

# Quarantine organisms of the European Union

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The quarantine organisms of the European Union, harmful organisms which are not present in or present in restricted areas in the European Union and are actively restricted and which may cause unacceptable economic, environmental or social impacts.

European Union quarantine organisms are listed in Annex 2 to COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) [2019/2072](#) (28 November 2019). This list includes 174 plant pests. Not all quarantine organisms included in this list are a danger in the territory of Latvia because either their host plants are not present in Latvia or their establishment and spread in the territory of Latvia is not possible due to climatic conditions.

European Union quarantine organisms also include those harmful organisms which are not listed in Annex 2 to COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) [2019/2072](#) (28 November 2019), but for which [implementing decisions of the European Commission have been adopted on the application of emergency control measures](#) to prevent the spread of the relevant harmful organisms in the Member States of the European Union.

## Descriptions of the quarantine organisms of the European Union, which are binding on the territory of Latvia

Each harmful organism is given a 5-6 character code, e.g. [CORBSE]. This code is a mnemonic abbreviation of the scientific name of the organism, which remains unchanged and helps to locate the organism in European Union legislation and in the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) database. More information at [EPPO data base](#).

Bacteria 	
Ring rot of potato <a href="#">Clavibacter sepedonicus</a> ( <i>sin. Clavibacter michiganensis subsp.sepedonicus</i> ) [EPPO code - CORBSE]	
Bacterial wilt, Stewart's disease <a href="#">Pantoea stewartii subsp. stewartii</a> ( <i>sin. Erwinia stewartii</i> ) [ERWIST]	
Brown rot of potato <a href="#">Ralstonia solanacearum</a> [RALSSL]	
Bacterial leaf scorch, Pierce's disease of grapevine <a href="#">Xylella fastidiosa</a> [XYLEFA]	
Fungi and oomycetes 	
Oak wilt <a href="#">Bretziella fagacearu</a> ( <i>sin. Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> ) [CERAFA]	
<a href="#">Phytophthora ramorum</a> (non-European isolates) [PHYTRA]	
Wart disease of potato <a href="#">Synchytrium endobioticum</a> [SYNCEN]	
Insects and mites 	
<a href="#">Acleris spp.</a> (non-European species) [1ACLRG]	
Pear fruit moth <a href="#">Acrobasis pyrivorella</a> ( <i>sin. Numonia pyrivorella</i> ) [NUMOPI]	
Bronze birch borer <a href="#">Agrilus anxius</a> [AGRLAX]	
Emerald ash borer <a href="#">Agrilus planipennis</a> [AGRLPL]	

Burdock leaf miner [\*Amauromyza maculosa\*](#) (*sin. Nemorimyza maculosa*) [AMAZMA]

Citrus long-horned beetle [\*Anoplophora chinensis\*](#) [ANOLCN]

Asian long-horned beetle [\*Anoplophora glabripennis\*](#) [ANOLGL]

Western curculio [\*Anthonomus quadrigibbus\*](#) [TACYQU]

Red neck longhorned beetle [\*Aromia bungii\*](#) [AROMBU]

Oak timberworm [\*Arrhenodes minutus\*](#) [ARRHMI]

Potato psyllid [\*Bactericera cockerelli\*](#) [PARZCO]

Oriental fruit fly [\*Bactrocera dorsalis\*](#) (*sin. Dacus dorsalis*) [DACUDO]

Tobacco whitefly [\*Bemisia tabaci\*](#) (non-European species) [BEMITA]

[\*Choristoneura spp.\*](#) (non-European species) [1CHONG]

Plum weevil [\*Conotrachelus nenuphar\*](#) [CONHNE]

Siberian conifer silk moth [\*Dendrolimus sibiricus\*](#) [DENDSI]

*Epitrix spp.* ([\*Epitrix cucumeris\*](#) [EPIXCU], [\*E. papa\*](#) [EPIXPP], [\*E. subcrinita\*](#) [EPIXSU], [\*E. tuberis\*](#) [EPIXTU])

Manchurian codling moth [\*Grapholita inopinata\*](#) [CYDIIN]

Cherry fruit worm [\*Grapholita packardii\*](#) [LASPPA]

Tomato pinworm [\*Keiferia lycopersicella\*](#) [GNORLY]

Vegetable leaf miner [\*Liriomyza sativae\*](#) [LIRISA]

Japanese long scale [\*Lopholeucaspis japonica\*](#) [LOPLJA]

[\*Monochamus spp.\*](#) (non-European species) [1MONCG]

White-fringed weevil [\*Naupactus leucoloma\*](#) [GRAGLE]

*Pissodes spp.* (non-European) ([\*Pissodes fasciatus\*](#) [PISOFA], [\*Pissodes nemorensis\*](#) [PISONE], [\*Pissodes nitidus\*](#) [PISONI], [\*Pissodes strobi\*](#) [PISOST], [\*Pissodes terminalis\*](#) [PISOTE])

Four-eyed fir bark beetle [\*Polygraphus proximus\*](#) [POLGPR]

Japanese beetle [\*Popillia japonica\*](#) [POPIJA]

[\*Premnotrypes spp.\*](#) (non-European species) [1PREMG]

Oak bark beetle [\*Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus\*](#) [PSDPMI] and Oak bark beetle [\*Pseudopityophthorus pruinus\*](#) [PSDPPR]

*Rhagoletis spp.* Black cherry fruit fly [\*Rhagoletis fausta\*](#) [RHAGFA], Western cherry fruit fly [\*Rhagoletis indifferens\*](#) [RHAGIN], Blueberry maggot [\*Rhagoletis mendax\*](#) [RHAGME], Apple fruit fly [\*Rhagoletis pomonella\*](#) [RHAGPO], Dark currant fruit fly [\*Rhagoletis ribicola\*](#) [RHAGRI]

Citrus codling moth [\*Thaumatotibia leucotreta\*](#) [ARGPLE]

Palm thrips [\*Thrips palmi\*](#) [THRIPL]

## Nematodes



Pine wood nematode [Bursaphelenchus xylophilus](#) [BURSXY]

Pale potato cyst nematode [Globodera pallida](#) [HETDPA] and golden potato nematode [Globodera rostochiensis](#) [HETDRO]

Columbia root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne chitwoodi](#) [MELGCH] and false Columbia root-knot nematode [Meloidogyne fallax](#) [MELGFA]

## Viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas



[Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma](#) [PHYP64]

[Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus](#) [TOLCND]

[Tomato ringspot virus](#) [TORSV0]

[Tomato brown rugose fruit virus](#) [TOBRFV]



## More information on bacterial leaf scorch (*Xylella fastidiosa*)



Bacterial leaf scorch *Xylella fastidiosa* is one of the most hazardous bacteria in the world, threatening more than 300 different plant species, including such economically and commercially important tree species as oaks, maples, willows,, elms, horse chestnuts, fruit trees and berries such as plums, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, cranberries, and blueberries. The bacteria can also damage many common ornamental plants (hydrangeas, ivy, lavender, rosemary, geraniums, etc.). [List of host plants](#).

*Xylella fastidiosa* was originally confined to Asia and the Americas. In Europe, it was first detected in 2013 in Italy, where over several years it has caused severe losses to olive growers, destroying more than 300 000 ha of olive trees.

Although the warm climate of southern Europe is more suitable for the spread of the bacterium, EFSA has carried out research and found that the bacterium can also establish and spread in northern European countries.

*Xylella fastidiosa* cannot be controlled by plant protection products. The disease is transmitted by insects that feed on plant sap, such as spittlebugs. The wide range of host plant species contributes to the rapid spread of the disease. The main measure to stop the spread of the bacteria is to apply strict phytosanitary measures - destroying infected trees and surrounding host plants as quickly as possible. Without action, the bacteria can spread like a fire, to a number of important crops, resulting in significant damage not only to agriculture, but also to biodiversity and the environment.

### Transmission:

The main way of transmission of the bacteria is through planting stock (including ornamental potted plants). Therefore, great care should be taken when importing "green souvenirs" from countries where the *Xylella fastidiosa* is widespread. Care should be taken with the cultivation or storage of plants of unknown origin in greenhouses used for commercial purposes. The bacteria can be spread by hands, tools and packaging materials.

In open fields, the bacterium spreads very rapidly by vector organisms - insects that feed on plant sap. One such insect species, the meadow spittlebug, is also widely found in Latvia.

### Symptoms:

Bacteria block the vascular tissue. This inhibits the plant's development, causing leaf wilting, crown dieback and death. In the early stages of infection, some of the leaves start to turn brown (usually on the edges of the leaf blade).

A yellow or red circle forms around the dead part.

Eventually, the leaves wither and fall off completely, but the leaf stalks remain attached to the branches.

The infected trunk and branches develop irregularly, with spots appearing in the new green tissue. Unusually shaped trunk and fruit may form.

Symptoms may vary slightly between host plants depending on the strain of *Xylella fastidiosa*, which is often host-plant specific.

[European Commission list](#) of host plant species and genera of the organism for which susceptibility to the organism or one of its subspecies has been established in the territory of the European Union.

### More information:

EFSA [video](#) about bacterial leaf scorch