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 – closing note

1 General information	
1.1 Title	**Eradication of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma in Germany (Rhineland-Palatinate)**
1.2 Executive summary	Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma was identified in one grapevine plant in Rhineland-Palatinate. This is the second finding of the pathogen in Germany. In September 2020, the sample was taken in the framework of the project "FlavePrevent" and firstly, DNA was extracted and frozen. The final diagnosis was carried out in December. It is assumed that the source of the infestation is an *Alnus* stand near the vineyard. The vector *Scaphoideus titanus* is not present in Germany but the pathogen may be transmitted from alders to grapevines by the cicadas *Allygus mixtus*/*modestus* and *Orientus ishidae*, which live on alders. Due to the age of the vines, the planting material can be excluded as the source of the infestation. **Official phytosanitary eradication measures have been taken. The complete concerned vineyard has been destroyed. All the grapevine plants in the vineyard have been destroyed and all follow-up surveys were negative.** **Therefore, the outbreak is considered 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 Rhineland-Palatinate

4 **Reason of the notification and the pest status**	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed outbreak 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**
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. The pathogen was found in the framework of the project "FlavePrevent" in vineyards near *Alnus* stands.
5.2 Date of finding:	08-12-2020
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Targeted vineyards near alder stands were sampled in the framework of the project "FlavePrevent". The samples were taken on 2 September 2020 and on 14 September. DNA was extracted and frozen until laboratory analysis. After multi-step analysis the isolate was found to be a map-M38 FD-2 cluster on 8 December. This was confirmed on 22 December by a further analysis of the vmpA-gene.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Dienstleistungszentrum Ländlicher Raum (DLR) Breitenweg 71 Rheinpfalz 67435 Neustadt 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.	22-12-2020
6 **Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	1 ha

6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air - production area: orchard/vineyard Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved.
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Vitis vinifera*
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Vitis vinifera* (1 pce)
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	The whole vineyard is approximately 1 ha (appr. 3000 plants). 1 of these grapevines was found to be infested.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	It is presumed that the infestation probably started from an infested *Alnus* stand near the vineyard. The cicadas *Allygus mixtus*/*modestus* and *Orientus ishidae*, which live on alders, are possible vectors from alders to vines. Due to the age of the vines, the planting material can be excluded as the source of the infestation. Since Germany is free from the FD vector *S. titanus*, it cannot be assumed that the pathogen was transmitted from the infected grapevine to other grapevines.
7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	**Official pytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established, because:** - **the vector is not present and therefore transmission from grapevine to grapevine is not possible** - **the infested grapevine has been destroyed** - **all adjacent grapevines were tested negative** - **it does not concern propagation material and there is no grapevine propagation material in the vicinity** - **all grapevine plants in the vineyard have been destroyed.**
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.	Yes, **intensive surveys were carried out in the concerned area regarding the vector and FD. The survey is completed and the pest was not found.**
8 **Pest risk analysis/assessment**	Pest risk assessment is not required. Harmful organism is listed in Annex II B of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.