NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Bruchus rufimanus (BRCHRU)

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 seed sector

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

* Candidate: Vegetable seed sector

**2 – Status in the EU:**
   
Is this pest already a quarantine pest for the whole EU?
 
No  
Presence in the EU:
 
Yes  
Conclusion:
 
candidate  
Justification (if necessary):
 
The pest is present in all EU Member States (Fauna Europaea, 2017; Seidenglanz & Huňady, 2016).

HOST PLANT N°1: Vicia faba (VICFX) for the Vegetable seed sector.

Origin of the listing:
 
1 - Vegetable seed sector: Council Directive 2002/55/EC  
Plants for planting:
 
Seeds **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):**
 
Yes 
Conclusion:
 
Candidate  
 
Justification:
 
The bean seed beetle, Bruchus rufimanus, is an economically important pest of Vicia faba bean crops throughout Europe (Seidenglanz & Huňady, 2016). It is an univoltine species developing in the seeds of Vicia faba L. The adults occurring in the most numerous during the flowering time of broad bean. They become  
sexually mature when the first green pods appeared on the host plant and oviposit on the surface of these pods (Middlekauf 1951, Medjdoub-Bensaad  
et al. 2007). The adults overwinter under the bark of trees, in leaf litter, soil crevices and also in seeds and return to the growing crop in the spring. Eggs are on the outside of the developing pods and larvae develop inside, before the adult chews an exit hole through the seed coat (Yao et Yang, 1985 ; Huignard and al., 1990; Seidenglanz & Huňady, 2016). A second generation is possible in warehouses. Seed is therefore a pathway and other sources can be managed, therefore seed can be considered a significant pathway compared to others for the pest/host/intended use combination. **5 - Economic impact:**  
Are there documented reports of any economic impact on the host?
 
Yes  
Justification:
 
B. rufimanus alters the aesthetic quality of the seeds as well as its germinative properties which is an issue for human consumption and seed markets. Damaged seeds (seeds from which adults have emerged) might have lower germination rates with 13% reduced germination observed in the lab, but no difference observed in the field (Epperlein, 1992). Levels of seed infestation have ranged between 1% and 50% during the last decade (2000–2010) in Central and Western Europe, and as this can vary between seasons (Seidenglanz & Huňady, 2016). In Turkey, all samples of faba bean [Vicia faba] contained B. rufimanus, with an infestation rate of 15.4% and a damage rate of 0.163% (Özar & Genç, 1987). In addition, damaged seeds have increased susceptibility to rust and root diseases (Epperlein, 1992). The presence of living insects on seeds are also an issue for the export market: the presence of weevils in the seeds after harvest thereby decreases faba bean commercial value (Roubinet, 2016).  
What is the likely economic impact of the pest irrespective of its infestation source in the absence of phytosanitary measures? (= official measures)
 
Medium  
Is the economic impact due to the presence of the pest on the named host plant for planting, acceptable to the propagation and end user sectors concerned?
 
No  
Conclusion:
 
Candidate  
Justification:
 
 **6 - Are there feasible and effective measures available to prevent the presence of the pest on the plants for planting at an incidence above a certain threshold (including zero) to avoid an unacceptable economic impact as regards the relevant host plants?**
 
Yes
 
Conclusion:
 
candidate  
Justification:
 
The larval stages of B. rufimanus occur inside the seeds and are therefore protected from any control measures, including chemical control. Most control measures have therefore targeted adults either at colonization stage in the field or at emergence in storage facilities. Control measures have been focused on direct control with insecticides, but restrictions and removal from market due to environmental concerns have increased the need for alternative measures. Only one insecticide (Biscaya) is currently authorized for use in the field against B. rufimanus in Sweden. Research projects to develop pest management are ongoing in the UK and in France in collaboration with growers (Roubinet, 2016). **7- Is the quality of the data sufficient to recommend the pest to be listed as a RNQP?**
 
Yes
 
Conclusion:
 
Candidate  
Justification:
 
 **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**
 
Recommended for listing as an RNQP, based on data. **8 - Tolerance level:**  
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:
 
Yes  
Proposed Tolerance levels:
 
Zero tolerance approach, based on visual examination. **9 - Risk management measures:**  
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:
 
Yes  
Proposed Risk management measure:
 
A representative sample of the seed has been subject to inspection (which may follow an appropriate treatment) and has been found free from Bruchus rufimanus.  
Justification (if necessary):
 
For these beetles infesting seed, inspections on seed are likely to detect symptoms without necessarily confirming species. Risk from focusing the listing on the main species in each case is therefore very limited. **REFERENCES:**

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