

"By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et* al., in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca."

### THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE – ICA

In the exercise of its legal powers and especially those conferred by numeral 6 of Article 6 of Decree 4765 of 2008, Article 4 of Decree 3761 of 2009, Articles 2.13.1.8.1 and 2.13.1.8.2 of Decree 1071 of 2015 and

#### WHEREAS:

That it is the responsibility of the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) to ensure the agricultural health of the country, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of pests or diseases that may affect the country's plant or animal species.

That in accordance with Article 2.13.1.1.2. of Decree 1071 of 2015, the ICA is responsible for the management of plant health, which includes all the actions and provisions that are necessary to "[...] the prevention, control, supervision, eradication or management of diseases, pests, weeds or any other harmful organism, which affects plants, animals and their products [...]".

That paragraph 6 of Article 6 of Decree 4765 of 2008 established as a general function of the ICA "to adopt, in accordance with the law, the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures that are necessary to make effective the control of animal and plant health and the prevention of biological and chemical risks."

That numeral 2 of article 2.13.1.4.2. of Decree 1071 of 2015, empowers the Institute to apply any animal or phytosanitary measure that it deems necessary "[...] in the presence or suspicion of pests, diseases or any other harmful organism of quarantine importance [...]".

That by virtue of Article 2.13.1.8.1 of the aforementioned Decree, when a sanitary problem severely threatens animal or plant health, the National Government, through the ICA, may declare a state of health emergency, within which the necessary measures must be taken to address such situation.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.*, 1987 is a bacterium of high economic impact worldwide, it is polyphagous, affects approximately 679 species of plants within 304 genera and 88 families, and is among the 10 most important phytopathogenic of the world.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

It is responsible for various diseases that significantly affect agriculture such as: Citrus Variegated Chlorosis (CVC), Vine pierce (PD), plum leaf scald, olive tree rapid decline (OQDS) and leaf burn in crops such as almond, coffee, oleander and numerous broadleaf trees.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* can affect cultivated species such as ornamental, forest and wild species, such as grasses, reeds and trees and some undescribed plant species, which makes it difficult to foresee its real impact and its reservoirs. This bacterium has also been detected in a latent form in various wild plants, making it difficult to register.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* is a genetically diverse bacterium and, according to serological and phylogenetic studies, is classified into three main subspecies: *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa*, *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* and *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca*.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* is mainly transmitted by two routes: infected propagated plant material and by insect vectors.

That infected propagated plant material is considered the most important route for the dispersal of *Xylella fastidiosa*, due to the wide range of hosts of this bacterium, especially due to its presence in asymptomatic plants.

That Xylella fastidiosa *vectors* are insects that feed on the xylem of the plant. An extensive list of these vectors is known, including 120 species from four families belonging to the order Hemiptera, mainly the families Cicadellidae and Cercopidae. These insects are polyphagous and are present in warm regions around the world.

That in the Americas, insects of the order Hemiptera, families Cicadellidae and Cercopidae, are vectors of other pathogens in different plant species and, therefore, all members of these families are potential vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*.

That infectious insect vectors can travel on propagating plant material, but they are also capable of traveling on their own and as stowaways.

That the transmission of the bacterium occurs when the insect feeds on the xylem sap of the infected plant and goes on to feed on a healthy plant. Specifically, the bacterium colonizes and multiplies in the foregut (mouthparts) of the insect vector, persistently, but not circulatory, and once infected, adult vectors can transmit *Xylella fastidiosa* throughout their lives because the bacterium multiplies and persists in the foregut of the vector.

FORM 4-027 V.8

Page 2 of 15



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

That the symptoms caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* in plants vary depending on the subspecies involved, the host, and environmental conditions. However, generally speaking, the bacterium causes leaf wilt, marginal necrosis of leaves (leaf burn), internerval chlorosis, premature defoliation, dwarfism or stunted growth, and downward death of branches or the top of the tree.

That these types of symptoms are non-specific and, therefore, easily associated with other diseases. In addition, many plant species can harbor the pathogen asymptomatically, acting as reservoirs and contributing to its dissemination.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* is present in the continents of Asia, Europe and America. In the Americas, it has been reported in countries such as the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, Honduras, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela and, more recently, in 2024, in Peru.

That through Resolution 3593 of 2015, the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) established the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa as an absent quarantine pest subject to official control.* 

That, according to the official surveillance activities of *Xylella fastidiosa* carried out by the ICA in Colombia, on February 12, 2025, 14 positive results for this bacterium were issued in 14 plants belonging to the genera *Citrus* spp. (orange, lemon, sour lime, mandarin and tangelo) and *Coffea arabica* (coffee), harvested in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca. These results were confirmed by sequencing tests.

That according to the surveillance actions carried out by the ICA, so far, the country has not registered significant economic effects on the productive systems served in institutional actions and which are reported as the main hosts of the bacterium.

That in Colombia there is a wide diversity of species of economic importance that can be hosts of this pest such as: alfalfa, blueberry, avocado, coffee, rubber, citrus, peach, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, rosemary and grape, among others, which could be affected in the event of a wide spread of the bacterium in the country.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

That of the list of hosts of *Xylella fastidiosa*, which is becoming more and more extensive in the world, there are approximately 112 species in Colombia, as follows: 47 species cultivated, 29 naturalized species, 27 native species and 9 adventitious species or weeds. This list does not contain reports of registered hosts only at the gender level.

That, within the list of host species of *Xylella fastidiosa*, 27 native species in Colombia are included. Of these species, 14 are categorized on the red list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and 12 are categorized as least concern.

That *Xylella fastidiosa* affects the genus *Quercus*, within which is the species *Quercus humboldtii* Bonpl, very representative and endemic to Colombia. This species is categorized as <u>Vulnerable</u> because, although it is considered abundant and forms stands known as oak groves, it is threatened by timber extraction. It also affects the species *Juglans neotropica* Diels, categorized as <u>Endangered</u> because 52% of its populations have faced an intensive process of logging and, therefore, population decline.

That, according to the risk assessment for *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.*, carried out by the Technical Directorate of Risk Assessment of the ICA in 2023, the most prominent and available hosts of economic importance in Colombia are: alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.), avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.), coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.), rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* [Willd. Ex A. Juss] Müll. Arg.), citrus (*Citrus* spp.), peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch), strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), blackberry (*Rubus glaucus* Benth), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.) and grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.).

That some proven vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa*, of the order Hemiptera: Cicadellidae, are present in Colombia, for example, the species *Hortensia similis* (registered in citrus fruits), *Oncometopia facialis* (in citrus fruits) and *Oncometopia* orbona (in peaches and grapes).

That the economic impact of *Xylella fastidiosa* on crops in the Americas is variable, depending on the host plant, geographic region, epidemiological restrictions, and management options.

That, in Colombia, the greatest impact of *Xylella fastidiosa* could occur in coffee, avocado and citrus crops, which are the crops with the greatest extension and production among the hosts of *Xylella fastidiosa*.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

That the European Union issued Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, on August 14, 2020, which established measures to prevent the introduction and spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* within its territory. This regulation defines strict requirements for the import of propagating plant material, allowing only those from production sites certified as free of this bacterium. The European Union is one of the main export destinations for propagation plant material of Colombian origin.

Considering the wide range of *Xylella fastidiosa* hosts, the diversity of insect vectors, their ability to remain dormant and the risk associated with the global movement of propagation plant material, it is essential to implement control measures that prevent the spread of this pest to other regions of the country. Therefore, it is necessary to declare a phytosanitary emergency at the national level and establish a set of phytosanitary measures focused on the prevention, detection, surveillance and effective control of the pest.

That Article 2 of Law 1437 of 2011 grants the authorities the power to disapply the administrative procedure referred to in Part One of said law, when it is a matter of "[...] military or police procedures that by their nature require decisions of immediate application, to avoid or remedy disturbances of public order in the aspects of national defense, security, tranquility, health [...]"; so that this Institute, in the exercise of its powers of Health Police, considers it necessary to adopt measures of immediate application aimed at preventing, detecting, monitoring and effectively controlling the pest in the national territory. By virtue of the above,

#### **RESOLVE:**

**ARTICLE 1.- PURPOSE. DECLARE** a State of Phytosanitary Emergency in the National territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

**ARTICLE 2.- SCOPE OF APPLICATION.** The provisions established in this Resolution shall be applicable to all natural or legal persons who produce and/or commercialize either in nurseries, commercial crops, dispersed crops, urban landscape plants, backyards and/or abandoned crops within the national territory, the following plant host species of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells et al.): alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), blueberry (*Vaccinium Corymbosum* L.),



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.), coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.), rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* [Willd. Ex A. Juss] Müll. Arg.), citrus (*Citrus* spp.), peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch), strawberry (*Fragaria* spp.), raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.), blackberry (*Rubus glaucus* Benth), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.) and grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.).

**PARAGRAPH.** These provisions may also be applied, in accordance with the technical criteria of the ICA, to other hosts of *Xylella fastidiosa,* when, within the framework of the phytosanitary surveillance actions implemented by the Institute, the presence of the bacterium in other plant species, in addition to those described in this article, is confirmed.

**ARTICLE 3. – DEFINITIONS.** For the purposes of this Resolution, the following definitions are established:

- **3.1 Control (of a pest).** Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population [FAO, 1995].
- **3.2 Plant quarantine.** Any activity aimed at preventing the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or at ensuring their official control [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995].
- **3.3 Commercial crop**: It is an agricultural good intended to be sold and not for *self-consumption*. Therefore, its production and sale is oriented to a market that may have local, regional or global reach. (In <u>http://132.247.149.154/2022/04/01/cultivo-comercial</u>)
- **3.4 Dispersed cultivation**: A group of plants that have developed in isolation within a lot, together with plants of other species. They are generally found around dwellings, at the edge of crop lots and paddocks or as living fences (HLB Resolution ICA 1668 of 2019)
- **3.5 Abandoned crops**: These are those planted areas that lack agronomic administration and technical assistance and/or those crops in which their owners declare that they have no economic interest. This definition also includes the varieties called perennial, wild and those that are Semi-annual or annual phenotypically split into perennials (Glossary in www.ica.gov.co).
- **3.6 Dispersion.** Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area [FAO, 1995; formerly dissemination].



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- **3.7 Illness.** Any alteration of a plant that interferes with its normal structure, physiology, or economic value.
- **3.8 Eradication.** Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; previously eradicated].
- **3.9 Monitoring.** The process of periodic observation of the appearance or increase of pest populations in a crop, using standardized methods and following their evolution over time (Segade, 2013).
- 3.10 Pathogen: A disease-causing micro-organism [ISPM No. 3, 1996].
- **3.11 Plague.** Any plant or animal species, race or biotype or pathogenic agent harmful to plants or plant products [FAO 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997].
- **3.12 Quarantine plague.** A pest of potential economic importance to the area at risk even if the pest is not present or, if present, is not widespread and under official control [FAO 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; clarification, 2005].
- **3.13 Pesticides:** Phytosanitary inputs such as: insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, acaricides, molluscicides, nematicides and rodenticides, intended to prevent, repel, combat and destroy biological organisms harmful to plants.
- **3.14 Urban landscape plants.** Any plant species that grows or is cultivated in urban spaces, such as streets, squares, gardens, parks, rooftops, balconies, terraces, public or private facilities, and traffic areas or urban corridors.
- **3.15 Test.** Official, non-visual examination to determine the presence of pests or to identify such pests [FAO, 1990].
- **3.16 Backyard**. It is defined as a place where the house is, which can have combinations of different trees, annual or perennial crops, medicinal, aromatic, ornamental and timber plants, in which there can also be the production of animals. (Montagnini, 2006; Nair and Kumar, 2006)



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- **3.17 Nursery.** It is a set of facilities that meets the technical criteria for producing, multiplying and/or marketing propagation plant material. (ICA Resolution 078006/2020)
- **3.18 Zone.** An area adjacent to or surrounding an area officially delimited for phytosanitary purposes in order to minimize the likelihood of spread of the target pest within or outside the demarcated area, and to which phytosanitary or other control measures are applied, as appropriate (ISPM No. 10, 1999; ISPM No. 22 revised, 2005; CMF, 2007].
- **3.19 Zone A (infested area).** It is defined as the area where the disease-positive plant or plants are located
- **3.20 Zone B (buffer zone).** A buffer zone is defined as: "An area that surrounds or is adjacent to an officially demarcated area for phytosanitary purposes, with the objective of minimizing the likelihood of spread of the target pest to or from the demarcated area, and which is subject to phytosanitary or other control measures, if applicable" [ISPM 5 (p. 12, FAO, 2020)].

**ARTICLE 4.- SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH** *Xylella fastidiosa*. For the purposes of this Resolution and for the purposes of complying with the monitoring actions, it is considered that the symptoms associated with *Xylella fastidiosa* vary according to the host, the subspecies of the bacterium and the environmental conditions. However, in general, symptoms include: leaf burns, characterized by brown or yellowish areas on the edges of the leaves, known as 'scalds'; chlorosis, manifested as a yellow discoloration between the veins of the leaves; wilting, evidenced by loss of turgor in leaves and shoots, which can progress to tissue death; defoliation, or premature fall of leaves, leaving bare branches; necrosis, with the death of tissues in leaves, branches or fruits; reduced growth, observable in smaller plants or with limited development; drying of branches, which begins at the ends and progresses towards the base; loss of productivity, reflected in the decrease in the production of fruits, flowers or wood in affected crops; and, in the case of fruit plants, small or deformed fruits, which may present necrosis.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

**ARTICLE 5.- EMERGENCY PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES.** During the state of phytosanitary emergency declared in Article 1 of this Resolution, the following measures shall be applied:

**5.1. BY PRODUCERS AND/OR MARKETERS.** People natural or legal entities that produce and/or market host plant species of the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* described in the scope of application of this Resolution, shall:

**5.1.1. Carry out monitoring actions for the timely identification of** *Xylella fastidiosa.* In each place of production, monitoring rounds should be carried out to detect symptoms associated with *Xylella fastidiosa,* according to the area established in the host plant species(s), as follows:

#### 5.1.1.1. Monitoring in hosts established in planting systems other than rows or beds.

- a) In Production Sites with an area of less than ten (10) hectares (ha): Ten (10) sites within the area will be randomly selected, georeferencing the central point of the lot. At each site, the general condition of the surrounding plants will be observed and three (3) trees or plants will be chosen to carry out detailed symptom monitoring, inspecting the four (4) cardinal points of each plant.
- b) In Production Sites with an area greater than ten (10) (ha): The production site will be divided into four (4) sectors, which may be defined according to the species planted or the topography of the place of production. In each sector, four (4) points will be georeferenced (one in the center of each sector). In each of these sectors, five (5) randomly selected sites will be evaluated, observing the general condition of the plants surrounding each point and selecting three (3) trees or plants to carry out the detailed tracking in the four (4) cardinal points.

During the monitoring tours, priority should be given to areas with the presence of grasslands, forest species or fallow areas, since these could harbor populations of potential vectors of the bacterium, such as spittlebugs and leafhoppers (Hemiptera: Cercopidae and Cicadellidae respectively).



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- **5.1.1.2 Monitoring of hosts established in furrows or beds**: For the monitoring of production systems arranged in furrows or beds, 10% of the established beds must be randomly selected, according to the host plant species. In each selected bed, three (3) sampling sites will be taken and, in turn, at each point, three (3) plants will be randomly selected to monitor.
- **5.1.2. Report the presence of plants with suspected symptoms of** *Xylella fastidiosa. If symptoms of the disease associated with* Xylella fastidiosa *are observed as a result of the monitoring actions implemented at the place of production*, the ICA must be notified immediately to activate the surveillance protocol for *Xylella fastidiosa* and its insect vectors, as well as the sampling procedure established for this purpose.
- 5.1.3. Carry out control actions in areas intended for the production of host plants.
- **5.1.3.1. In nurseries that produce, market, and basic orchards of the host plant species described in this Resolution**: When a positive case of Xylella fastidiosa is reported in this type of establishment, the following actions must be taken:
- **5.1.3.1.1.** Spray an insecticide that has ICA registration for the control of insects of the Order Hemiptera, aimed at controlling the potential vectors of the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*, prior to the delivery of the propagation plant material sold, with the withdrawal times contemplated on the product label and under the recommendations of the nursery's technical assistant.
- **5.1.3.1.2.** Eliminate the affected plants, as well as the batch of plants grafted with propagation plant material from the basic garden where the positive case has been confirmed.
- **5.1.3.2 In places of production of host plant species described in this resolution:** When a positive case of *Xylella fastidiosa* occurs in this type of establishment, **Zone A (infested zone) must be defined** and the following actions must be implemented:
- *a)* Indicate the plants confirmed as positive for *Xylella fastidiosa*, by using yellow tape or other visible and standardized distinctive for this purpose.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- **b)** Delimit the infested area, establishing a quadrant of one (1) hectare (100 meters on each side), with the affected plant located in the center of the quadrant.
- c) Apply a systemically active insecticide with ICA registration for insects of the order Hemiptera, as far as possible for the families Cicadellidae and Cercopidae, in the area delimited in the previous point. The sprinkler will be done following the instructions on the label and covering both the positive plant and the surrounding plants and weeds. This application should be repeated fifteen (15) days after the first application, with appropriate rotation of the active ingredient, according to its mode of action.
- d) Eradicate the positive plant(s) for Xylella fastidiosa by cutting the plant completely and using tools such as a machete, saw, chainsaw, or other instruments suitable for this purpose. The entire infected plant, including the root, should be extracted and eliminated as follows: In the case of perennial plants, where total removal from the root system is not feasible, the plant should be cut leaving the stump at ground level, applying a systemic herbicide to prevent regrowth.
- e) The plant residues of the eliminated plants must be cut into small pieces, with a size no greater than 10 cm and, subsequently, covered with transparent plastic, minimum of caliber 4 or higher, making sure that it is completely sealed at all ends to facilitate the solarization process and prevent the plant material from generating regrowth. In the event that the person responsible for the production site does not have suitable plastic for solarisation, the plant material must be buried in a pit and covered with a layer of soil at least 50 cm thick.
- f) When the presence of potentially vector insects is detected, control actions must be implemented with insecticides or biocontrol inputs with ICA registration for the control of insects of the Order Hemiptera and in accordance with the recommendations of the label.
- g) A written record of all these actions must be kept with the information corresponding to the product applied, frequency, dose and monitoring of the insect populations by direct methods such as jama passes or indirect methods such as use and reading of sticky yellow traps before and after application.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- h) When plants with a positive report for Xylella fastidiosa are found in urban landscapes, backyard areas or organic crops and the use of chemically synthesized pesticides is considered unfeasible, vector control will be carried out using biocontroller inputs with ICA registration for the control of insects of the order Hemiptera. Subsequently, the eradication of the plants will be carried out following the same procedure established for cultivation systems, seeking the mechanical removal of the roots.
- **5.1.4. Carry a Phytosanitary License for the Mobilization of Propagating Plant Material** -LFMMV. For the mobilization of propagation plant material of the plant species referred to in this resolution, there must be an LFMMV issued by the ICA declaring that the propagation plant material is free of *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- **5.1.5.** Mobilize plant material free of stems and leaves. To move avocado, blueberry, citrus, peach or other fruits of the host plant species of *Xylella fastidiosa*, they must be transported in clean packaging and the fruits must be free of stems and leaves.
- **5.2. ON THE PART OF THE ICA.** In places where the presence of the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* is officially confirmed, the ICA may implement, but not limited to, at its technical discretion, one or more of the following measures:
- **5.2.1. Declare quarantine of the areas affected by the bacterium**. The duration of the quarantine will be determined according to the results and progress of the epidemiological investigation carried out by the ICA, until the Institute verifies that the causes that generated this measure have disappeared.

FORM 4-027 V.8

Page 12 of 15



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

- **5.2.2. Detect** *Xylella fastidiosa*, based on a sampling system. As a result of the official sampling carried out by the ICA, the Network of Phytosanitary Diagnostic Laboratories will apply molecular diagnostic analytical methods for the detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* in plant tissue and its insect vectors and thus determine the presence or absence of the bacterium in the samples analyzed.
- **5.2.3. Define the B Zone (buffer zone):** From the plant with a positive result for *Xylella fastidiosa*, the ICA will establish a buffer area or buffer zone. For the purposes of this resolution, the buffer zone shall have a radius of 1 km. In this area, the ICA will implement phytosanitary surveillance actions for *Xylella fastidiosa*, in accordance with the procedure established for this purpose. In the event of detection of the pest, the ICA will implement the actions described in numeral 5.1.3.1 of this Resolution.
- **5.2.4. Order the eradication or elimination of plants and/or propagation plant material.** The control protocol in each place of production, whether small, medium or large producers, will be applied exclusively to plants or batches of plants officially confirmed as positive for *Xylella fastidiosa* through laboratory tests carried out by the ICA Phytosanitary Diagnostic Laboratories Network located in different departments of the national territory. The implementation of this protocol will be the responsibility of the owner, holder or possessor of the crop, with the accompaniment and technical supervision of the ICA.
- **5.2.5.** Authorize the use of insecticides with ICA registration for the control of insects of the order Hemiptera, preferably of the families Cicadellidae and Cercopidae for the control of potential vectors, as long as there is technical support to guarantee their effectiveness.
- **5.2.6.** Any others that it deems necessary for the control and eradication of the pest by virtue of the powers granted by Decree 1071 of 2015 and other applicable legal provisions.

**PARAGRAPH 1.** The measures established in this article shall be of immediate execution, shall be of a transitory nature and shall be applied without prejudice to the sanctions that may apply.



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

**PARAGRAPH 2.** The ICA will carry out two verification visits of the absence of regrowth of the eliminated tree or trees, every twenty (20) calendar days after the containment measure. If there are no reshoots of the positive plant, the case will be closed. When regrowth of the eradicated plants occurs, the regrowth must be pruned, a new application of a herbicide on the stump of the plant and the management of residues of the eradicated material in accordance with paragraph e. of numeral 5.1.3.2 and after twenty (20) calendar days the ICA will carry out a new follow-up visit.

**ARTICLE 6.- PROHIBITIONS.** The natural or legal persons to whom this Resolution is addressed must refrain from:

- **6.1** Mobilize plant and/or vegetative propagation material from host crop lots where the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* has been detected. This restriction includes all parts of the plant that can be used as propagation material or that have the ability to sprout.
- **6.2** Selling or buying plant and/or vegetative propagation material from nurseries that have the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa*.

**ARTICLE 7.- OFFICIAL CONTROL.** The ICA will be the competent national entity to supervise compliance with this Resolution. ICA officials or those duly accredited in the exercise of the inspection, surveillance and control functions they carry out by virtue of this resolution, will have the status of Health Police inspectors and will enjoy the support and protection of the civil and military authorities for the performance of their functions.

The ICA may at any time carry out inspection, surveillance and control visits to properties, to verify compliance with the provisions established in this Resolution.

The owners or administrators of the production sites are obliged to allow the entry of ICA officials and collaborators to verify compliance with their obligations.

Minutes of all activities related to official control will be issued in digital or physical form, which must be signed by the parties involved in them and a copy of which will be left in place.

FORM 4-027 V.8

Page 14 of 15



Continuation of the resolution "By means of which the State of Phytosanitary Emergency is declared in the National Territory due to the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* Wells *et al.,* in the departments of Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, La Guajira, Magdalena, Norte de Santander, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.

**ARTICLE 8.- SANCTIONS.** Failure to comply with any of the provisions established in this Resolution will be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of Articles 156 and 157 of Law 1955 of 2019, without prejudice to the civil and/or criminal actions that may be appropriate.

**ARTICLE 9.- VALIDITY.** This Resolution is effective as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

TO BE PUBLISHED AND COMPLIED WITH Given in Bogotá D.C., on the fourth (04) day of March 2025

### PAULA ANDREA CEPEDA RODRÍGUEZ GENERAL MANAGER

Project: Edna Milena Zambrano – Technical Director of Epidemiology and Phytosanitary Surveillance Mónica Ramírez Forero – Technical Directorate of Plant Health Review: Javier Arturo Soler – Technical Director of National Affairs Jorge Evelio Ángel – Technical Director of Agricultural Analysis and Diagnosis Andrea Ramos Portilla – Technical Director of Plant Health

Alfonso Alberto Rosero – Technical Director of Seeds Juan Antonio Araujo – General Management Lawyer Approved: Luis Gerardo Arias – Deputy Manager of Plant Protection

Approved: Luis Gerardo Arias – Deputy Manager of Plant Protection Uriel Esteban Sierra – Assistant Manager of Analysis and Diagnosis Ricardo Andrés Vargas – Deputy Manager of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Regulation

FORM 4-027 V.8

Page 15 of 15