



## August 2017 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

### 1.1 First finding of *Viteus vitifoliae* on *Vitis* plants for planting in Kapelle - open conditions – professional grower

#### 1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns the official finding of *Viteus vitifoliae* on *Vitis* plants for planting at a professional grower in the Netherlands on 20 July, 2017. The plants are intended for the private market; part of the consignment has been sold. Forward and backward tracing is on-going. The organism is listed as a harmful organism in the EU directive 2000/29/EC (annex IIAII and IB (Cyprus)) and is listed on the EPPO A2 list.

Identity of the pest *Viteus vitifoliae* (Fitch)

Location: Municipality Kapelle, province Zeeland.

Reason of the notification: First report


How the pest was found: Backward tracing concerning a notification of non-compliance received from the UK.


Information on the infested area, severity and source of the outbreak


The plants had been imported from another Member State three years ago. Of the consignment 2500 plants are still present at the grower; the majority of the plants inspected showed the symptoms of the pest. No symptoms or specimens were observed on the leaves. The plants had been continuously staying in containers which stood on a tray on anti-root membrane; the membrane was checked and found intact. No penetration of roots, and subsequently the infestation, into the soil was observed. No specific area has been demarcated: only wingless specimens were found and dispersal into the surroundings is not expected. No other lots of *Vitis spp.* are present at the company.

Official phytosanitary measures: eradication: all plants of the consignment present at the grower will be destroyed. Re-usage of the (container) field for planting of or placing *Vitis spp* plants is permitted 14 days after removal of the infested plants. Forward tracing is on-going to identify deliveries to other growers and retailers and all plants traced will be destroyed.

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| <b>1.3 Type of notification</b>                      | (1) partial notification (first notification within 8 working days)   |
| <b>2.1 Single Authority</b>                          | Notification from the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands – Netherlands Consumer and Product Safety Authority |
| <b>2.2 Official contact</b>                          | M.B. de Hoop. +31651584878 Email: <a href="mailto:m.b.dehoop@nvwa.nl">m.b.dehoop@nvwa.nl</a>  |
| <b>3. Location of presence of harmful organism</b>   | 3.1 municipality Kapelle, province Zeeland.   |
| 3.2 Map of the location.                             |   |
| <b>4. Reason of the notification and pest status</b> | 4.1 (1) First presence of the harmful organism - First report   |
| <b>4.3 Previous Pest status</b>                      | (8) Absent: Intercepted   |
| <b>4.4 Current Pest status</b>                       | (15) Transient: actionable, under eradication.  |

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| <b>5. Information relating to the finding.</b>   | <p>5.1 How the harmful organism was found.<br/> (6) information submitted by professional operators, laboratories or other persons.<br/> On 6 July 2017 the NPPO-NL received a notification from the United Kingdom concerning the finding of <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> on <i>Vitis</i> plants purchased from the Netherlands. Tracing of the consignment and subsequent sampling led to the finding of infested plants in containers intended for the (non-professional) private market.</p> |
| 5.2 Date of finding.<br>[is in de regel 5.6]   | 20 July 2017.  |
| 5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis   | <p>The infestation was present on the roots. A sample was taken from roots showing galls. These samples contained specimens of the pest.</p>   |
| 5.4 Laboratory   | NPPO of the Netherlands - National Reference Centre<br>Mr. Anton T.C. van der Sommen.<br>Tel: +31 65 124 7175 Email: a.t.c.vandersommen@nvwa.nl  |
| 5.5 Diagnostic method.   | (2) Morphological identification of symptoms and specimens based on specific taxonomic literature.   |
| 5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity                         | 25 July 2017   |
| <b>6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding</b> | 6.1. (2) One consignment of 2500 pieces of <i>Vitis</i> plants was present at the grower which was found infested.   |
| 6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.                                  | Indication of one or more of the following options:<br>(1) Open air – production area<br>(1.3) nursery - plants for planting   |

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| 6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.       | <i>Vitis spp.</i> are the only host plant species. <i>Vitis spp.</i> maybe present in the vicinity, but, since the plants are in containers and only wingless specimens have been found, dispersal into the surroundings is not expected.  |
| 6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s). | <i>Vitis spp.</i> – plants for planting.   |
| 6.5. Vectors present in the area.                             | Not applicable.  |
| 6.6. Severity of the outbreak.                                | <p>Official visual inspection showed relevant symptoms as well as specimens of the pest on the majority of the plants inspected, representing the 2500 plants that were still present at the grower.</p>   |
| 6.7. Source of the outbreak.                                  | The consignment was imported from another Member State three years ago. On 24 July 2017 2500 plants were still present at the grower.  |
| <b>7. Official phytosanitary measures</b>                     |  |
| 7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.             | (1) Official phytosanitary measures in the form of chemical, biological or physical treatment will be taken. All 2500 plants will be destroyed. No demarcation zone is defined. Only wingless specimens were found and dispersal into the surroundings is not expected. The plants were, after arrival at the grower, put in containers which continuously stood on a tray, and were not replanted or moved afterwards. An anti-root membrane separating the containers from the soil was checked and found intact. No penetration of roots, and subsequently the infestation, into the soil was observed. Given the season, survival of <i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> is limited in the absence of host plant material. Without roots available in the soil, any specimens still present after removal of the plants (e.g. the anti-root membrane) will die within about 10 days. Re-usage of the (container) field for <i>Vitis spp</i> plants is therefore permitted 14 days after removal of the infested plants. |

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| 7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration. | To be decided.  |
| 7.4. Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.  | (1) eradication<br>See 7.1.   |
| 7.5. Measures affecting the movement of goods. Indication of one of the following options   | (2) measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.   |
| 7.6. Specific surveys.  | Forward tracing is on-going to identify deliveries of the infested consignment to other growers and retailers; plants traced will be destroyed. <i>Vitis spp.</i> lots of other professional growers will be visually inspected, in case they have received material from the infested consignment. |
| <b>8. Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>   | (1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex I or Annex II of Directive 2000/29/EC, or is subject to measures adopted pursuant to Article 16(3) of that Directive).  |
| <b>9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.</b>   | <a href="https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports">https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports</a>   |