NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Liriomyza trifolii (LIRITR)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

Name as submitted in the project specification (if different to the preferred name):
 
  
Pest category:
 
Insecta **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: Vegetable propagating and planting material (other than seeds) sector

Is it justified that the pest is listed at a taxonomic rank below species level?
 
Not relevant  
Conclusion:

* Candidate: Vegetable propagating and planting material (other than seeds) sector

Justification (if necessary):
 
According to the IIA2 AWG (EU COM, 2016) current regulated host plants should be updated to include additional susceptible commodities (A further look may be given to a list of host species published in 2007 by the Annexes Working Group).  
- For the Fruit sector: the only herbaceous species considered is Fragaria.  
- For the vegetable sector, the analysis of the RNQP status is proposed for all herbaceous species together.  
- For the ornamental sector, experts proposed to only regulate the pest on the following major ornamental host plant species: Gypsophila, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Gerbera, Dahlia, Senecio, Zinnia, Iris stolonifera, Brassica, Dianthus, Petunia, Verbena, Eustoma, Solidago, Hedera and Gloxinia. **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):
 
Austria (1993); Belgium (2015); Croatia (1996); Cyprus (1993); Finland (2012); France (1994); Greece (2008); Greece/Kriti (2008); Italy (1994); Italy/Sicilia (1994); Italy/Sardegna (1994); Malta (1995); Netherlands (2015); Portugal (1994); Romania (2011); Slovenia (2000); Spain (1996); Spain/Islas Canárias (1996)  
Conclusion:
 
candidate  
Justification (if necessary):
 
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: herbaceous species () for the Vegetable propagating and planting material (other than seeds) sector.

Origin of the listing:
 
IIA2AWG  
Plants for planting:
 
Plants intended for planting other than: — bulbs, — corms, — plants of the family Gramineae, — rhizomes, — seeds, — tubers, **3 - Is the pest already listed in a PM4 standard on the concerned host plant?**
 
No 
Conclusion:
 
Evaluation continues **4 - Are the listed plants for planting the main\* pathway for the "pest/host/intended use" combination? (\*: significant compared to others):**
 
No 
Conclusion:
 
Not candidate  
 
Justification:
 
The pests are easily transported with plant material. Long distance infestation may also occur via cut flowers and leafy vegetables. Outdoor populations are widespread in the Mediterranean area. There is little information on the natural dispersal of Liriomyza. L. huidobrensis is a larger and stronger flyer than L. trifolii but all Liriomyza adults are capable of only limited flight. The two species are therefore expected to fly only from a greenhouse to the nearest field or other greenhouse and vice versa (EFSA PLH, 2012). The vegetable SEWG concluded that the pest does not qualify for RNQP status because of the importance of other pathways (including local spread from established populations). **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**
 
Disqualified: this pest/host combination does not qualify for RNQP status because of the importance of other pathways (including local spread from established populations). Propagating material should be “substantially free” (i.e. no tolerance of symptoms on the marketed plants). **8 - Tolerance level:**  
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:
 
Yes  
Proposed Tolerance levels:
 
Delisting. **9 - Risk management measures:**  
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:
 
Yes  
Proposed Risk management measure:
 
Delisting. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2012) Scientific Opinion on the risks to plant health posed by Liriomyza huidobrensis (Blanchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess) to the EU territory with the identification and evaluation of risk reduction options. EFSA Journal 2012;10(12):3028. [190 pp.] doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2012.3028. <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/3028.pdf>;
* EU COM (2016) 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 Liriomyza huidobrensis (Branchard) and Liriomyza trifolii (Burgess);