NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Lophodermium seditiosum (LOPHSE)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

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

Pest category:

Fungi **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: ES proposed a listing for the whole Pinus genera, rather than only Pinus nigra. **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 most common foliage disease in young Scots pine plantations and forest nurseries of Northern and central Europe, the Lophodermium needle cast, is caused by Lophodermium seditiosum.

HOST PLANT N°1: Pinus nigra (PIUNI) for the Ornamental sector.

Origin of the listing:

Commission Directive 93/49/EEC
Plants for planting:

Plants intended for planting **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):**

No
Conclusion:

Not candidate

Justification:

In most references to this pathogen natural spread of spores by wind and water is the only means of distribution which is discussed. Due to its wide distribution and windblown spores, experts considered that natural spread is likely to be the main pathway. **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**

Disqualified: Natural spread is considered to be the main pathway. Chemical controls are available, and this pest was not raised by the Forestry SEWG or by any member country (except mention by Spain as part of a general comment on the level of listing). **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:**

* Drenkhan R (2011) Epidemiological investigation of pine foliage diseases by the use of the needle trace method, PhD Thesis, Estonian University of Life Sciences;
* Rajkovic S, Markovic M & Rakonjac, L (2013) Incubation Methods for Forecasting the Occurrence and Development of Lophodermium seditiosum Minter, Staley & Millar on Pine. In Fungicides - Showcases of Integrated Plant Disease Management from Around the World, Chapter 8, 153-182;
* Gregory SC & Redfern DB (1998) Diseases and Disorders of Forest Trees, Forestry Commission, UK;