NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Strawberry vein banding virus (SVBV00)

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: Fruits (including hops) sector, Ornamental sector

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

Not relevant
Conclusion:

* Candidate: Fruits (including hops) sector, Ornamental 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):

Czech Republic (1994); Hungary (1992); Italy (2009); Slovakia (1994)
Conclusion:

candidate
Justification (if necessary):

This pest is a candidate for the RNQP status according to the IIA2AWG. 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: Fragaria (1FRAG) for the Fruits (including hops) 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:

No
Proposed Tolerance levels:

Zero tolerance for all categories 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:

Based on a visual examination carried out during the last growing season at an appropriate time for the expression of symptoms.
- Non-certified material (‘CAC’):
(A) Pest Free Area;
OR
(B) (a) Plants should be derived in a direct line from material which has been tested and found free from the virus;
and
(b) Plants showing virus symptoms at the site of production should be rogued out and destroyed immediately (or if symptoms are not clear, plants may be tested and need not be destroyed if found free).

- Pre-basic, Basic, Certified material, additional measures (in addition to non-certified) could include:
• Measures to control vectors;
• Testing of pre-basic;
• Testing of basic e.g. if aphids are found;
• Isolation.
Justification (if necessary):

Current import requirements of Council Directive 2000/29/EC already include testing of non-certified mother plants for Strawberry vein banding virus. The coreHEWGplus also discussed the need for introducing testing of non-certified mother plants for Strawberry crinckle virus and Strawberry mild yellow edge virus. Indeed requirements on non-certified material are important in relation to import (most EU material is certified) and the traded material is often asymptomatic. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2014) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of Strawberry vein banding virus. EFSA Journal 2014;12(7):3772, 22 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3772". <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/3772.pdf>;
* EU COM (2014) 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 Strawberry vein banding virus;

HOST PLANT N°2: Fragaria (1FRAG) for the Ornamental 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:

Evaluation continues

Justification (if necessary):

Fragaria x ananassa is covered by EPPO PM 4/11 Standard. There are various varieties of ornamental strawberry grown, of different species such as F. chiloensis or F. vesca, with different flower colours or foliage. Fragaria chiloensis, F. vesca and F. x ananassa (cultivated strawberry) are all minor hosts according to the EPPO Global Database. Ornamental strawberry may be propagated vegetatively (e.g. cv. Lipstick) or by seed (alpine strawberry F. vesca). **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:

No references could be found to the susceptibility or resistance of ornamental strawberry to infestation by Strawberry vein banding virus, as compared to the variation in normal strawberry cultivars, however some clones of F. vesca are used as indicator plants due to their sensitivity. Therefore it is proposed to conclude these species would react to the pest in a similar way. Plants for planting are a pathway, and can be considered a significant pathway compared to others. **5 - Economic impact:**
Are there documented reports of any economic impact on the host?

No
Justification:

No specific documented references could be found for impacts on ornamental strawberry.
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:

There are no data available on the economic impact on ornamental strawberry. Experts considered that ornamental Fragaria is a very minor use. Therefore they concluded that the ‘substantially free from’ requirement is sufficient to prevent indirect unacceptable economic impacts. **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**

Disqualified: no data of economic impact on ornamentals. Experts considered that ornamental Fragaria is a very minor use. Therefore they concluded that the ‘substantially free from’ requirement is sufficient to prevent indirect unacceptable economic impacts. **8 - Tolerance level:**
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:

Yes
Proposed Tolerance levels:

Delisting. **9 - Risk management measures:**
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:

Yes
Proposed Risk management measure:

Delisting. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2014) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of Strawberry vein banding virus. EFSA Journal 2014;12(7):3772, 22 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3772". <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/3772.pdf>;
* EPPO (2008) Certification scheme for strawberry. Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 38, 430–437;
* EU COM (2014) 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 Strawberry vein banding virus;