



September 2017 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

1.1 Finding of Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV) on plants for planting of *Iris germanica* in Noordoostpolder, Hillegom and Noordwijk.


1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns a new official finding of Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV) in *Iris germanica* plants for planting at three professional growers in the Netherlands on September 5, 2017. The plants did not show any disease symptoms. The pest was found through backward tracing following a notification of non-compliance received from Turkey. The organism is listed as a harmful organism in the EU directive 2000/29/EC (IAI) and is listed on the EPPO A2 list. The variety found infested is *Iris germanica* Intermediar 'Black Night'. All consignments of the variety grown in the Netherlands have been traced. Subsequent sampling and testing revealed infestations at three growers in a number of the about 1000 plants of the variety present. Forward tracing is ongoing to identify deliveries of these infested consignments to other Member States. The objective of the official measures is eradication, implying that all consignments found infested will be destroyed. In the Netherlands spreading only occurs through vegetative propagation, since the nematode vector *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* is absent.

This concerns the first finding of TRSV since 2010, when TRSV was recorded on *Phlox subulata*, reported in November 2010 and subsequently eradicated (see pest report of July 2014).

1.3 Type of notification	(1) partial notification (first notification within 8 working days)
2.1 Single Authority	Notification from the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands – Netherlands Consumer and Product Safety Authority
2.2 Official contact	M.B. de Hoop. +31651584878 Email: m.b.dehoop@nvwa.nl
3. Location of presence of harmful organism	3.1 a) municipality Noordoostpolder b) municipality Hillegom c) municipality Noordwijk
3.2 Map of the location.	

4. Reason of the notification and pest status	4.1 (2) appearance of the harmful organism in part of the territory, in which its presence was previously unknown. First report.
4.3 Previous Pest status	(9) Absent: Pest eradicated.
4.4 Current Pest status	(15) Transient: actionable, under eradication.
5. Information relating to the finding.	5.1 How the harmful organism was found. In March 2017 the NPPO-NL received a notification of the finding of TRSV on <i>Iris germanica</i> from Turkey. Tracing of the consignment and subsequent sampling and testing led to the suspected finding of infested plants of <i>Iris germanica</i> Intermediar 'Black Night' planted in the field in Noordoostpolder in June 2017. Hereafter consignments at two more growers have been found infested, being in Hillegom and Noordwijk.
5.2 Date of finding.	9 June 2017.
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	All varieties of <i>Iris germanica</i> from the consignment exported to Turkey were still available at the grower and were tested. Sampling was postponed to June to get leaf samples ensuring an adequate virus concentration. Samples were taken in the field. This resulted in the detection of TRSV in the <i>Iris germanica</i> variety Intermediar 'Black Night'; all other varieties tested negative. In addition, leaf samples of this variety were taken at other growers. Per consignment up to 200 plants were tested.
5.4 Laboratory	NPPO of the Netherlands - National Reference Centre Mr. Maikel Aveskamp Tel: +31 611522844 Email: m.m.aveskamp@nvwa.nl
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Leaf samples were screened for TRSV by DAS-ELISA performed at the laboratory of Naktuinbouw. A positive sample, taken at the nursery from the same consignment of which Turkey received the infested plants, was sent to the NPPO for confirmation. The presence of TRSV was confirmed by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inoculation of specific indicator plants; 2. DAS-ELISA for TRSV on plant material of the inoculated plants; 3. Identification of TRSV through next generation sequencing on material of the original sample plant.
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	5 September 2017 through next generation sequencing (see 5.5.))

6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding	6.1. Size and delimitation of the infested area. Indication of one or more of the following options: (2) number of infested plants: < 1000
6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Indication of one or more of the following options: (1) Open air – production area (1.3) nursery - plants for planting
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	Plants in the vicinity irrelevant: several plant species in different families and genera are known as host plant of TRSV. However, spread in the Netherlands can only occur through vegetative propagation, since the nematode vector is absent in the Netherlands. See 6.5.
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Iris germanica</i> Intermediar 'Black Night', plants for planting.
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not applicable: the vector <i>Xiphinema americanum sensu lato</i> (XIPHSP) is absent in the Netherlands: confirmed by survey (2016).
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	 <p>The plots of <i>Iris germanica</i> Intermediar 'Black Night', where TRSV was found, cover about 250 m² in total. The plants were clonally reproduced by vegetative propagation, and a number of the about 1000 plants were found infested. The infested plants did not show disease symptoms. Forward tracing is on-going to identify deliveries of the infested consignments to other Member States.</p>
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	Backward tracing indicates that the plants of the infested <i>Iris</i> variety were probably introduced into the Netherlands many years ago. The origin of these plants could not be traced anymore.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	(3) Official phytosanitary measures will be taken: all consignments present at growers that are found infested will be destroyed. No demarcation zone is defined: no natural spread is expected (see 6.3).

7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	Consignments found infested are on hold until destruction. See also 6.3.
7.4. Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	(1) eradication
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.	In recent years several specific surveys for TRSV have been completed. In 2018 again a survey will be conducted on different host crops, including <i>Iris germanica</i> varieties and other <i>Iris</i> spp.
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	(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)
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports ; https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/documents/risicobeoordeling/plantenziekten/archief/2016m/july-2014-update-confirmation-of-eradication-of-tobacco-ringspot-virus-trsv-in-the-netherlands