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: Pelargonium (1PELG) 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?**
 
Yes 
Conclusion:
 
Evaluation continues  
 
Justification (if necessary):
 
The pest is listed in EPPO certification scheme PM 4/3 for Pelargonium. However experts decided to continue the evaluation because of uncertainties concerning the unacceptable economic impact on this host plant. **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).  
The pest was found in this host in Iran (Shahraeen et al., 2002). However Pelargonium sp. has not been listed in the host plant of INSV in Verhoeven and Roenhorst, (1998), Lebas and Ochoa-Corona (2007) and Elliott et al., (2009). **5 - Economic impact:**  
Are there documented reports of any economic impact on the host?
 
No  
Justification:
 
In Iran, samples with small necrotic spots, leaf yellowing, ring spots, necrotic vein clearing, wilting, and dwarf symptoms from Pelargonium roseum were positive for INSV (Shahraeen et al., 2002). No significant crop losses in Pelargonium spp. from tospoviruses were reported even though INSV and TSWV have occasionally been detected in Pelargonium × hortorum and Pelargonium peltatum in the USA (Daughtrey et al., 1997).  
What is the likely economic impact of the pest irrespective of its infestation source in the absence of phytosanitary measures? (= official measures)
 
  
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?
 
  
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?
 
  
Conclusion:
 
Not candidate  
Justification:
 
 **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**
 
Disqualified: Not recommended for the RNQP Status despite listed in a EPPO PM 4 Standard on this host, 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:**

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* ICTV 2015: Implementation of non-Latinized binomial species names in the family Bunyaviridae;
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* Shahraeen N, Ghotbi T & Mehraban AH (2002) Occurrence of Impatiens necrotic spot virus in ornamentals in Mahallat and Tehran provinces in Iran. Plant Disease 86, 694;
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* 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;