



Twinning BA/12/IB/AG 01 “Further strengthening of capacities of phytosanitary sector in the fields of plant protection products, plant health and seeds and seedlings, including phytosanitary laboratories and phytosanitary inspections”

Training course on agricultural nematology

Mostar, March 7-11, 2016

Legislative Control &
Plant Health Strategies
for Plant Parasitic
Nematodes

Single European Market

In 1993 all Border controls within the EU15* Member States were removed, allowing free Movement of plant material within the Community.

*Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden & the United Kingdom

In May, 2004 ten additional countries became EU Member States* (EU25). In January 2007 two next countries (EU27)** and in July, 2013 one next country (EU28)*** and their Border Controls were also removed within the expanded EU

*Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, **Poland**, Slovakia, Slovenia; ** Bulgaria, Romania; ****Croatia

All EU28 Member States must comply with EU Plant Legislation:

EU Regulations (don't require domestic implementing legislation)

EU Directives (do require domestic Implementing legislation by Plant Health Acts and Orders)

Plant Parasitic Nematodes are regulated within EU Directives and regional Plant Health Orders

e.g. EU Council Directive on the control of potato cyst nematodes

Quarantine Pest: A pest of potential economic importance to the area and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

UE QUARANTINE NEMATODES

Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all member states shall be banned according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Annex I, Part A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Hirschmanniella spp. other than *H. gracilis*

Longidorus diadecturus

Nacobbus aberrans

Xiphinema americanum sensu lato (non-European populations)

Xiphinema californicum

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

Globodera pallida

Globodera rostochiensis

Meloidogyne chitwoodi

Meloidogyne fallax

UE QUARANTINE NEMATODES

Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and whose spread within, certain protected zones shall be banned according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Annex I, Part B

Globodera pallida

protected zones: Finland, Latvia,
Slovenia, Slovakia

UE QUARANTINE NEMATODES

Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all member states shall be banned if they are present on certain plant or plant products according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Annex II, Part A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Aphelenchoides besseyi

Radopholus citrophilus

Seeds of *Oryza* spp.

Plants of *Citrus* L., *Fortunella* Swingle, *Poncirus* Raf., and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds, and Plants of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or with growing medium attached or associated

UE QUARANTINE NEMATODES

Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all member states shall be banned if they are present on certain plant or plant products according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Annex II, Part A

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Aphelenchoides besseyi

Plants of *Fragaria* L., intended for planting, other than seeds

Ditylenchus destructor -

Flower bulbs and corms of *Crocus* L., miniature cultivars and their hybrids of the genus *Gladiolus* Tourn. ex L., such as *Gladiolus callianthus* Marais, *Gladiolus colvillei* Sweet, *Gladiolus nanus* hort., *Gladiolus ramosus* hort., *Gladiolus tubergenii* hort., *Hyacinthus* L., *Iris* L., *Trigridia* Juss, *Tulipa* L., intended for planting, and potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), intended for planting

Ditylenchus dipsaci

Seeds and bulbs of *Allium ascalonicum* L., *Allium cepa* L. and *Allium schoenoprasum* L., intended for planting and plants of *Allium porrum* L., intended for planting, bulbs and corms of *Camassia* Lindl., *Chionodoxa* Boiss., *Crocus flavus* Weston 'Golden Yellow', *Galanthus* L., *Galtonia candicans* (Baker) Decne, *Hyacinthus* L., *Ismene* Herbert, *Muscari* Miller, *Narcissus* L., *Ornithogalum* L., *Puschkinia* Adams, *Scilla* L., *Tulipa* L., intended for planting, and seeds of *Medicago sativa* L.

UE QUARANTINE NEMATODES

Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all member states shall be banned if they are present on certain plant or plant products according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Annex II, Part A (cont.)

HARMFUL ORGANISMS KNOWN TO OCCUR IN ANY PART OF THE COMMUNITY AND RELEVANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY

Radopholus similis

Plants of *Araceae*, *Marantaceae*, *Musaceae*, *Persea* spp., *Strelitziaceae*, rooted or the growing medium attached or associated

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO)

EPPO is an intergovernmental organization responsible for European cooperation in plant health. Founded in 1951 by 15 European countries, EPPO now has 50 members, covering almost all countries of the European and Mediterranean region. Its objectives are to protect plants, to develop international strategies against the introduction and spread of dangerous pests and to promote safe and effective control methods. As a Regional Plant Protection Organization,

EPPO also participates in global discussions on plant health organized by FAO and the IPPC Secretariat. Finally, EPPO has produced a large number of standards and publications on plant pests, phytosanitary regulations, and plant protection products.

EPPO

A1 Pest: A quarantine pest not present in that area. Every EPPO Member Government **is recommended** (but it is not obligatory) to regulate the pest as a quarantine pest, and to make appropriate requirements.

A2 Pest: A quarantine pest present in that area but not widely distributed there and and being officially controlled. Every EPPO Member Government is recommended to evaluate A2 pests and decide on a case-by-case basis which to include to regulate as quarantine pests.

European & Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation [EPPO] Quarantine Lists

PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES

A1 pests - A quarantine pest not present in EPPO region

Nacobbus aberrans A1/144

Radopholus similis (attacking citrus, formerly *R. citrophilus*) A1/161

Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto A1/150

Xiphinema bricolense A1/260

Xiphinema californicum A1/261

A2 pests – A quarantine pest present in that area but not widely distributed there and being officially controlled

*virus vectors

Aphelenchoides besseyi A2/122

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus 1 A2/158

Ditylenchus dipsaci A2/174

Globodera pallida A2/124

Globodera rostochiensis A2/125

Heterodera glycines A2/167

Meloidogyne chitwoodi A2/227

Meloidogyne enterolobii A2/361

Meloidogyne fallax A2/295

Radopholus similis (not attacking citrus) A2/126

Xiphinema rivesi A2/262

European & Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation [EPPO]

ALERT LIST - NEMATODES

The main purpose of the Alert List is to draw the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and achieve early warning.

Nematodes

Hosts

Heterodera elachista

Oryza sativa (rice) and *Zea mays* (maize)

Meloidogyne ethiopica

Polyphagous

Meloidogyne mali

Polyphagous

rus vectors