



National Plant Protection Organization, the Netherlands

**Quick scan number: QS. MYC.2019.001**

**Quick scan date:** 16 April 2019

1 What is the scientific name (if possible up to species level + author, also include (sub)family and order) and English/common name of the organism?  
*Add picture of organism/damage if available and publication allowed.*

Uredinales. The identity of the organism could not be further determined. The sample consisted of one leaf with two spore pustules and only a few spores.



2	<p>What prompted this quick scan?  <i>Organism detected in produce for import, export, in cultivation, nature, mentioned in publications, e.g. EPPO alert list, etc.</i></p>	Organism found on imported leaves of <i>Cestrum latifolium</i> , originating in Surinam.
3	What is the current area of distribution?	Unknown
4	What are the host plants?	<i>Cestrum latifolium</i> and possibly other members of the Solanaceae. Several rust fungi have been described on <i>Cestrum</i> that also infect other Solanaceae including <i>Capsicum</i> (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5).
5	<p>Does the organism cause any kind of plant damage in the current area of distribution and/or does the consignment demonstrate damage suspected to have been caused by this organism?  <i>Yes/no + plant species on which damage has been reported + short description of symptoms. Please indicate also when the organism is otherwise harmful (e.g. predator, human/veterinary pathogen vector, etc.).</i></p>	The identity of the organism could not be determined. Therefore, the kind of damage the organism can cause is unclear. Rust fungi can, however, cause severe defoliation.
6	<p>Assess the probability of establishment in the Netherlands (NL) (i.e. the suitability of the environment for establishment).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In greenhouses (low, medium, high)</li> <li>Outdoors (low, medium, high)</li> <li>Otherwise (e.g. storage facilities, human environment)</li> </ol>	As the identity of the organism is not clear, no information is available on the growth requirements of this fungus.
7	Assess the probability of establishment in the EU (i.e. the suitability of the environment for establishment).	As the identity of the organism is not clear, no information is available on the growth requirements of this fungus.
8	What are the possible pathways that can contribute	Rust fungi produce airborne spores that are able to travel long distances on air currents. This is the

	to spread of the organism after introduction? How rapid is the organism expected to spread (by natural dispersal and human activity)?	main pathway for spread.
9	Provide an assessment of the type and amount of direct and indirect damage (e.g. lower quality, lower production, export restrictions, threat to biodiversity, etc.) likely to occur if the organism would become established in NL and the EU, respectively?	As the identity of the organism is not clear this question cannot be answered.
10	Has the organism been detected on/in a product other than plants for planting (e.g. cut flowers, fruit, vegetables)? <i>If "no", go to question 12</i>	Yes
11	If the organism has been found on/in a product other than plants for planting (e.g. cut flowers, fruit, vegetables), what is the probability of introduction (entry + establishment)? <i>Only to be answered in case of an interception or a find.</i>	This organism produces airborne spores that are able to travel long distances on air currents. Therefore, transfer may occur by windblown spores. However, as the species is unknown it is unknown which habitats are suitable for establishment and thus how likely the organism can transfer from imported <i>Cestrum</i> leaves to a place suitable for establishment.
12	Additional remarks	Several rust fungi are known to occur on <i>Cestrum</i> in South America. Several of these also infect important Solanaceous crop species and may cause significant economic impacts if they were to become established in the EU. Identification of this rust to the species level was, however, not possible due the small amount of material available. An assessment of the risk of the rust fungus is only possible after full identification.
13	References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Calalogue of the species of plant rust fungi (Uredinales) of Brazil, Hennen et al 2005;</li> <li>2 The rust fungi of Mexico, Lopez 1984</li> <li>3 Severa incidencia de roya en Aji Jalapeno (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) en la localidad del Carmen (Dagua,</li> </ol>

		<p>Valle), Gomez et al, 1993</p> <p>4 Adiciones a la Biota de Uredinales (fungi) de Colombia, Berrouet eta al, 2011</p> <p>5 New records of Pucciniales on Solanaceae family in Colombia González-Ceballos, 2019</p>
14	<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>A rust fungus was intercepted on leaves of <i>Cestrum latifolium</i> from Surinam. The identity of the species could not be determined due to lack of sufficient material. Several rust fungi are known to infect <i>Cestrum</i> of which several are known to infect important Solanaceous crop species and which may be a threat for important crops in the EU. Note that leaves of <i>Cestrum</i> do currently not need a Phytosanitary certificate and import inspections are not required. The leaves were inspected as part of the annual survey of the NPPO.</p>
15	<b>Follow-up measures</b>	<p>More consignments of <i>Cestrum</i> leaves from Surinam will be inspected for presence of rust fungi (and other pests). The NPPO will try to identify the rust fungus if more infected material is intercepted.</p>