NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Ditylenchus dipsaci (DITYDI)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

Name as submitted in the project specification (if different to the preferred name):
 
  
Pest category:
 
Nematoda **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: Ornamental sector

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

* Candidate: Ornamental sector

Justification (if necessary):
 
Remark for ornamentals:  
- Allium: There is a large number of Allium species (and within the species, varieties) that are used as ornamentals.  
Therefore it is suggested to include all Allium for ornamental use in the present evaluation.  
- Ismene (host plant for D. dipsaci as mentioned in Directive 2000/29/EC) is nowadays named Hymenocallis for cultivated ornamental species and varieties. **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 (2007); Bulgaria (1993); Croatia (1996); Cyprus (1993); Czech Republic (1994); Denmark (1993); Estonia (1994); Finland (1993); France (2010); Germany (2014); Greece (1996); Hungary (2001); Ireland (1998); Italy (1992); Italy/Sicilia (2002); Latvia (2013); Lithuania (1998); Malta (1995); Netherlands (2015); Poland (2012); Portugal (1992); Portugal/Azores (1994); Romania (2011); Slovakia (2007); Slovenia (2003); Spain (2007); Sweden (1993); United Kingdom (1993); United Kingdom/England (1994); United Kingdom/Scotland (1994)  
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: Narcissus (1NARG) for the Ornamental sector.

Origin of the listing:
 
IIA2AWG  
Plants for planting:
 
Bulbs and corms intended for planting **3 - Is the pest already listed in a PM4 standard on the concerned host plant?**
 
Yes 
Conclusion:
 
Qualified  
 
Justification (if necessary):
 
D. dipsaci is listed in EPPO PM 4/5(2) Classification scheme for Narcissus (EPPO, 2002). **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 based on visual examination. **9 - Risk management measures:**  
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:
 
Yes  
Proposed Risk management measure:
 
(a) The plants have been inspected and no symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci have been observed on the lot since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation;  
or  
(b) The bulbs are found substantially free from symptoms of Ditylenchus dipsaci and packed for sale to the final consumer. **REFERENCES:**

* ANSES (2013) Avis de l’Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l’alimentation, de l’environnement et du travail relatif à « Demande de complément à l’analyse de risque phytosanitaire sur les nématodes des tiges et bulbes (Ditylenchus dipsaci) sur la luzerne (saisine n°2012-SA-0086). Élargissement aux
* autres végétaux réglementés. Full analysis available at <https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/SVEG2012sa0086Ra.pdf>; Resume available at:
* <https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/SVEG2013sa0155Ra.pdf>; English translations available;
* CABI (Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International) (2015) Online. Datasheets Ditylenchus dipsaci (stem and bulb nematode). Invasive species compendium. CABI, Wallingford, UK. Available from <http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/19287>;
* EPPO (2002) Certification scheme for Narcissus. Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 32, 91–104;