



## September 2021 – Update PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

### 1.1 First finding of pathotype 38 (Nevşehir) *Synchytrium endobioticum* in industrial potatoes in arable land (Province: Groningen)

#### 1.2 Executive summary

On 22 July 2021 the pathotype 38(Nevşehir) of *Synchytrium endobioticum* was determined by the National Reference Laboratory of the Netherlands as part of the annual survey of industrial and ware potatoes in three fields. Since the finding concerns the new pathotype 38 (Nevşehir) which is genetically distinct from other pathotypes detected in the Netherlands the source of this finding is considered to be outside the Netherlands. Earlier findings of this pathotype are known from Turkey, Bulgaria and Georgia. Warts have been observed in all three fields as well as on potatoes harvested from these fields. The organism is listed as a quarantine pest in annex IIB of EU regulation 2019/2072 and is listed on the EPPO A2 list.

Identity of the pest (scientific name) *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

Categorization of the pest (Quarantine pest, EU Annexes)

Location: Province Groningen

Reason of the notification: First report

How the pest was found (e.g. (1) pest related official survey

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

Official phytosanitary measures - summary

<b>1.3 Type of notification</b>	(3) update of the notification
<b>2.1 Single Authority</b>	Notification from the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands – Netherlands Food and Consumer 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>	Municipality: Stadskanaal
3.2 Map of the location.	Not relevant.
<b>4. Reason of the notification and pest status</b>	(2) appearance of the harmful organism in part of the territory, in which its presence was previously unknown. Select: First report. Pest Status: Present, under eradication, only in demarcated areas.
<b>4.3 Previous Pest status</b>	(5) Present: under eradication, only in demarcated areas.
<b>4.4 Current Pest status</b>	(5) Present: under eradication, only in demarcated areas.

<b>5. Information relating to the finding.</b>	5.1 How the harmful organism was found. Short description of the site where the inspection took place, the findings of that inspection and picture(s). (1) pest related official survey.
5.2 Date of finding. [is in de regel 5.6]	Indication of the date when the responsible official body found the presence or appearance of the harmful organism, or received the first information concerning its finding.  The inspector observed potato warts on 28 October 2020.
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	Potatoes with typical warts were detected in the potato harvest piles from all fields. Detached warts were collected in the fields.
5.4 Laboratory	Mr Maikel Aveskamp Tel: +31 6 11522844 Email: m.m.aveskamp@nvwa.nl National Reference Centre - NPPO of the Netherlands
5.5 Diagnostic method.	The diagnosis was based on morphological and molecular identification of the organism, following the EPPO Diagnostic Protocol PM 7/28 (2). In the warts, typical summer sporangia and resting spores were present. Pathotype determination was based on a bio-assay (Spieckermann) in combination with sequencing of the mitochondrial DNA of the isolates.
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	30 October 2020. Pathotype determination on 22 July 2021.
<b>6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding</b>	6.1. Size and delimitation of the infested area. Indication of one or more of the following options: (1) infested surface: three fields totalling 14.43 hectares.
6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Indication of one or more of the following options: (1) Open air – production area (1.1) field (arable, pasture) used for production of industrial potatoes.
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> . A larger surrounding area is used for the production of industrial potatoes.

6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	A larger surrounding area is used for the production of industrial potatoes. Left-over tubers of <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> with clear warts were isolated from all three fields.
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not relevant.
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	Clear warts were observed on potatoes harvested from all fields.
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	Since the finding concerns the new pathotype 38(Nevşehir) which is genetically distinct from other pathotypes detected in the Netherlands the source of this finding is considered to be outside the Netherlands. Earlier findings of this pathotype are known from Turkey, Bulgaria and Georgia.
<b>7. Official phytosanitary measures</b>	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>(2) Official phytosanitary measures, other than measures in the form of chemical, biological or physical treatment, have been taken;</p> <p>All fields have been demarcated as infested area for at least 20 years, together with a buffer zone and safety zone. All contaminated fields are located in a long-term safety zone A (starch production area) and C. In both areas there is very limited seed potato cultivation.</p> <p>The NL applies the following control strategy, in line with Council Directive 69/464/EC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Contaminated fields: potato cultivation prohibited.</li> <li>b. Buffer zone consists of surrounding fields/plots: only fully resistant varieties can be cultivated. No cultivation of propagation material (e.g. seed potatoes) is allowed.</li> <li>c. Safety zone surrounding the buffer zone: no cultivation of propagation material (including seed potatoes) is allowed, except for specific fields which have been sampled and found to be free from S.e.</li> </ul> <p>Part d. of the NL strategy is an additional safeguard on top of EU requirements, as follows:</p> <p>For the North-eastern part (starch potato growing area) of the Netherlands, an area is demarcated where:</p>

	<p>- in some parts of the area for seed potatoes only field resistant varieties can be cultivated (field resistance of 5 or higher) And for registered ware potatoes only field resistance of 6 or higher.</p> <p>- for starch potatoes only field resistant varieties can be cultivated for registered starch potatoes (field resistance of 6 or higher)</p> <p>For pathotype 18(T1), specific safety zones have been demarcated where only field resistance of 6 or higher is permitted for registered starch potatoes.</p>
7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	30 October 2020.
7.3. Identification of the area covered by official phytosanitary measures – indicate the method used to identify the area covered by official phytosanitary measures. Provide the results of the surveys that have been carried out.	14.43 ha
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.	<p>All fields of the grower used for growing potatoes are investigated.</p> <p>During autumn 2021 the annual survey for <i>Synchytrium</i></p>

	<i>endobioticum</i> will focus on detection of this new pathotype in this area.
<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 Regulation 2019/2072, or is subject to measures adopted pursuant to art. 30 of Regulation 2016/2031);
<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>