Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit
Institute for National and International Plant Health
JKI, Messeweg 11/12, 38104 Braunschweig, Germany

Julius Kühn-Institut
Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen
Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants
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19-11-2025

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (3295)

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Confirmed presence of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma in Germany (Baden-Wuerttemberg)
1.2 Executive summary	As part of the national surveys, samples of grapevine plants (*Vitis vinifera*) from a vine nursery were tested for grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma. One of the samples was tested positive. All plants of either the same rootstock or scion have to be destroyed or undergo hot water treatment. Until then, movement of the plants is prohibited. The vine nursery is located approximately 3 km from an area where the vector *Scaphoideus titanus* is present but the vector is not known in the area of the vine nursery. It is assumed that the infestation originates from the starting plant material, either from the rootstock or from the scion. Tracing investigations are ongoing.
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 Baden-Wuerttemberg
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed presence if 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.	Present: at low prevalence, in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown, under eradication
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence,	Absent: pest eradicated

	or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	
4.4	Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present: in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown, under eradication, at low prevalence,
5	**Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism**	
5.1	How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Pest related official survey
5.2	Date of finding:	28-09-2025
5.3	Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 03-09-2025 Leaves and shoot material tested positive for 16SrV on 28th of September 2025. The samples that tested positive were sent to the National Reference Laboratory for further PCR testing.
5.4	Name and address of the Laboratory	Julius Kühn-Institut – Institut für Pflanzenschutz in Obst- und Weinbau Schwabenheimer Straße 101 69221 Dossenheim Germany Landwirtschaftliches Technologiezentrum Augustenberg (LTZ) – Referat 33 Neßlerstraße 25 76227 Karlsruhe Germany
5.5	Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols PM 7/79 (2) - Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma
5.6	Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	13-11-2025
6	**Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1	Size and delimitation of the infested area.	13485 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	*Vitis vinifera* (13485 m²)
6.4	Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Vitis vinifera* (1 pce)

6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Only one sample of the vine nursery was tested positive. No vectors are present. The vine nursery is located approximately 3 km from an area where the vector *Scaphoideus titanus* is present.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	It is assumed, that the infestation originates from the starting plant material, either from the rootstock or from the scion.
7 Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures will be taken. All plants of either the same rootstock or scion have to be destroyed or undergo hot water treatment.
7.2 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	13485 m²
7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.4 Specific surveys.	Yes, Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma can be detected only between mid of August and end of September. Further intensive surveys will take place in 2026 in the area.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II B of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072).