

## ***Pest Scientific Name – Official IPPC pest report***

<b>Title</b>	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> (Bacterial speck) in Thailand
<b>Short description or summary</b> (include details of incident, location where pest was detected and synonyms of pest)	The <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> survey guide and specific survey as according to ISPM No. 6 (Surveillance) for determination of <i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> status were carried out during October 2018 and September 2021 in 642 tomato plantations in 14 provinces. A total of 124 samples were inspected, collected, and examined in the laboratory of Plant Quarantine Research Group, Plant Protection Research and Development Office by using dilution plate method, Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The results showed that all bacteria were not <i>P. syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> .
<b>Status</b>	Published
<b>Report status</b>	Final
<b>Pest status*</b> (select pest status category identified in ISPM 8)	Absent: the entire country is pest free
<b>Pest identity</b> (scientific name only; synonyms should be included in 'Short description or summary.'	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i>
<b>Host(s) or article(s) concerned</b>	Tomato and pepper
<b>Geographical distribution</b>	<p><b>Africa:</b> Morocco, South Africa, Tanzania and Tunisia</p> <p><b>Asia:</b> China, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Nepal, Taiwan and Turkey</p> <p><b>Europe:</b> Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom</p> <p><b>America:</b> Canada, United States, Brazil, Chile and Venezuela</p> <p><b>Oceania:</b> Australia and New Zealand (CABI, 2021)</p>
<b>Nature of immediate or potential danger, or other reason for reporting</b>	Bacterial speck is a significant source of economic loss in the tomato industry. Lesions may make fruit unfit for fresh market. On tomatoes for processing, lesions may be deep enough to cause considerable grading or loss in quality. In the field, yield losses varied from 75% in plants infected at an early stage of growth to 5% in plants infected later in the season. Disease outbreak resulted in 20-25% seedling losses. Disease incidence was approximately 5% in commercial greenhouses. (CABI, 2021)
<b>Contact for more information</b>	rakkrai@yahoo.com
<b>Issue keywords</b>	Pest reporting, <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> or Bacterial speck

<b>Commodity keywords</b> (optional)	Tomato
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**\*Pest status** *can select more than 1*

**Present<sup>1</sup>**

Present: widely distributed  
Present: not widely distributed and not under official control  
Present: not widely distributed and under official control  
Present: at low prevalence  
Present: except in specified pest free areas  
Present: transient

**Absence<sup>2</sup>**

Absent: pest not recorded  
Absent: the entire country is pest free  
Absent: pest records invalid  
Absent: pest no longer present  
Absent: pest eradicated

**Unknown**

**Other (specify)**

**References**

CABI (CAB International). 2021. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* (bacterial speck). CAB International. (Online). Available. <https://doi.org/10.1079/cabicompendium.45020>. (16 November 2021).

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<sup>1</sup> Where appropriate, include additional information about pest presence e.g. the location and extent of a localised outbreak, official control measures applied and whether the pest has only been reported under specific conditions (specific hosts, in urban areas, at certain times of the year etc).

<sup>2</sup> Lack of information due to inadequate or insufficient surveillance activities does not constitute a basis for determining pest absence.