



**File No_SPCSV_20220909 +20220914+20220915
October 2022 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS**

1.1. First finding of sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus (SPCSV0) in *Ipomoea batatas* plants in three open fields in Noord-Brabant and Limburg

1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns the official finding of sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus in *Ipomoea batatas* plants (varieties Bellevue and Covington) in three open fields in Noord-Brabant and Limburg. Tracing back investigations to the origin of the finding revealed that the sweet potato slips used for planting originated from a company in another Member State. The organism is listed as a harmful organism in Annex IIA of the EU Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and is (not) listed on the EPPO A1, A2 or Alert list. During an official survey in this new crop in the Netherlands, plants with and without virus symptoms were sampled and tested. In several plants with virus-like symptoms (e.g. vein-banding, discoloration, rings, dots) the virus sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus was identified. Additionally, in several of these symptomatic plants a second, not EU listed, virus was identified: sweet potato virus G (genus *Potyvirus*). The mixed infection may have increased the severity of the observed symptoms

Identity of the pest (scientific name) *Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus* (SPCSV0)

Categorization of the pest (Quarantine pest, EU Annexes of 2019/2072)

Location: Provinces Noord-Brabant and Limburg

Reason of the notification: First confirmed finding of sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus

How the pest was found (8) other, official survey in new crops as part of the follow up of Euphresco project "Phytosanitary risks of newly introduced crops (PRONC).

Information on the infested area, severity and source of the outbreak – several plants with and without symptoms were tested for viruses. In both single plants with virus-like symptoms and in pooled, random sampled plants sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus was identified. The sweet potato slips originated from a company in another Member State. The NPPO of that Member State has been informed.

Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. The companies have to report to the NPPO when all tubers of the *Ipomoea batatas* plants have been harvested and the total quantity thereof. All infested lots have to be stored in a traceable manner, separately from other harvested lots. Sales for consumption/industry is allowed otherwise the lots have to be destroyed. The companies have to be report when the infested lots have been sold or destroyed. The lots must be sold/destroyed before 31 March 2023. NPPO checks the administration on a random basis.

1.3 Type of notification	(2) full notification within 30 days
2.1 Single Authority	Notification from the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands – Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
2.2 Official contact	M.S.W Gerrits +31651229622 Email: m.s.w.gerrits@nvwa.nl

3. Location of presence of harmful organism	3.1 Provinces Noord-Brabant and Limburg
3.2 Map of the location.	Not relevant
4. Reason of the notification and pest status	(1) First presence of the harmful organism
4.3 Previous Pest status	(13) Absent: intercepted only.
4.4 Current Pest status	(15) Transient: actionable, under eradication
5. Information relating to the finding.	5.1 How the harmful organism was found. 8) other, official survey in new crops as part of the follow up of Euphresco project "Phytosanitary risks of newly introduced crops (PRONC)
5.2 Date of finding. [is in de regel 5.6]	On 9, 14 and 15 September 2022 the presence of <i>Sweet potato chlorotic stunt virus</i> in <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants was confirmed
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	Leaf samples of individual symptomatic plants and bulked leaf samples of 20 plants per cultivar taken at random (regardless of symptoms)
5.4 Laboratory	Ms Floor M. Peeters. Tel: +31 6 151 041 53 Email: f.m.peeters@nvwa.nl Netherlands Institute for Vectors Invasive plants and Plant health (NIVIP) - NPPO of the Netherlands
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Other. Leaf samples of symptomatic plants and of bulked leaf samples were analysed by NIVIP, the accredited National Reference Laboratory and tested with Illumina Sequencing (RNAseq).
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	9, 14 and 15 September 2022
6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding	
6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	(1) Open air – production area (1.1) field (arable, pasture);

6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is not present in open areas in the Netherlands
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	<p><u>Limburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0,5 ha with <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants of the variety Bellevue (about 20.000 plants) <p>Noord-Brabant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11,83 ha with <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants of the variety Bellevue (about 600.000 plants) - 4,72 ha with <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants of the variety Bellevue and Covington (about 250.000 plants)
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	All sweet potato slips originated from a company in another Member State.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
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 <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants on the infested fields at the three companies were temporary blocked, waiting for the final measures to be taken. The phytosanitary measures that have to be taken by the three companies are that they have to report to the NPPO when all tubers of the <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants have been harvested and the total quantity thereof. All infested lots have to be stored in a traceable manner, separately from other harvested lots. Sales for consumption/industry is allowed otherwise the lots have to be destroyed. The companies have to report when the infested lots have been sold or destroyed. The lots must be sold/destroyed before 31 March 2023. NPPO checks the administration on a random basis.</p>

7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	<p><u>Limburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infested lots were temporary blocked on 14 September 2022 and the measures were adopted on 30 September 2022. <p><u>Noord-Brabant:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infested lots at both companies were temporary blocked on 16 September 2022 and the measures were adopted on 11 October 2022.
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.	In total 17,05 with <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> plants have been identified as been infected and covered by official measures. See also 6.6
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.	No specific survey will be conducted
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	(1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/2072, or is subject to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30 of Regulation 2016/2031).
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports