NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (Impatiens necrotic spot virus) (INSV00)

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: 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):
 
Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (INSV) is a single taxonomic entity (genus Tospovirus: family Bunyaviridae). In 2015 it was proposed to change the name of the virus from Impatiens necrotic spot virus to Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (ICTV, 2015; Van Regenmortel et al., 2015). It has been ratified in 2016 for all the family of the Bunyaviridae. **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):
 
Belgium (2014); Bulgaria (2011); Czech Republic (2011); Finland (2013); France (2011); Germany (2011); Hungary (2007); Italy (1999); Italy/Sicilia (1998); Netherlands (2015); Poland (1997); Portugal (2011); Slovenia (2011); Spain (2011); United Kingdom (2011); United Kingdom/England (1998)  
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: Gerbera (1GEBG) for the Ornamental sector.

Origin of the listing:
 
Commission Directive 93/49/EEC  
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?**
 
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):**
 
? 
Conclusion:
 
Candidate  
 
Justification:
 
INSV has a broad host range of more than 300 species, mostly ornamentals. INSV presents a serious problem to the ornamentals industry (Daughtrey et al., 1997; Elliott et al., 2009). Approximately 80 % of of greenhouse ornamentals tospovirus problems in USA have been identified as INSV; and less than 20% for TSWV (Daughtrey et al., 1997). Symptoms of tospoviruses vary significantly depending on local or systemic infections, on the host species, its development stage, the virus strain, and environmental (growth) factors (EFSA, 2012).  
One record is available on this host from New Zealand (Elliott et al., 2009) and Italy (Vicchi & Bellardi, 1996). However Gerbera is not included in the plant species found infected with INSV in the Netherlands (Verhoeven and Roenhorst, 1998) and in the USA (Daughtrey et al., 1997). **5 - Economic impact:**  
Are there documented reports of any economic impact on the host?
 
?  
Justification:
 
No information on direct impacts on this host found in the references.  
What is the likely economic impact of the pest irrespective of its infestation source in the absence of phytosanitary measures? (= official measures)
 
Minor  
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?
 
Yes  
Is there unacceptable economic impact caused to other hosts (or the same host with a different intended use) produced at the same place of production due to the transfer of the pest from the named host plant for planting?
 
No  
Conclusion:
 
Not candidate  
Justification:
 
 **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**
 
Disqualified: Not recommended for RNQP status because of lack of evidence on economic impact and pathway importance on this host. **8 - Tolerance level:**  
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:
 
No  
Proposed Tolerance levels:
 
Delisting. **9 - Risk management measures:**  
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:
 
No  
Proposed Risk management measure:
 
Delisting. **REFERENCES:**

* Daughtrey ML, Jones RK, Moyer JW, Daub ME & Baker JR (1997) Tospoviruses strike the greenhouse industry—INSV has become a major pathogen on flower crops. Plant Disease 81, 1220–1230;
* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2012) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of the tospoviruses. EFSA Journal 10, 2772. 4264 pp.;
* Elliott DR, Lebas BSM, Ochoa-Corona FM, Tang J & Alexander BJR (2009) Investigation of Impatiens necrotic spot virus outbreaks in New Zealand. Australasian Plant Pathology 38, 490–495;
* International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) (2015) Implementation of non-Latinized binomial species names in the family Bunyaviridae.
* Van Regenmortel MH, Burke DS, Calisher CH, Dietzgen RG, Fauquet CM, Ghabrial SA, Jahrling PB, Johnson KM, Holbrook MR, Horzinek MC, Keil GM, Kuhn JH, Mahy BW, Martelli GP, Pringle C, Rybicki EP, Skern T, Tesh, RB, Wahl - Jensen V, Walker PJ & Weaver SC (2010) A proposal to change existing virus species names to non - Latinized binomials. Arch. Virol. 155, 1909 - 1919;
* Verhoeven TJ & Roenhorst JW (1998) Occurrence of tospoviruses in the Netherlands. Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on Tospoviruses and thrips in Floral and Vegetable Crops, Wageningen, Netherlands. 77-80;
* Vicchi V & Bellardi MG (1996) Evaluation of the ELISA technique in the diagnosis of tospoviruses in ornamental plants. Informatore Fitopatologico 46, 60-63;