

European Nurseries' point of view on next research priorities for control of *X. fastidiosa*

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ENA – European Nurserystock Association



EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS

- Indifference
- Fear
- Satisfaction
- Frustration
- Misery
- Disappointment
- Greed
- Envy
- Shocked
- Grateful
- Hope
- **HOPE !!!!**

EUROPEAN NURSERIES (ENA COUNTRIES)

	Country	Number of nurseries	Production area (ha)	Employees	Production value
BE	Belgium	873	5.413	1.425	€ 346.000.000
BG	Bulgaria	63	515	800	€ 14.000.000
CZ	Czech Republic	578	1.500	900	€ 41.000.000
DK	Denmark	104	2.174	1.007	€ 74.145.000
FI	Finland	95	352	500	€ 34.000.000
FR	France	3.308	16.152	18.274	€ 1.237.841.000
DE	Germany	1.714	18.613	21.000	€ 829.000.000
GR	Greece	1.050	1.800	10.500	€ 285.000.000
HU	Hungary	1.200	7.800	2.000	€ 40.000.000
IE	Ireland	171	605	800	€ 34.650.000
IT	Italy	7.459	15.890	32.500	€ 1.265.000.000
NL	Netherlands	2.200	17.200	10.000	€ 900.000.000
NO	Norway	166	210	500	€ 24.000.000
PL	Poland	3.200	6.800	17.000	€ 260.000.000
PT	Portugal	312	617	1.150	* € 457.000.000
RS	Serbia	481	1.207	1.066	€ 25.400.000
ES	Spain	2.369	10.262	19.123	€ 734.000.000
SE	Sweden	100	470	300	€ 87.000.000
CH	Switzerland	370	992	2.210	€ 192.796.392
TR	Turkey	600	5.000	75.000	€ 1.100.000.000
UA	Ukraine	100	1.600	1.700	€ 25.000.000
UK	United Kingdom	1.000	10.000	12.000	€ 1.350.000.000

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Nurseries: **27.513**

Production area: **125.172 ha**

Workers **229.755**

PT	Portugal	512	627	2.150	€ 15.100.000
RS	Serbia	481	1.207	1.066	€ 25.400.000
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What R&D should answer to nurseries:

- How can we **prevent** getting the disease?
- How can we **detect** the disease?
- How we can **get rid of** the disease?
- How to **ensure** we don't carry the disease?

Palma
2017

OPENING SESSION

- H2020 **POnTE project**

Each progress, even a small one, is a step that takes us to a better situation and closer to the end of *Xylella* nightmare.

**Thank you very much to
all POnTE PARTNERS!**

- **PROMISING:**

Advances in molecular studies.

Transgenic varieties.

Biological control
(inoculating treatment
with penetrating
surfactants)

BIOLOGY AND PATHOGENICITY

- Understanding of the complex epidemiology, different in each environment.
- Good forensic job to understand the present situation.
- “Still at the very tip of the iceberg”: research needs to address the complexity (genetic, climate, geography, species, cvs).
- To add **species!**
- Test resistance in field conditions.
- Xylella gardens network.
→ Recombination's risk?

VECTORS

- New knowledge of vectors presence and behaviour.
- To spread the studies on more plant species.
- To ensure that there are no other vector species!
- *PPP (Plant Protection Products) availability to control vectors*

DETECTION

- Great inventory of detection techniques.
- Guidance to choose the detection method.
- To improve the sampling techniques in the field.
- New technologies with lower detection level for asymptomatic plants.
- Latency!
(time bomb)

ECOLOGY, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MODELLING

- Epidemiological models, improved risk maps.
→ it will allow Risk Based surveillance (different phytosanitary scenarios)
- Climex model
- Generic models should be adapted to predict local situations.
- To adapt CLIMEX to nurseries' conditions and species.

RISK AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- PRA periodically updated with new data (much more information, new outbreaks).
- *Homo sapiens* is also an affected species.
- Street, park and wild trees were mentioned.
- To move to resistant cvs. to keep production in a 50 years term
→ START OBTENTION & BREEDING programs.
- To include environment and urban areas in the Research (not only in the inspections).
- To categorise host plant database, including varieties, to help making production decisions.

SURVEILLANCE

- Ornamental plants, forests, environment were also mentioned.
- EFSA toolkit takes into account more than crops, and also human assisted jumps (local and long distance dispersal)
- To adapt the surveillance technique to each combination of production and place conditions.
- To develop optimised diagnostic tools to prevent the entrance of *Xf* from 3rd countries.

SUSTAINABLE CONTROL MEASURES

- VSPP (voluntary certification programme).
- Promising results of the olive cultivars screening in Italy.
- Increasing resistance using NAC, microbiome and PsJN seem promising biocontrol techniques.
- Research to find an **alternative to insect-proof facilities**, i.e *Vitis* or large ornamental plants.
- **Screening + species & + cvs.**
- Studies on heat treatment of plant propagation material.

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