

NEIKER, A 31 DE JULIO DE 2017

ULTIMO INFORME EPPO SOBRE LA SITUACIÓN DE *Xylella fastidiosa* EN ESPAÑA

Xylella fastidiosa representa una seria amenaza para los cultivos en Europa. El primer foco fue encontrado en 2013 en Puglia, Italia, donde causó la muerte de olivos centenarios. Más tarde esta misma especie ha sido localizada en otras especies vegetales, muchas de ellas ornamentales. En octubre de 2015 se detectó en Francia, en Niza y en Córcega, en especies ornamentales. Los últimos focos localizados, han sido en España en Baleares, y el más reciente en Alicante, este último en Almendro. La gravedad de la enfermedad que provoca en cultivos mayoritarios en Europa (olivo, vid, almendro, etc.) y la falta de medidas de control eficaces, ha hecho que la EU haya lanzado un programa excepcional de erradicación. Para ampliar información sobre el plan de contingencia en España se puede visitar la página del MAPAMA.

<http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/xylella-fastidiosa/>

El último informe de EPPO (Organización Europea y mediterránea de la Protección de Cultivos) sobre la situación en España de *Xylella fastidiosa* se transcribe a continuación. Para ampliar información en <https://www.eppo.int/>

***Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* en patata en España**

Así mismo, ha sido recientemente localizada la presencia de *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* en patata en España. Esta bacteria había sido, hasta ahora, localizada en cultivos de las familia Apiaceae (zanahoria, entre ellas). El MAPAMA ha lanzado también un plan de contingencia nacional para la erradicación y control de este patógeno. Esta enfermedad causa síntomas en los tubérculos cosechados, más marcados tras la fritura, a modo de líneas ennegrecidas, por lo que comúnmente se le denomina enfermedad de Zebra chip. Para ampliar información sobre el plan de contingencia en España se puede visitar la página del MAPAMA

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/candidatus_liberibacter_solanacearum/

IMPORTANTE:

Cualquier sospecha en sus plantaciones y cosechas, no dude en ponerse en contacto con el Laboratorio de Sanidad Vegetal de NEIKER-TECNALIA, a través del teléfono 945 121313 o bien por email a rmarquinez@neiker.eus o aortizb@neiker.eus

In all infected areas in Italy and France, eradication measures are being taken.

EPPO Reporting Service 2017 no. 7 – Diseases

2017/133 *Xylella fastidiosa* detected in mainland Spain and update for Balears

Xylella fastidiosa (EPPO A1 List) has been detected for the first time from mainland Spain. The presence of the bacterium was confirmed in June 2017 in one plot of almond trees in El Castell de Guadalest, near Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana). This plot of 0.47 ha was comprised of almond trees (*Prunus dulcis* cvs. Marcona and Guara) that were more than 30 years old. The grower had alerted the official services because he had noticed a reduction in almond production. A first analysis (RT-PCR) carried out in December 2016 on an asymptomatic sample had given negative results. Another asymptomatic sample was collected in May 2017 and gave positive results by RT-PCR (but negative by cPCR). This plot was inspected and symptoms resembling those of *X. fastidiosa* were observed on leaves. The identity of the bacterium was then confirmed by other serological and molecular tests. It noted that this almond plot is located in a region where the main crops are fruit trees: 2 800 ha of loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), 1 700 ha of olive (*Olea europaea*), 920 ha of citrus, and 393 ha of almond. In this area, insect vectors of *X. fastidiosa* have been monitored by using yellow traps with more than 1 160 trapping points. All tests carried out on caught specimens gave negative results for *X. fastidiosa*. The origin of this outbreak is unknown. Eradication measures (in accordance with EU Implementing Decision 2015/789) were implemented with a demarcated area of 10 km radius around the infected plot and the application of insecticide treatments against vectors of *X. fastidiosa*. It was also prohibited to move plants out of the 7 nurseries and garden centres which are located within this demarcated area. In Islas Baleares, the NPPO declared in 2017-07-10 that *X. fastidiosa* has been detected in a total of 281 plants (172 in Mallorca, 73 in Ibiza, 36 in Menorca). In Mallorca, *X. fastidiosa* has been detected for the first time in 2 symptomatic *Ficus carica* in the municipalities of Sant Llorenç des Cardassar and Santa Eugenia. Both trees were growing in agricultural areas where weeds were also present.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Spain is officially declared as: Present, under eradication.

Source: NPPO of Spain (2017-06).

Pictures: *Xylella fastidiosa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: XYLEFA, ES

2017/134 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' haplotype E detected on potatoes in Spain

In Spain, 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum'* haplotype E which was so far only recorded in Apiaceae, has been detected in potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*). The bacterium was found in Cantabria in two potato stores in December 2016.

* Potato haplotypes (i.e. A, B) and their vector *Bactericera cockerelli* are included in the EPPO A1 List.

Source: INTERNET
Ministerio de Agricultura y Pesca Alimentación y Medio Ambiente. 'Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum' (CaLsol).
http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/sanidad-vegetal/candidatus_liberibacter_solanacearum/