



**File No\_CLCuGV\_20220520 +20220527  
July 2022 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS**

**National Plant Protection Organization**  
POBox 9102  
6700 HC Wageningen  
The Netherlands

**1.1 Finding of *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* in plants of *Lavatera* in a nursery with young plants and a nursery of potted plants.  
(Province: Zuid-Holland)**

**1.2 Executive summary**

This report concerns the official finding of *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* (CLCuGV) in the Netherlands in a nursery with young plants and a nursery of potted plants both located in the province Zuid-Holland. On 18 May 2022 we were informed by an official laboratory about the presence of a Begomovirus in *Lavatera* potted plants with different varieties which showed yellow spots during an export inspection on 6 April 2022 at a trading company. After the plant with symptoms was sampled, the trading company sent back all remaining *Lavatera* plants to the potted plant grower from which the plants were received, without waiting for the results of the laboratory.

On 20 May 2022 official inspection and sampling of three lots of *Lavatera* related to the intercepted lot has taken place in the nursery from which the potted plants were delivered to the trading company. Plants with symptoms, but also plants without symptoms were sampled and tested separately. All these plants could not be moved, awaiting the results of the laboratory. On 14 June 2022 our National Reference Laboratory confirmed the presence of the Begomovirus *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* (CLCuGV). In total 1120 plants have been destroyed.

In the meantime tracing back activities showed that the potted plant grower received young plants from two young plants growers located in Zuid-Holland and Noord-Holland in 2021 and 2022.

On 27 May 2022 seven lots of different varieties of *Lavatera* young plants, all without symptoms were inspected and sampled at the young plants grower in Zuid-Holland. All these plants could not be moved, awaiting the results of the laboratory. On 24 June 2022 CLCuGV was identified in all 7 lots. All plants of these lots had to be destroyed, however the grower decided to destroy all *Lavatera* plants, at that time present, irrespective of the variety.

The young plants grower in Noord-Holland did not have any *Lavatera* cuttings of young plants related to the intercepted lots at the time of inspection. Also no *Bemisia tabaci*, vector of begomoviruses have been found. No measures have been taken at this company. Also at the other company no *Bemisia tabaci* have been found.

Tracing forward activities at both young plant growers and the potted plant grower resulted in some deliveries to certain Member States, which will be communicated shortly. The origin of the virus is unknown, although the young plants grower imported unrooted cuttings from Israel and Kenya. The organism is listed as Annex IIA organism (Begomovirus) in the EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and is not listed on an EPPO list.

Identity of the pest *Cotton leaf curl Gezira virus* (CLCuGV)

Categorization of the pest (Quarantine pest, EU Annex II of implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072)

Location: province of Zuid-Holland.

Reason of the notification: First report

<u>How the pest was found</u> (6) information submitted by an official laboratory (4) trace back and forward inspection related to the specific presence of the harmful organism concerned;	
<b>1.3 Type of notification</b>	(2) full notification within 30 days
<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.S.W Gerrits +31651229622 Email: m.s.w.gerrits@nvwa.nl
<b>3. Location of presence of harmful organism</b>	Two companies in the Province of Zuid-Holland
3.2 Map of the location.	Not relevant
<b>4. Reason of the notification and pest status</b>	(1) First presence of the harmful organism
<b>4.3 Previous Pest status</b>	(8) Absent: no pest records
<b>4.4 Current Pest status</b>	(15) Transient: actionable, under eradication;
<b>5. Information relating to the finding.</b>	How the harmful organism was found. The NPPO of the Netherlands has been informed by an official laboratory of an interception of a Begomovirus in a lot of mixed <i>Lavatera</i> plants during export inspection. Tracing back revealed more findings at a nursery with young plants and at a nursery with potted plants. Select: (6) information submitted by an official laboratory (4) trace back inspection related to the specific presence of the harmful organism concerned
5.2 Date of finding.	14 and 24 June 2022
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	Bulked leaf samples of five plants were analysed by NIVIP, the accredited National Reference Laboratory and tested with PCR-Sequencing (Li et al. 2004) and Illumina Sequencing (DNAseq and RNAseq). Date: 14 and 24 June 2022  Li R, Salih S, Hurtt S (2004) Detection of geminiviruses in sweetpotato by polymerase chain reaction. Plant disease 88(12):1347-1351. With the following primer sequences: SPG1 (5'-CCC CKG TGC GWR AAT CCA T 3') and SPG2 (5'-ATC CVA AYW TYC AGG GAG CTA A-3').

5.4 Laboratory	Mrs Floor Peters Tel: +31 6 15104153 Email: f.m.peeters@nvwa.nl Netherlands Institute for Vectors Invasive plants and Plant health (NIVIP)
5.5 Diagnostic method.	See 5.3
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	14 and 24 June 2022
<b>6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding</b>	1120 plants in the nursery with potted plants 11650 plants in the nursery with young plants The nursery with potted plants, 0,25 ha, with in total 3500 <i>Lavatera</i> plants and many other species of potted plants The nursery with young plants, 2,7 ha, with over 90 species of young plants.
6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	(3) Physically closed conditions (3.1) 1 greenhouse with young plants for planting 1 greenhouse with potted plants
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	<i>Lavatera</i> plants of different varieties All other plant species have not been tested, because there is no spread of the virus due to the absence of the vector <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> in both nurseries.
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Lavatera</i> plants of different varieties
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	No <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> present
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	There were three infested lots of <i>Lavatera</i> plants in the nursery with potted plants and seven lots of <i>Lavatera</i> plants in the nursery with young plants. The severity of this virus is difficult to determine because no symptoms were associated with the presence of the virus.
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	The origin of the finding is unknown, although the young plants grower imported unrooted cuttings from Israel and Kenya

<b>7. Official phytosanitary measures</b>	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	(2) Official phytosanitary measures, other than measures in the form of chemical, biological or physical treatment, have been taken All <i>Lavatera</i> plants at both companies were blocked. The infested lots at both nurseries have been destroyed and at the nursery with young plants all <i>Lavatera</i> plants have been destroyed.
7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	20 May 2022 (potted plant nursery) and 27 May (young plants nursery) [affected lots on hold pending laboratory analyses 24 May 2022 (potted plant nursery), 31 May 2022 (young plant nursery)[written decision on official phytosanitary measures sent to the company]
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.	1 greenhouse of 0.25 ha with potted plants of <i>Lavatera</i> and other species of potted plants 1 greenhouse of 2,7 ha with about 90 species (including <i>Lavatera</i> ) of young plants
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.	A post-import monitoring is set up in July and August 2022 for all imports of <i>Lavatera</i> plants and cuttings, sampling plants regardless of symptoms, to find out whether plants are traded with (symptomatic or asymptomatic) begomovirus infections.

<b>8. Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>	(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)..
<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>

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