NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Strawberry vein banding virus (SVBV00)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

Name as submitted in the project specification (if different to the preferred name):

Pest category:

Viruses and viroids **1- Identity of the pest/Level of taxonomic listing:**
Is the organism clearly a single taxonomic entity and can it be adequately distinguished from other entities of the same rank?

Yes
Is the pest defined at the species level or lower?:

Yes
Can listing of the pest at a taxonomic level higher than species be supported by scientific reasons or can species be identified within the taxonomic rank which are the (main) pests of concern?

* Not relevant: Fruits (including hops) sector

Is it justified that the pest is listed at a taxonomic rank below species level?

Not relevant
Conclusion:

* Candidate: Fruits (including hops) sector

**2 – Status in the EU:**

Is this pest already a quarantine pest for the whole EU?

No
Presence in the EU:

Yes
List of countries (EPPO Global Database):

Czech Republic (1994); Hungary (1992); Italy (2009); Slovakia (1994)
Conclusion:

candidate
Justification (if necessary):

This pest is a candidate for the RNQP status according to the IIA2AWG. Data of the presence of this pest on the EU territory are available in EPPO Global Database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>).

HOST PLANT N°1: Fragaria (1FRAG) for the Fruits (including hops) sector.

Origin of the listing:

IIA2AWG
Plants for planting:

Plants intended for planting, other than seeds **3 - Is the pest already listed in a PM4 standard on the concerned host plant?**

Yes
Conclusion:

Qualified **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**

Recommended for listing as an RNQP, based on EPPO PM 4 Standard. **8 - Tolerance level:**
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:

No
Proposed Tolerance levels:

Zero tolerance for all categories based on the following risk management measures. **9 - Risk management measures:**
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:

Yes
Proposed Risk management measure:

Based on a visual examination carried out during the last growing season at an appropriate time for the expression of symptoms.
- Non-certified material (‘CAC’):
(A) Pest Free Area;
OR
(B) (a) Plants should be derived in a direct line from material which has been tested and found free from the virus;
and
(b) Plants showing virus symptoms at the site of production should be rogued out and destroyed immediately (or if symptoms are not clear, plants may be tested and need not be destroyed if found free).

- Pre-basic, Basic, Certified material, additional measures (in addition to non-certified) could include:
• Measures to control vectors;
• Testing of pre-basic;
• Testing of basic e.g. if aphids are found;
• Isolation.
Justification (if necessary):

Current import requirements of Council Directive 2000/29/EC already include testing of non-certified mother plants for Strawberry vein banding virus. The coreHEWGplus also discussed the need for introducing testing of non-certified mother plants for Strawberry crinckle virus and Strawberry mild yellow edge virus. Indeed requirements on non-certified material are important in relation to import (most EU material is certified) and the traded material is often asymptomatic. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2014) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of Strawberry vein banding virus. EFSA Journal 2014;12(7):3772, 22 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3772". <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/3772.pdf>;
* EU COM (2014) Recommendation of the Working Group on the Annexes of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Section II – Listing of Harmful Organisms as regards the future listing of Strawberry vein banding virus;