.5	Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols PM 7/125 (1) – ELISA tests for viruses In addition to the serological test, a specific PCR test for CLCuGV was carried out. The virus was also identified by sequencing of the product and assigning the sequence of the isolate unambiguously to the Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus in the NCBI database.
5.6	Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	28-10-2022
6	**Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1	Size and delimitation of the infested area.	300 m²

6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – production area: nursery Plant to be (re)planted or reproduced
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Lavatera*
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Lavatera* (2000 pce)
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Some of the plants showed symptoms.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	Infested plants have been delivered from the Netherlands in 2021 according to information of the Dutch plant protection service. The German nursery propagated the plants and the resulting plants were now found to be infested, too. 5500 plants have already been delivered to other clients and trace-forward investigations were carried out. *Lavatera* plants from the German nursery were also found to be infested in Belgium. These plants also originate in the Netherlands. **<u>Update 2025:</u> The propagated plants were already sold to final consumers and could not be traced.**
7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established. The plants were destroyed and no establishment of the pathogen is expected. According to the plant protection service of North Rhine-Westphalia the vector *Bemisia tabaci* is not present in the nursery. Therefore, no demarcated area has been established.
7.2 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.3 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.4 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.