Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation

November 2012 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

National Plant Protection Organization
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FOLLOW-UP
Pest status *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (potexvirus) on *Lilium spp.* in the Netherlands

Introduction
This report concerns a follow-up to a pest report of July 2010. The organism is not listed as a harmful organism in the EU directive 2000/29/EC and is not listed on the EPPO A1 or A2 list. *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (PLAMV) concerns a newly identified potexvirus in 2010. The findings in 2010 concerned several incidents in both indoor flower production as well as outdoor bulb production. At the time phytosanitary measures were limited to specific surveillance, in view of considerable uncertainties concerning distribution of this virus in the Netherlands and the origin of the outbreak. Surveys carried out during the 2011 and 2012 growing season have confirmed the presence of this organism in the Netherlands on *Lilium spp.* At present no further phytosanitary measures are being considered. The phytosanitary export certification of the Netherlands has been amended to take into account requirements of third countries.

Reason for reporting Updated situation following two years of specific surveillance.
Identity of the pest (scientific name). *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus*
Categorization of the pest: None
Location**:** not relevant

Pest status
Present – on *Lilium spp.*

Pest significance (detailed description)
Date of finding: 8 records in the period 2010 to 2012.

Detection and identification
How the pest was found:
Specific official surveillance data: number of positively tested samples / total number of samples in *Lilium spp.*

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
0/13	0/57	0/34	2/44	3/30	3/30

There are indications of higher levels of infection for the Oriental lily species. For Longiflorum lily species infection levels are significantly lower. Negative results prior tot 2010 are recorded based on absence of any potexvirus in these samples.
How the pest was detected and identified: See pest report July 2010

Impact
Severity / extent of damage:
Since the virus belongs to the genus potexvirus, the virus may spread mechanically. In greenhouses, the necrotic symptoms on the leaves reduce the cutflower value. There are no

specific records of crop losses in bulb production.

Host plants or articles concerned: *Lilium* spp.

Type of plant or mode of cultivation: commercial crops both indoors and outdoors.

Origin of the pest
The virus may have been introduced in lily flower production facilities with infected mother bulbs, but the origin is not clear. The virus may have been introduced into The Netherlands by import of infected bulbs from outside the EU. In 2006 and 2008 the virus has been reported in lily in Japan. Dutch breeders import candidate nuclear stock of Oriental Lily species from Asia or Chile, which may have caused the unnoticed introduction of this virus in breeding programmes.

Phytosanitary measures
At present no further phytosanitary measures are being considered. The phytosanitary export certification of the Netherlands has been amended to take into account requirements of third countries.

References
NPPO The Netherlands