

Report of a Pest Risk Management: *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus (CYSDV)*

This summary presents the conclusions of the pest risk management which has been conducted on the pest, according to EPPO Standard PP 5/4(1) Pest Risk Management Scheme.

Pest: *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus (CYSDV)*
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Date: March 2004
PRA area: EPPO

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PATHWAYS**1 Pathways studied in the pest risk management****PATHWAY 1:**

Natural spread. The virus cannot spread on its own. CYSDV is transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* and persists for at least 9 days in its vector. Although this pathway does present a risk of introduction from outside the PRA area and of spread within the PRA area, natural spread is likely to be slow,

Ranking of the pathway: low

PATHWAY 2:

Plants for planting of cucumber, melon, watermelon and courgette from countries where *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus* occurs. **Ranking of the pathway: high**

2 Other pathways

CYSDV-infested *Bemisia tabaci* on plants which are not hosts of CYSDV: As the virus persists for at least 9 days in its vector not host plants could transport viruliferous whiteflies but this is more likely to occur where mixed growing systems are used. **Requirements established for *B. tabaci* should apply.**

Ranking of the pathway: low

Seeds: the PRA and data sheet state that CYSDV is not known to be seed-borne

Ranking of the pathway: non existent

Fruits are not mentioned in the data sheet, and this pathway has not been studied. The virus can be transported on fruit, but it needs *Bemisia tabaci* to be transmitted. There is no evidence of such transmission from fruits. **Ranking: negligible**

IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR PATHWAYS ¹**Pathway 1: Natural spread**

Measures of containment/eradication applied in countries where the virus occurs would slow down natural spread of the virus. Eradication is more likely to be feasible in countries where the host plants are grown only under protected conditions.

Pathway 2: Plants for planting of cucumber, melon, watermelon and courgette from countries where *Cucumber vein yellowing virus* occurs.

Measures related to consignments

¹in this section elements considered when answering questions number 31 to 37 should be included for each pathway (possible combination of measures, measures not considered as cost effective....)

None has been identified. The virus can be detected by ELISA, but it is questionable if such testing of consignments would be feasible on a routine basis.

Measures related to the crop or to places of production

- Measures can be applied against *B. tabaci* in order to exclude it (protected conditions screen, precautionary treatments). However, this measure is not considered to be sufficient on its own.
- Pest-free area for CYSDV
- Where the vector does not occur, then crop freedom for CYSDV would be sufficient. This is either if it does not occur in the whole country or if a certain area is free or .
- Where the vector occurs: pest-free place of production and appropriate buffer zone for the vector and crop freedom for the virus are possible measures

EVALUATION OF THE MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN RELATION TO THE RISKS PRESENTED BY THE PATHWAYS

CONCLUSION: SELECTION OF MEASURES

Plants for planting of *Cucumis sativus*,
Cucumis melo, *Cucurbita pepo*, *Citrullus
lanatus*

PC and, if appropriate RC

area freedom for CYSDV

or

crop freedom for CYSDV, and exclusion measures against *B. tabaci* (protected conditions, screens, precautionary treatments) to be specified in EPPO Phytosanitary Procedure no.

or

crop freedom for CYSDV and place of production and appropriate buffer zone freedom for *Bemisia tabaci* (inspection carried out monthly during last three months)

or

crop freedom for CYSDV and area freedom for *Bemisia tabaci*

Notes:

1- For TYLCV (also *Bemisia*-transmitted and also occurring in some countries in the region), the requirements in EU Directive specify "monthly during the last three months" for *place of production freedom (monthly during last three months) for Bemisia tabaci*.

2- For crop freedom, place of production freedom, place of production and buffer zone freedom and area freedom, the pest risk management provides that all options stricter than the minimum one should also be offered.

APPENDIX

For each possible category of measures in the pest risk management scheme, this table could identify specifically the ones which were considered suitable ("possible" in bold) and the ones which were not suitable (with a brief justification)

The Panel should decide whether such a summary table is useful, and whether it belongs to the pest risk management, or to the report of the pest risk management

CATEGORIES OF MEASURES	Pathway n° 2
Detection of the pest in consignments by inspection or testing	
general visual inspection	not suitable
targeted visual inspection	not suitable
specified testing	Yes. but seems not applicable on a routine basis
import under special licence/permit and post-entry quarantine	no
Removal of the pest from the consignment by treatment or other phytosanitary procedures	
specified treatment	not relevant
removal of parts of plants from the consignment	not relevant
Prevention of establishment by limiting the use of the consignment	
import under special licence/permit and specified restrictions	not relevant
Prevention of infestation of the commodity	
specified treatment and/or period of treatment (crop)	not possible
consignment should be composed of specified cultivars	not relevant
specified protected cultivation	measures against the vector (exclusion, treatment)
specified age of plant, growth stage or time of year of harvest	not relevant
specific handling/packing methods	?
certification scheme	not relevant
Establishment and maintenance of pest freedom of a crop, place of production or area	
pest freedom of the crop	Only if <i>B. tabaci</i> does not occur at all in the country (which is theoretical at the moment) or if place of production and appropriate buffer zone freedom (or area freedom) for <i>B. tabaci</i> can be maintained or if <i>B. tabaci</i> can be excluded
pest-free place of production	
pest-free place of production and appropriate buffer zone	yes
pest-free area	yes
Prohibition	
Internal measures	
surveillance and/or eradication campaign	no