NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Candidatus Phytoplasma solani (Phytoplasma solani) (PHYPSO)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

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

Pest category:

Bacteria **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: Vine sector

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

Not relevant
Conclusion:

* Candidate: Vine 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):

Austria (2014); Bulgaria (2014); Croatia (2015); Czech Republic (2009); France (2014); Germany (2010); Greece (2014); Hungary (2011); Italy (2010); Italy/Sicilia (1995); Poland (1999); Slovakia (2000); Slovenia (2011); Spain (2014)
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: Vitis (1VITG) for the Vine 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:

Yes
Proposed Tolerance levels:

Zero tolerance of presence of the pathogen 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:

Measures taken against flavescence doree phytoplasma, in areas where it occurs, would be effective in managing risks from stolbur.
- Non-certified plants (‘standard’):
(a) Plants produced in areas known to be free from Candidatus Phytoplasma solani;
or
(b) No symptoms seen during visual inspections of the site of production in the last complete cycle of vegetation;
or
(c) All plants at the site of production showing symptoms have been rogued out and destroyed
or
(d) Plants have been subject to hot water treatment according to EPPO PM 10/18 Standard.

- For pre-basic (‘initial’), basic and certified:
Additional measures could include periodic testing of mother plants to detect latent infection, testing of material to detect latent infection (in particular for rootstocks which do not show symptoms) and cultural measures against other vector host plants.
Justification (if necessary):

Rootstocks are asymptomatic. Symptoms cannot be differentiated with the flavescence doree phytoplasma. This phytoplasma has a latent period. However experts from the coreHEWGplus commented that we can not rely on the testing of all remaining plants of an infested lot. The options proposed would also cover mother plants. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2014) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of Candidatus Phytoplasma solani. EFSA Journal 2014;12(12):3924, 27 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3924 <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/3924.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 Potato stolbur mycoplasma, renamed Candidatus Phytoplasma solani;