RIGENESI

SCIENCE DIPLOMACY & COMMUNICATION FOR OLIVE SECTOR REGENERATION

Iniziativa realizzata nell'ambito dell'Accordo di Cooperazione tra Regione Puglia e CIHEAM Bari per l'attuazione del "Piano straordinario per la rigenerazione olivicola della Puglia", art. 18 "Comunicazione e Informazione" - Azione 4.2

Initiative in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between Regione Puglia and CIHEAM Bari for the implementation of the "Extraordinary Plan for the Regeneration of Olive Growing in Puglia," Article 18 "Communication and Information" – Action 4.2.

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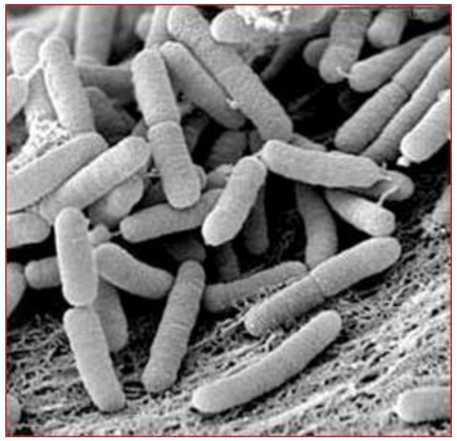
REGULATION (EU) 2020/1201 of 14 August 2020 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa (Wells et al.)*

Principles of Plant Health Regulation

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants

PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION OF PESTS AND SAFE TRADE



PROACTIVE APPROACH
EARLY DETECTION OF PESTS AND QUICK RESPONSE WITH MEASURES TO ERADICATE (CONTAIN) THE OUTBREAK AND PREVENT THE SPREAD

COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

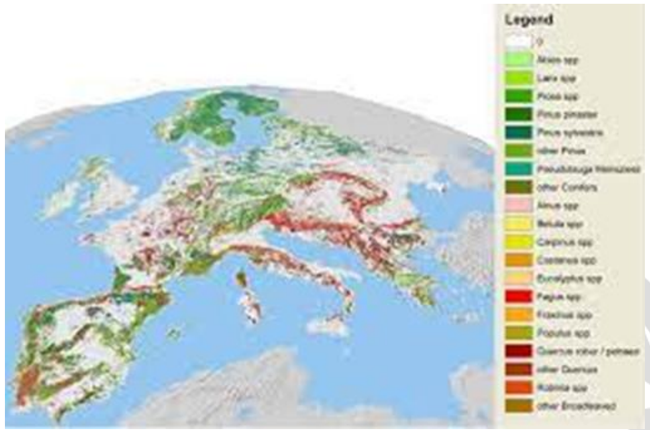
Pest outbreak risks in the EU

The risk of pest outbreaks in the EU depends on both the probability of pest entry and the likelihood of their establishment and subsequent spread.

- EU is the biggest trader in the world and imports from all continents

- Open plant health system in the EU (except for high-risk plants)

- Climatic conditions vary from dry/warm/mild temperate zones in the south to continental zones



- The range of host plants spans different natural habitats and farmland habitats.
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The EU-27 constitutes a large area of free movement of persons and goods (with the exception of plant passport requirements for plants intended for planting). This facilitates a significant risk of spread of harmful organisms within the EU through human activities.

EU legislation on plant health

Plant Health regime

WHAT?

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council on protective measures against pests of plants

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 laying down phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction and spread of pests within the territory of the Union.

- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 establishing the list of priority pests.

HOW?

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council on official controls

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIORITY PESTS

Based on Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 special provisions apply to priority pests, including:

- Annual surveys (article 24),
- Contingency plans (article 25),
- Simulation exercises (article 26),
- Action plans for eradication (article 27),
- Information to the public (article 25).

→ Pest-specific measures are established through Implementing Acts (e.g., for *Xylella fastidiosa)*

Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 establishes the Prevention – Preparedness – Control system, which includes:

- ✓the designation of priority pests and the definition of special requirements for their management (annual surveys, contingency plans, simulation exercises, action plans, public awareness)
- ✓the introduction of new tools to support MSs for the surveys and eradication of outbreaks

Regulation(EU) 2019/1702 establishes the list of priority pest organisms

Each EU Member State shall prepare a plan for each priority pest that is likely to enter and establish itself in its territory, with information on the decision-making process, procedures and protocols to be followed.

Priority pests are those considered to have the most serious economic, environmental or social impact on the territory of the Union as a whole.

Special rules apply to priority pests, including public information measures, surveys, contingency plans, simulation tests, eradication plans and the possibility of Union co-financing measures.

CONTROL MEASURES FOR SPECIFIC PESTS

Priority pests

- *Agrilus planipennis*
- *Anoplophora chinensis*
- *Anoplophora glabripennis*
- *Aromia bungii*
- *Bactrocera*
- *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- *Popillia japonica*
- *Spodoptera frugiperda*
- ***Xylella fastidiosa***

Other Union QPs

- *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*
- *Ceratocystis platani*
- *Fusarium circinatum*
- *Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma*
- *Pomacea*
- *Ralstonia solanacearum*
- *Clavibacter sepedonicus*
- *Synchytrium endobioticum*
- *Globodera pallida - G. rostochiensis*

Art. 30 of Reg. (EU) 2016/2031

- *Epitrix spp.*
- *Meloidogyne graminicola*

CIR (EU) 2022/1941

- *Chloridea virescens*
- *Leucinodes orbonalis*
- *Leucinodes pseudorbonalis*
- *Resseliella citrifrugis*
- *Spodoptera ornithogalli*

The European Commission, through Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1201, establishes measures to prevent and control the spread of Xylella.
This regulation has been updated to reflect the epidemiological development of the bacterium and advances in scientific knowledge.

M21
REG. (EU) 2021/1688 of 20 September 2021
M2
REG. (EU) 2021/2130 of 2 December 2021
►M3
REG. (EU) 2023/1706 of 7 September 2023
►M4
REG. (EU) 2024/1320 of 15 May 2024
►M5
REG.(EU) 2024/2507 of 26 September 2024

Reg. EU 2020/1201 is highly specific and establishes:

- **Host plants** (Annex I)
- **Host plants for the different subspecies of Xylella** (Annex II)
- **Diagnostic tests for the identification of Xylella fastidiosa and its subspecies** (Annex IV)
- ***Xylella* surveillance activities in EU Member States** (art. 2)
  - Annual surveys are conducted on host plants and, in cases of suspected infection, on any other plant species;
  - Survey locations are selected based on the level of risk and may include orchards, vineyards, nurseries, garden centres, sales centres, natural areas, etc.;
  - Surveys involve collecting samples from host plants and conducting laboratory analyses. Surveys are also carried out for vectors. Survey planning is based on EFSA guidelines and must be designed to detect low rates of Xylella presence with a sufficient level of reliability.

Surveillance activities in EU Member States (art.2)

- If an infected vector is detected, the area within at least 400 metres of the detection site must be monitored, and samples must be collected from host plants.
- Surveys are conducted at the most appropriate times to detect the presence of *Xylella*, taking into account the biology of the bacterium and its vectors, the biology of the host plants, and the scientific and technical information provided in EFSA's Pest Survey Card.
- To detect *Xylella*, samples must be analysed using one of the molecular tests listed in Annex IV. If an infected plant is detected in a free area, the presence of Xylella must be confirmed using a second molecular test targeting different regions of the genome. Both tests are carried out on the same plant sample or extract.
- The identification of *Xylella* subspecies is conducted for each plant species found to be infected within the demarcated area. Subspecies identification is performed using the molecular analyses listed in Annex IV, Section B.

Contingency plan (art. 3)

- The contingency plan must include all elements specified in article 25(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
- The contingency plan shall define the measures to be taken in the territory regarding:
  a) the eradication of the specified harmful organism (articles 7 to 11);
  b) the movement of specified plants within the Union (articles 19 to 26);
  c) the official controls on the movement of specified plants and host plants within the Union (Articles 32 and 33)
- the financial resources, including the allocation and procedures for using funds in the event of a confirmed or suspected presence of *Xylella*;
- the procedures for plant removal, including identification of plant owners, notification of removal orders, and access to private properties.

Establishment of a demarcated area (art. 4)

The demarcated area consists of an infected zone and a buffer zone.

The infected zone must have a radius of at least 50 m around the infected plant.

The buffer zone must extend:

a) at least 2.5 km, when the infected zone is established for the application of eradication measures (articles 7 to 11);

b) at least 5 km, when the infected zone is established for the application of containment measures (articles 12 to 17).

The list of demarcated areas established by Member States is published and regularly updated by the European Commission.

It is possible to grant derogations from the establishment of demarcated areas (Art.5) and to revoke existing demarcated areas (art.6).

Eradication measures (articles 7- 11)

Eradication measures shall be implemented immediately within the infected zone (50 m. around the infected plant). The following plants must be removed:

a) plants confirmed to be infected by the specified pest;

b) plants showing symptoms indicating possible infection by that pest or suspected to be infected by that pest;

c) plants belonging to the same species as the infected plant, regardless of their apparent health status;

d) plants of other species than that of the infected plant, which have been found infected in other parts of the demarcated area;

e) specified plants, other than those referred to in points (c) and (d), which have not yet been sampled or subjected to molecular testing.

Specified plants referred to in the first subparagraph, point (e), which have tested negative for the presence of the specified pest do not need to be removed.

This provision is very important in the case of *Xylella fastidiosa* subspecies pauca. When eradication measures are applied to this subspecies, citrus, peach, plum and apricot trees within 50 metres of the infected plant are not removed, as pathogenicity tests have demonstrated that these species are immune to the *X.fastidiosa pauca* ST53 genotype.

Eradication measures

Eradication measures shall be implemented immediately within the infected zone (50 m. around the infected plant). The following plants must be removed:

a) plants known to be infected by the specified pest;

b) plants showing symptoms indicating possible infection by that pest or suspected to be infected by that pest;

c) plants which belong to the same species as the infected plant, regardless of their health status;

d) plants of other species than that of the infected plant, which have been found infected in other parts of the demarcated area;

e) specified plants, other than the ones referred to in points (c) and (d), which have not been immediately subject to sampling and molecular testing.

Eradication measures aim to eliminate the bacterium from the territory. Eradication is successful if:

- the outbreak is detected promptly,
- the number of infected plants is limited,
- phytosanitary measures are effectively applied to control the vector population
- infected plants are immediately removed or felled

Eradication measures

When removing plants, all necessary precautions must be taken according to the level of risk posed by those plants. In particular:

- Phytosanitary treatment against vectors shall be carried out in the affected area before the removal of plants
- Plants shall be removed completely, including all roots
- All foliage from the removed plants shall be burned in the field
- Wood from the removed plants may be moved, provided that branches and leaves are excluded

Wood is not considered a source of inoculum for the bacterium.

Plants of historical, social, cultural or environmental value, whose removal would have an unacceptable impact, or which are protected under national or EU legislation, shall not be removed, provided that the following conditions are met:

- They are subject to annual inspection, sampling and analysis and are confirmed to be free from infection;
- Phytosanitary treatments – whether chemical, biological or mechanical - are applied against vectors at all developmental stages.

Containment measures (articles 13-17)

Containment measures apply in areas where eradication of the bacterium is no longer possible.

Only the infected plant is removed.

Within a 50-metre radius of the infected plant, the following must be sampled and analysed:

- all plants belonging to the same species as the infected plants
- all other plants showing symptoms associated with *Xylella*.

When removing plants, all necessary precautions must be taken. In particular:

- Phytosanitary treatment against vectors shall be carried out in the affected area before plant removal
- Plants shall be completely removed, including all roots
- All foliage from the removed plants shall be burned in the field
- Wood from the removed plants may be moved, provided that it is free of branches and leaves.

Vector monitoring and vector control measures

Insect vectors of Xylella must be monitored within the demarcated areas to assess the risk of further spread posed by the vectors and to evaluate the effectiveness of the phytosanitary control measures applied.

Effective chemical, biological, or mechanical treatments against vectors shall be applied at all developmental stages and at the most appropriate times, as follows:

a) in agricultural areas, within both the infected zone and the buffer zone, regardless of whether the affected plants are removed;

b) in non-agricultural areas, at least within infected zones, regardless of whether the affected plants are removed.

Monitoring of insect vectors within the containment and buffer zones is carried out to identify the optimal periods for vector control and to verify its effectiveness.

Vector monitoring and vector control measures

In Apulia region, vector insects are also monitored in disease-free areas.

Captured insects are analysed to check whether they are infected.

It is crucial to immediately identify and intercept infected vectors in disease-free areas in order to activate monitoring within a 400-metre radius around the location where the “infected insect” was detected.

This proactive approach led to the detection of the *Xylella fastidiosa subspecies fastidiosa* outbreak in Triggiano.

Annual surveillance of the demarcated area (articles 10-15)

EFSA specific guidelines for *Xylella fastidiosa* surveys (detailing how and when to carry out surveillance activities across the territory).

Statistically reliable and risk-based surveys for *Xylella fastidiosa*-

There are three main types of surveys:

1. Detection surveys – conducted to confirm the absence of the pest in a specific area or country;
2. Delimiting surveys- carried out to define the boundaries of an infested area
3. Buffer zone surveys- implemented to monitor areas that act as a buffer around an infested zone, ensuring that pest prevalence remains very low or absent and should therefore guarantee low levels of pest prevalence.

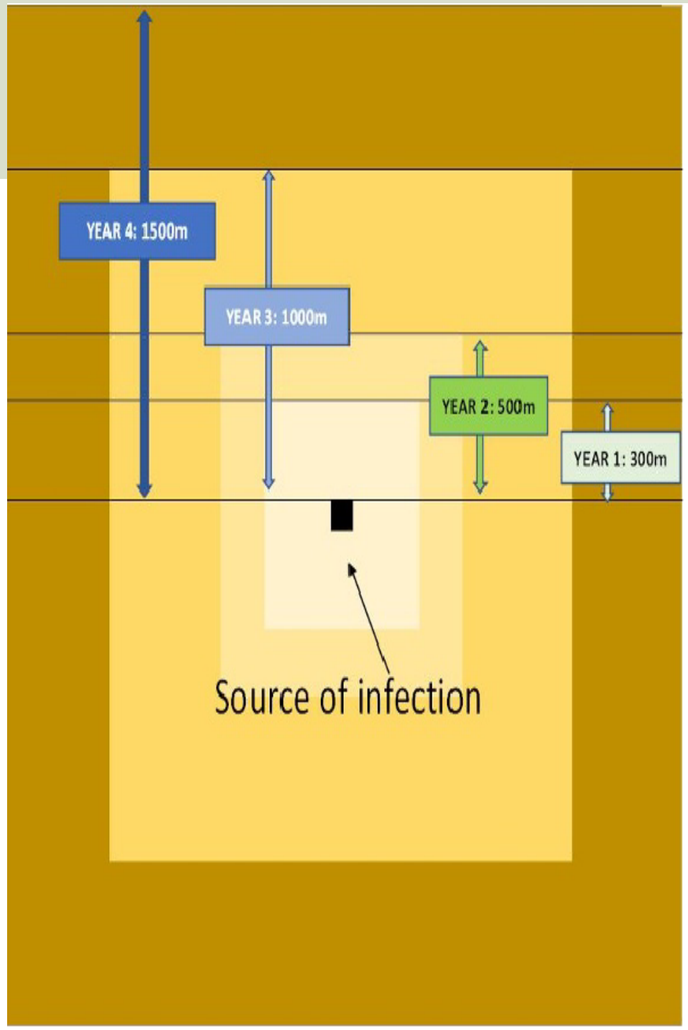
Annual surveillance of the demarcated area where eradication measures apply (art. 10)

In infected areas, the Plant Protection Service collects and tests samples from host plants. The survey plan must be designed to detect **an infection rate of 0.5% with a confidence level of at least 90%.**

In buffer zones, the Plant Protection Service also collects and tests samples from host plants and other symptomatic plants. The survey plan must be capable of detecting an infection rate of **1% with a confidence level of at least 90%.**

IMPORTANT: the first 400 metres surrounding infected areas present a higher risk of infection.

ATTENTION: The presence of *Xylella* in vectors within the demarcated area must also be monitored to assess both the risk of further spread posed by these vectors and the effectiveness of the plant health control measures implemented in accordance with Art. 8.



Years since last detection survey of the site	Estimated spread distance around the source of infection [a]
1	300 m [b]
2	500 m [c]
3 [d]	**1000 m** [c]
4	1500 m [c]

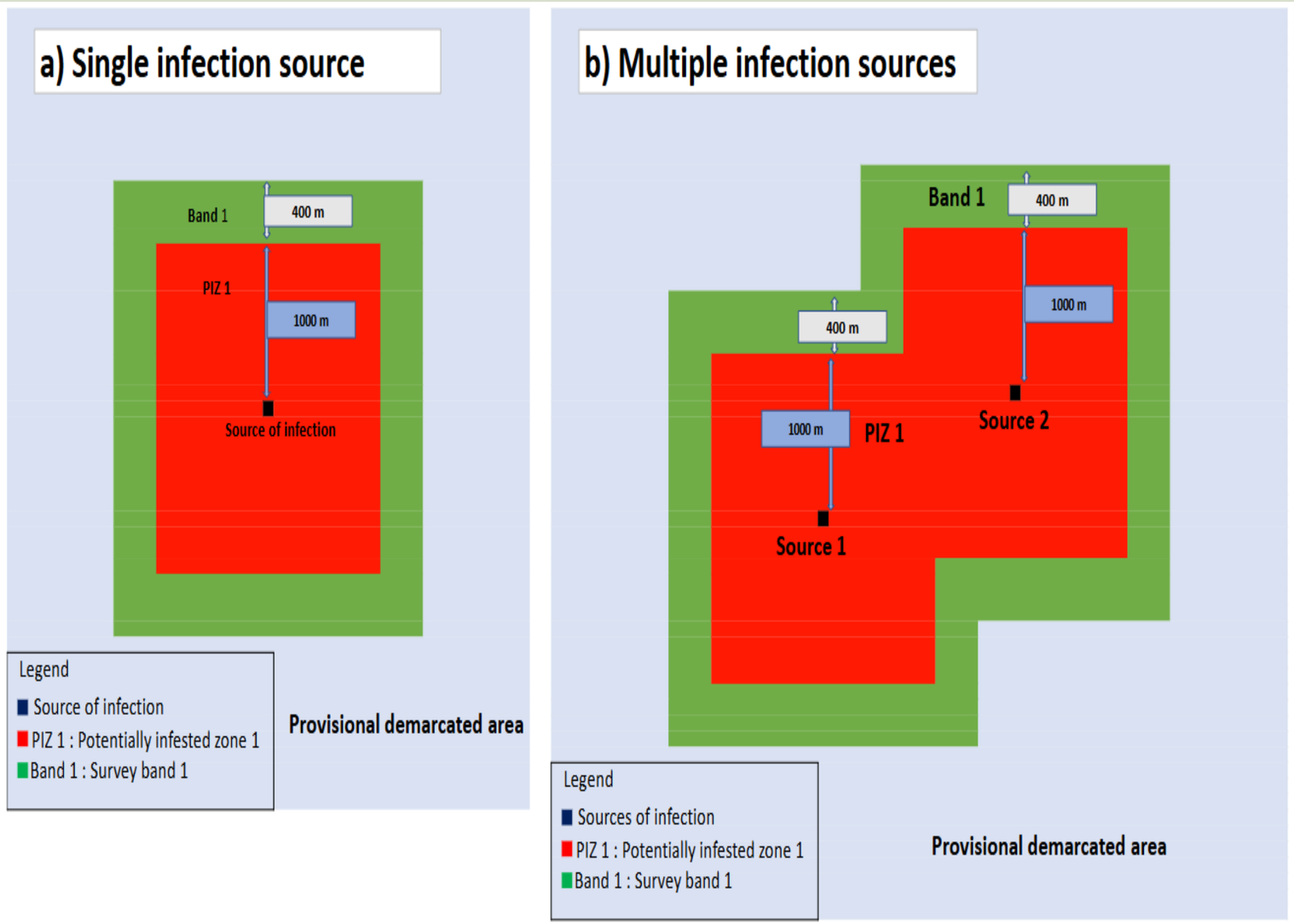
(a) The potential spread distance, from its introduction until the pest is n found, in the worse case corresponds to the years elapsed since the last detection survey was performed.

(b) Yearly median of short-distance dispersal 151 m (fitted to the spread rate in Apulia) (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019).

(c) Based on short-range spread model of the disease caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019).

(d) This is the scenario chosen for the simulations.

The possible spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* depending on the time elapsed since the last detection



Graphical description of the potentially infected area surrounding the source of infection, as well as the 400-m around it, where the initial investigation must be carried out.

(A) Single source of infection

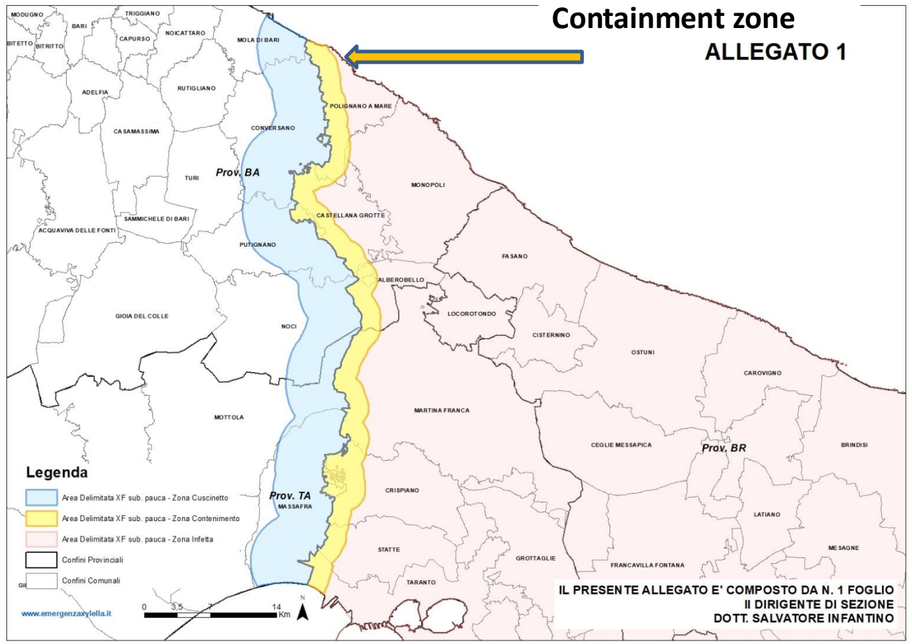
(B) Multiple sources of infection

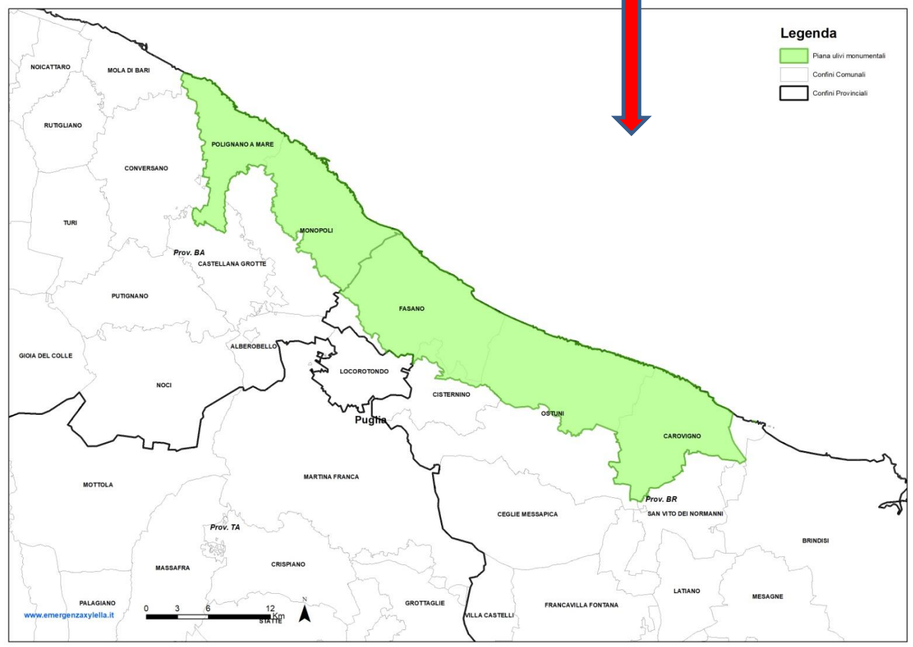
Annual surveillance of the demarcated area where containment measures apply (art. 15)

The Plant Protection Service shall, at appropriate times, monitor for the presence of Xylella at least in the infected areas listed in Annex III, including:

(a) an area extending at least 2 km from the border between the infected area and the buffer zone;

(b) the vicinity of sites of particular cultural and social value located outside the area referred to in point (a) and designated by the Plant Protection Service (e.g. the plan of centuries-old olive trees)





Annual surveillance of the demarcated area where containment measures apply (art. 15)

IMPORTANT: The first 50 metres surrounding infected plants present a higher risk of infection.

In infected areas where containment measures are applied, the survey and sampling plans must be designed to detect **an infection rate of 0.7%** with a **confidence level of at least 90%.**

In buffer zones, the Plant Protection Service collects and tests samples from host plants and other symptomatic plants. The survey and sampling plans must be capable of detecting **an infection rate of 1%**, with a **confidence level of at least 90%,** taking into account that the first 400 metres adjacent to infected areas present a higher risk.

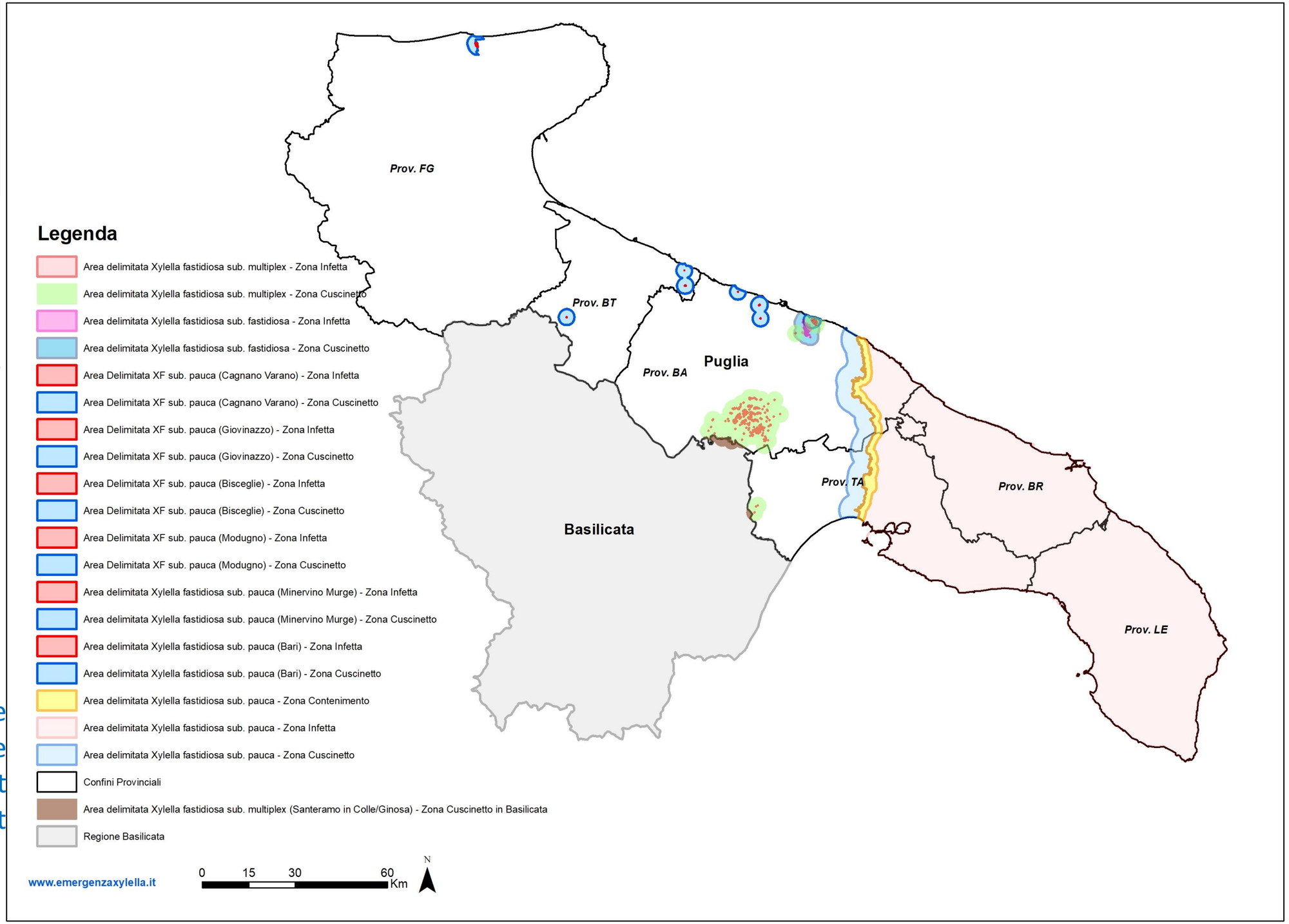
ATTENTION: In these areas, sampling and analysis of the vector population shall also be carried out to assess the presence of *Xylella* and to evaluate the effectiveness of the phytosanitary measures applied in accordance with Art. 14.

The presence of:

- three subspecies of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Apulia outbreaks
- these three subspecies in the same delimited area
- several plant species, such as *Polygala*, *Prunus* (almond, cherry), rosemary, myrtle, which serve as host plants for all three subspecies;

has made monitoring more complicated.

The plant species, the sampling period and the subspecies of *Xylella* present in the delimited area must all be taken into account.



Authorisation concerning the planting of specified plants in infected zones (art. 18)

what and where to plant

The planting of specified plants in infected zones may be authorised by the Plant Protection Service only in one of the following cases:

(a) the specified plants are grown in production sites protected from insect vectors and confirmed to be free from Xylella and its vectors;

(b) the specified plants are planted or grafted within infected areas (Annex III), but outside the area where containment measures apply, and preferably belong to varieties resistant or tolerant to *Xylella,* or are plant species that have been tested and found free from *Xylella* based on surveys conducted in the infected area for at least the last two years;

(c) the specified plants have been tested and confirmed free from the specified pest on the basis of surveys conducted over at least the last two years, and are replanted within infected areas where eradication measures apply.

Authorisation concerning the planting of specified plants in infected zones (art. 18)

In infected areas, with the exception of those where containment measures are in place, all specified plants may be planted for scientific purposes.

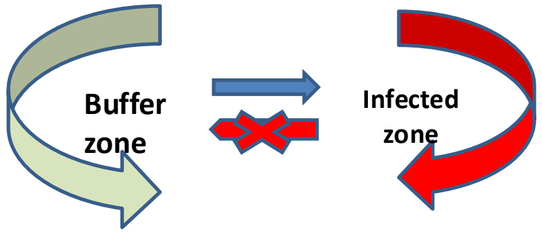
In Puglia, the Phytosanitary Service within the area infected with *Xylella fastidiosa subsp. pauca* has authorised the planting of the following species and varieties:

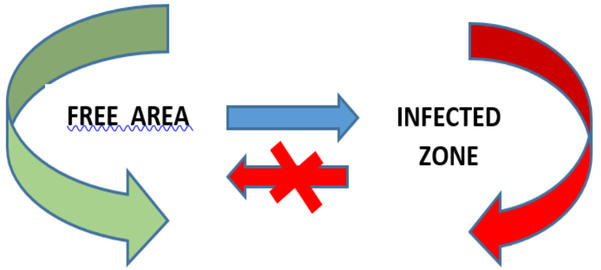
- Olive trees: Lecciana, Leccino and FS17 varieties, which exhibit resistance, and the Leccio del Corno variety, which shows tolerance to the pathogen;
- Almond and cherry trees with low susceptibility;
- Citrus, peach, plum, and apricot trees, which are considered immune;
- Rosemary (Salvia rosmarinus), rockrose (Cistus), myrtle (Myrtus communis), buckthorn (Rhamnus alaternus), laurel (Laurus nobilis), phillyrea (Phillyrea latifolia) and geranium (Pelargonium spp.), which present a low probability of infection based on ten years of monitoring results.

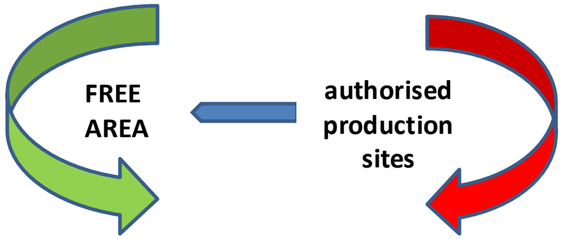
Movement within the Union of specified plants (articles 19-27)

Movement of specified plants within the EU :

- movements to and from disease-free zones and demarcated zones of nurseries located either in disease-free zones or in authorised production sites within demarcated areas
- Authorisation of production sites
- Plant passports







Movement within the Union of specified plants (articles 19-27)

Art. 19 sets out the conditions for the production of Xylella host plants within a demarcated area and their movement into disease-free areas:

a) The specified plants are grown at an authorised site or have been present at that site for at least one year;

b) During the growing period of the specified plants, no pests have been detected;

c) The specified plants have been subjected to appropriate phytosanitary treatments (chemical, biological or mechanical) against vector insects, ensuring the absence of the vector;

d) The specified plants are transported through or within the demarcated area in closed containers or packaging, so as to ensure that no infection by the specified pest or any of its vectors can occur;

e) As close as possible to the time of movement, the specified plants have been tested for the presence of the specified pest using molecular methods listed in Annex IV, following a sampling scheme capable of detecting, with at least 80 % confidence, an infection level of 1 %.

Movement out of a demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, of specified plants which have never been found infected in that demarcated area (Art. 20)

To allow the movement of specified plants that have never been found infected in the respective demarcated area, all of the following conditions must be met:

a) The specified plants have been grown at a site belonging to a registered professional operator (art. 65 of Reg. (EU) 2016/2031);

b) The specified plants belong to plant species that have been grown for at least part of their life cycle within a demarcated area, have been subjected to investigations within three years of the demarcated area being established, and have never been found infected with Xylella;

c) The specified plants have been subjected to phytosanitary treatments - chemical, biological, or mechanical - against vectors;

d) Immediately prior to movement, lots of specified plants are sampled and tested using molecular analysis, following a sampling scheme capable of detecting an infection rate of 1% with at least 95% confidence;

e) Immediately prior to movement, lots of specified plants are also subjected to phytosanitary treatments against *Xylella* vectors.

Movement out of a demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, of specified plants which have been grown for the entire production cycle in vitro in that demarcated area. (Art. 21)

Authorised Site: The plants must originate from a specifically authorised cultivation site (Article 24).

Cultivation and Origin Conditions: They must have been cultivated in transparent containers and under sterile conditions. Furthermore, they must have a secure origin:

- They must originate from **seeds**.
- Or they must have been multiplied from certified healthy mother plants, originating from a European Union area not infested by the pest.
- Or they must have been multiplied from mother plants cultivated at a compliant site (Article 19) and certified as healthy on the basis of specific sampling that guarantees a high level of confidence (detection of 1% infection with 95% confidence).

Secure Transport: Transport must be carried out in sterile containers to avoid any potential infection by the pest or its vectors.

Movement out of a demarcated area, and from the respective infected zones into the buffer zones, of dormant plants of *Vitis* which have been grown for part of their life in that demarcated area (Art. 22**)**:

Conditions for the movement of **dormant Vitis (grapevine) plants intended for planting** (excluding seeds) **from delimited and infected areas to buffer zones**.

This movement is permitted **only if two mandatory requirements are met**:

1. **Registration:** The grower and the cultivation site must be **registered** in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.
2. **Treament:** Immediately prior to movement, the plants must undergo a specific **heat therapy (hot quarantine) treatment** in an authorised and controlled facility, consisting of immersion in water heated to **50°C** for a duration of **45 minutes.**

Movement within the infected zones, within the buffer zones, and from the buffer zones into their respective infected zones, of specified plants which have been grown for part of their life in a demarcated area (Art. 23)

Movement of specified plants that have been grown for at least part of their life cycle in a demarcated area shall be permitted within infected zones, within buffer zones, and from buffer zones to the respective infected zones, only if all of the following conditions are met:

a) The specified plants have been grown on a site belonging to a registered operator (Art. 65 of Reg.(EU) 2016/2031) and, in the case of an infected zone, the site complies with the requirements of Art. 18;

b) The site is subject to annual sampling and testing by the competent authority for the presence of Xylella;

c) The results of these annual inspections and tests confirm the absence of Xylella;

d) The specified plants are subjected to phytosanitary treatments against vectors, using chemical, biological, or mechanical methods;

e) Professional operators shall ask the person receiving such plants to sign a declaration certifying that such plants will not be moved outside such areas.

The movement of specified plants within these risk areas is strictly regulated and permitted only when the production site is registered, the absence of *Xylella fastidiosa* is confirmed through annual testing, vector populations are controlled, and the recipients commit not to move the plants further."

Authorisation of production sites (Art. 24)

The Plant Protection Service may authorise a production site for the purposes of Articles 19 and 21 only if it meets all of the following conditions:

a) It is registered in accordance with Art. 65 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;

b) It is physically protected from the specified pest and its vectors;

c) It has been inspected by the competent authority at least twice per year, at the most appropriate time, with sampling and testing carried out as close as possible to the time of movement.

The authorisation shall be revoked if Xylella is detected on the specified plants.

The list of authorised sites shall be made public and communicated to the European Commission and the other Member States.

Movement within the Union of specified plants which have never been grown inside a demarcated area (Art. 25)

Specified plants that have never been grown in a designated area may be moved within the European Union only if they come from a site that meets both of the following essential conditions:

a) The site is owned by a registered professional operator and is inspected annually.

b) The site is sampled and tested for *Xylella fastidiosa*.

For specific plants intended for planting (excluding seeds) such as *Coffea, Lavandula, Nerium oleander, Olea europaea, Polygala myrtifolia, Prunus dulcis, and Salvia rosmarinus*, the first movement within the EU is permitted only if:

a) They have been grown on a site subject to annual inspection; and

b) The site has been sampled and tested for *Xylella fastidiosa*, using a sampling scheme rigorous enough to detect an infection rate of 1% with at least 80% confidence.

Movement within the Union of pre-basic mother plants or pre-basic material grown outside a demarcated area (Art. 26)

The movement of this high-value genetic material shall be permitted only if it has undergone rigorous certification and has successfully passed inspections and molecular testing immediately prior to movement.

Plant passports (Art. 27)

All plants must be accompanied by a phytosanitary passport.

For plants considered at risk of Xylella (Art. 23) the passport shall include a specific label on the passport indicating their origin (either Infected Zone or Buffer Zone) to ensure their traceability.

INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNION OF HOST PLANTS

Article 28- 31

- Introduction into the Union of host plants originating in third countries where Xylella is not present
- Introduction into the Union of host plants originating in areas where Xylella is present
- Authorisation of production sites as free from Xylella

Introduction into the Union of host plants originating in third countries where the absence of the Xylella is known (art. 28)

Host plants originating from third countries recognised as free from the specified pest may be introduced into the Union only under the following conditions:

a) The national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned has notified the Commission that **Xylella is not present in the country**, based on inspections, sampling, and molecular analyses carried out using one of the test methods listed in Annex IV and in accordance with ISPM No. 4; furthermore, the monitoring plan and sampling scheme used shall be sufficient to detect a low rate of the specified pest with adequate reliability;

b) The host plants are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating, in the "**Additional Declaration" section, that Xylella is not present in the country**;

c) The host plants have been grown on a site subject to annual inspection and, depending on the level of risk, sampling and testing for the presence of Xylella, as set out in Annex IV;

d) Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of *Coffea, Lavandula angustifolia, Lavandula dentata, Lavandula, Lavandula latifolia, Lavandula stoechas, Nerium oleander, Olea europaea, Polygala myrtifolia, Prunus dulcis, and Salvia rosmarinus*, have been grown at a site subject to annual inspection, sampling, and testing as referred to in Annex IV, using a sampling scheme capable of detecting an infection rate of 1% with a confidence level of at least 80%;

e) The host plants have been inspected upon entry into the Union in accordance with Art. 33 and no presence of Xylella has not been detected.

INTRODUCTION INTO THE UNION OF HOST PLANTS

In summary, import is permitted only when supported by documented and scientific evidence (surveys, certificates) demonstrating the absence of the pest both at the national level and at the cultivation site, and following a satisfactory phytosanitary check upon entry into the EU.

Introduction into the Union of host plants from a Pest-Free Area in an Infected Country (Art. 29)

The introduction of host plants from third countries where the harmful organism is present is permitted only if the plants originate from an area officially declared pest-free (according to ISPM n.4, on the basis of rigorous surveys). The plants must have spent their entire life cycle in that area, be accompanied by a specific certificate, and originate from a site subject to adequate annual inspections and testing (with more stringent sampling requirements for some species, ensuring the detection of a 1% infection rate with 80% confidence).

Introduction from a Pest-Free Production Site in an Infected Country (Art. 30)

The production site from which the plants originate shall be subject to official annual inspections and testing for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa.* For specific host species, more stringent sampling requirements shall apply, ensuring the detection of an infection rate of 1% with a confidence level of at least 80%.

Authorisation of pest-free production sites (Art. 31)

A production site may be authorised as pest-free only if it has been declared **insect-proof** and confirmed to be free from the harmful organism and its vectors.

The site must:

- Undergo effective phytosanitary treatments against the vectors.
- Be subject to at least two annual inspections.
- Undergo, prior to shipment, a molecular analysis carried out according to a sampling scheme capable of detecting an infection rate of 1% with a confidence level of at least 90%.
- The authorisation shall be immediately revoked if the harmful organism is detected or if the insect-proof conditions of the site are compromised.

In summary, specified plants introduced into Europe from third countries must guarantee the same phytosanitary level as specified species produced and moved to Europe.

OFFICIAL CONTROLS ON MOVEMENTS OF SPECIFIED PLANTS WITHIN THE UNION AND OF HOST PLANTS TO THE UNION

Official controls on movements of specified plants within the Union (Art. 32)

Member States must carry out **regular official checks** (documentary and identity checks) on all **specified plants** moved **out of a demarcated area** or **from an infected zone to a buffer zone**, regardless of their origin.

If checks reveal that the conditions for movement are not met, the non-compliant plants must be **destroyed immediately,** using all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of *Xylella* and its vectors.

Official controls on introduction into the Union (Art. 33)

- All consignments of **host plants originating from third countries** must undergo **official checks** at the point of entry into the Union.
- If the plants originate from areas where the harmful organism is present, the competent authority shall carry out **inspections with sampling and testing** on the batch. The sampling scheme must be capable of detecting an infection rate of **1% with a confidence level of at least 80%.**
- This inspection requirement shall not apply to **plants that have been cultivated *in vitro*** through the entire production cycle and transported under sterile conditions.

Awareness campaigns (Art. 34)

Member States shall inform the **public, travellers, professional operators, and international transport operators** about the threat posed by *Xylella*.

Such information shall be made available through **targeted awareness campaigns** on the competent authority's websites or other designated sites.

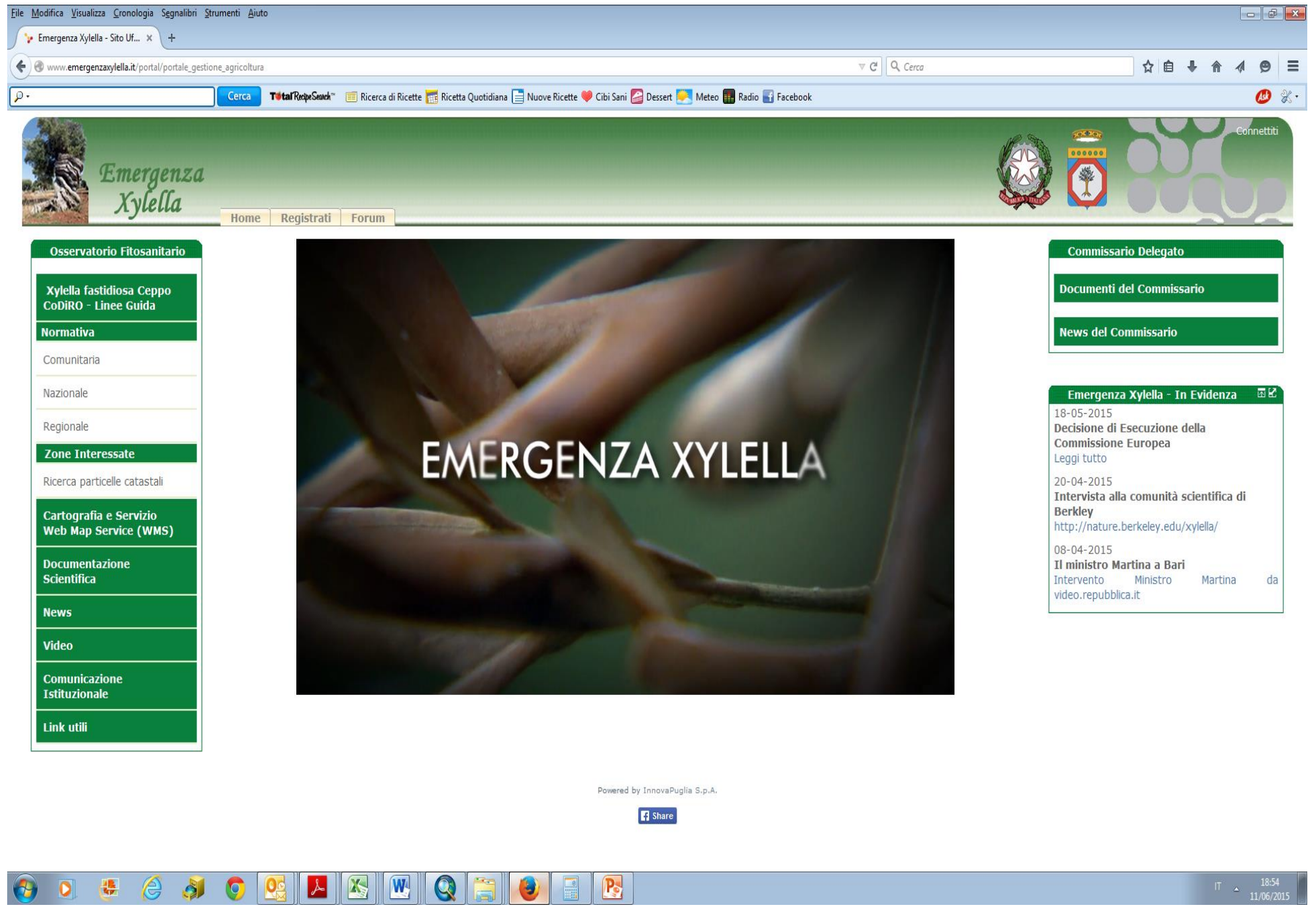
Within demarcated areas (including infected zones and buffer zones), Member States must specifically raise public awareness regarding the threat and the **measures adopted to prevent further spread** to ensure that all relevant stakeholders (public, travellers, and operators) are aware of the **delimitation** of the area (infected and buffer zones) and the **mandatory measures to be taken against vectors** (as established in Articles 8 and 14).

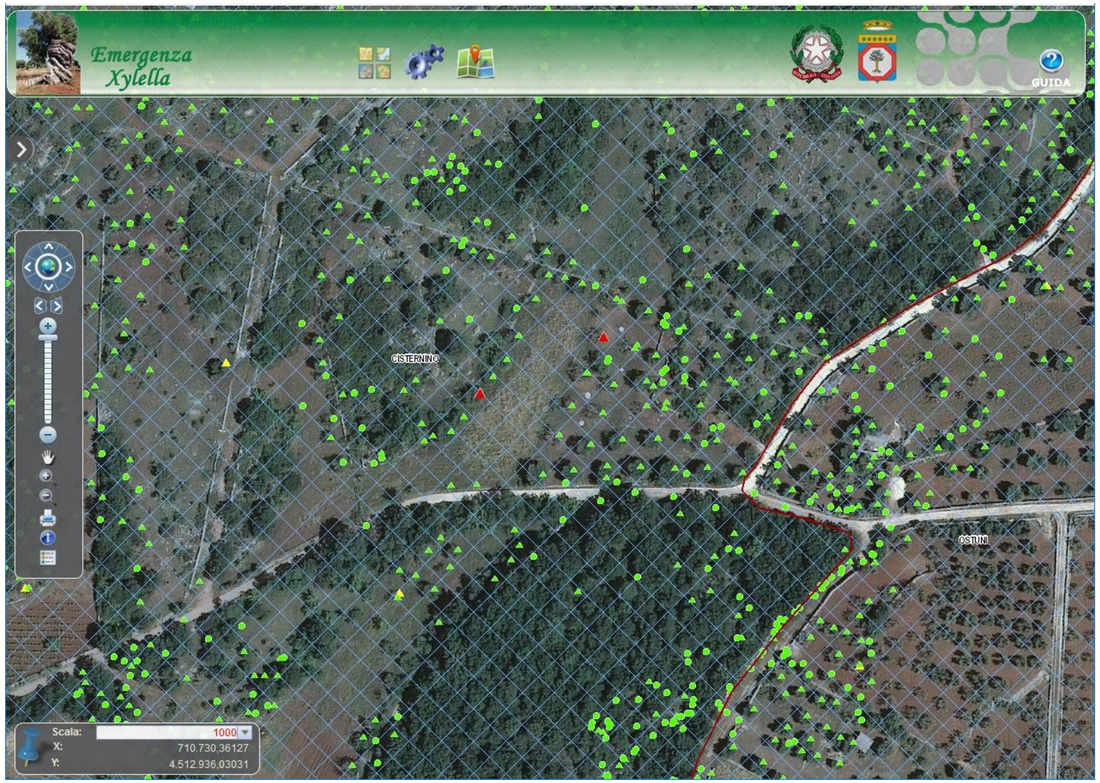
In Puglia, a widespread and continuous information campaign has significantly increased awareness of the *Xylella* problem among farmers, technicians, citizens and policymakers, thereby facilitating the effective implementation of eradication and containment measures.

REGIONE PUGLIA

REGULATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION, REGIONAL ACT, TEST REPORTS, ETC. ARE PUBLISHED ON THE INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITE

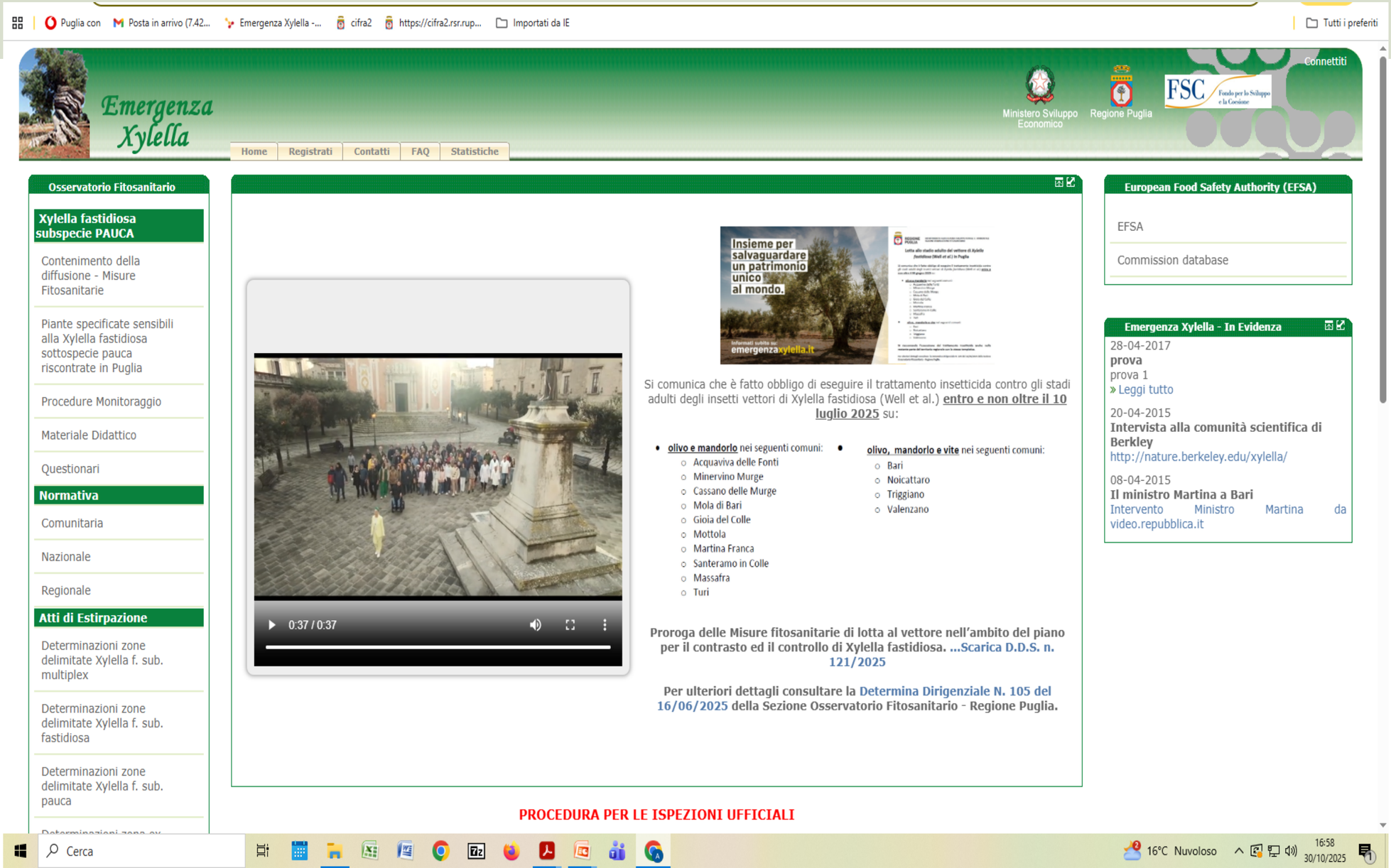
www.emergenzaxylella.it





DATA FROM THE CURRENT MONITORING, AS WELL AS FROM ALL MONITORING CAMPAIGNS CONDUCTED SINCE 2013, SHALL ALSO BE MADE PUBLICLY AVAILABLE

http://wwwvm.sit.puglia.it/portal/portale_gestione_agricoltura



MEETINGS, SEMINARS, CONFERENCES

Posters
Articles in newspapers


REGIONE PUGLIA

DIPARTIMENTO AGRICOLTURA, SVILUPPO RURALE E TUTELA DELL'AMBIENTE
SEZIONE OSSERVATORIO FITOSANITARIO

ATTENZIONE

Pericolo diffusione del batterio
Xylella Fastidiosa

Il batterio Xylella fastidiosa è mortale per numerose specie vegetali.

In Puglia colpisce soprattutto: Olivo, Poligala, Oleandro, Mandorlo, Ciliegio, Lavanda, Mirto, Rosmarino, Acacia., ecc.

I sintomi della malattia sono difficili da riconoscere.

Ad oggi non è stata individuata una cura per risanare le piante infette.

I vettori della malattia sono piccoli insetti, principalmente Philaenus spumarius.

È VIETATO trasportare fuori dalla zona delimitata le piante suscettibili al batterio.

ATTENZIONE a non trasportare involontariamente insetti vettori.

AREE DELIMITATE IN PUGLIA
zona cuscinetto,
contenimento
e infetta

PER MAGGIORI INFORMAZIONI

WARNING!

Danger of spreading of the bacteria
Xylella fastidiosa

Xylella fastidiosa is a bacteria which is lethal for several plant species.

In Puglia, it affects mainly: Olive, Polygala, Almond, Cherry, Lavender, Myrtle, Rosemary, Acacia, etc.

Symptoms of the disease are difficult to be recognised.

To date, no cure has been found for the recovery of infected plants.

Vectors of the disease are little insects, mainly Philaenus spumarius.

The carrying of susceptible plants out of the demarcated area IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

TAKE CARE in avoiding unintentional transfer of insect vectors.

DELIMITED AREAS IN PUGLIA
buffer zone,
containment
and infected

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION


REGIONE PUGLIA

XYLELLA FASTIDIOSA

ATTENZIONE

Xylella fastidiosa è un batterio da quarantena che da qualche anno si è insediato in Puglia ed è oggetto di lotta obbligatoria fitosanitaria.
Il batterio si insedia nei tessuti vascolari di molte piante come: Olivo, Mandorlo, Ciliegio, Oleandro, Rosmarino, Poligala, Vinca, Grevillea, Acacia, Lavanda, Alloro, Ginestra, Asparago selvatico, Mirto, Geranio, ecc., dove moltiplicandosi ne causa l'occlusione ed il disseccamento dell'intera pianta.
Il batterio è molto virulento e viene trasmesso tramite insetti vettori presenti sul nostro territorio. L'uomo può contribuire a diffondere il batterio attraverso la movimentazione di piante e/o parti di piante infette.
La Commissione Europea ha identificato un'area delimitata costituita da «zona infetta e cuscinetto»*, che va dal mar Adriatico al mar Ionio e da **tale area è vietata la movimentazione verso l'esterno delle piante e/o parti di piante «specificate»**.

L'elenco delle piante specificate e maggiori informazioni sono reperibili sul portale regionale: **http://www.emergenzaxylella.it**

Informati direttamente dal tuo rivenditore quali piante e vegetali possono essere trasportati al di fuori della zona delimitata alla *Xylella fastidiosa*.

WARNING

Xylella fastidiosa is a bacterium that entered, established and spread in Apulian territory some years ago. It is a quarantine pest and therefore it is subject to control measures. The bacterium settles within the vascular tissues of several plant species, including olive, almond, cherry, oleander, rosemary, poligala, vinca, grevillea, acacia, lavender, laurel, broom, wild asparagus, myrtle, geranium and many others, where it multiplies, causing vascular occlusion and desiccation of the entire plant.
The bacterium is highly virulent and is transmitted by vector insects that are very common in Puglia. People can also contribute to the spread of this bacterium through the movement of infected plants and / or parts of them.
The European Commission established a demarcated area including «infected and buffer zone»* between the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, and **it is strictly forbidden to move all the plants and / or parts of plants defined as *"specified plants" out of this area.***

Please visit http://www.emergenzaxylella.it for further information and the list of specified plants.

Ask your dealer which plants you are allowed to move outside the areas where restrictions apply due to presence of *Xylella fastidiosa*.


IA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO
Giovedì 26 aprile 2018

VIII | NORDBARESE

AGRICOLTURA L'OSSERVATORIO FITOSANITARIO FISSA REGOLE PER I COMUNI NEI QUALI È STATO INDIVIDUATO L'INSETTO VETTORE

«Mantenere i campi in ordine è la miglior ricetta anti Xylella»

Gli esperti: così le larve di sputacchina non riescono a svilupparsi

ANTONIO GALIZIA

● «Si consiglia d'intervenire tempestivamente su tutti gli arvali, ad eccezione delle zone più interne oltre i 350 metri sul livello del mare».

È l'appello rivolto, con una nota ufficiale, dall'Osservatorio fitosanitario regionale ai comuni del barese (Acquaviva, Cursto, Mola, Sammichele, Ruvo, Santeramo e Terlizzi, oltre Bitonto e Noci) che, pur ricadendo nella zona indenne da infezione da Xylella, ospitano il vettore Sputacchina (l'insetto che diffonde il batterio) allo stadio giovanile che minaccia gli ulivi, ciliegeti, mandorleti e campi di ortofrutta.

I dati divulgati nelle scorse ore dall'Osservatorio fanno riferimento all'ultimo monitoraggio eseguito, quello del 12 aprile, e fanno emergere la presenza, nella zona indenne, di «neanidi (termine scientifico di larva, ndr) di seconda e terza età mentre iniziano a essere presenti in quasi tutti i siti individui di quarta età, soprattutto nei siti grossimi alle zone ospitanti», annotano dall'organismo regionale. Nella zona cuscinetto, che nel barese comprende Monopoli, Castellana, Alberobello e Noci, il monitoraggio ha invece portato alla luce «una situazione - informa l'Osservatorio nella nota inviata ai Comuni - molto simile alla zona indenne per i siti localizzati nella fascia interna, mentre sulla fascia costiera è stata già rilevata la presenza di individui di quinta età, vicini agli adulti».

Rientrano nella zona cuscinetto anche il territorio di Polignano a Mare e una piccola parte di quello di Conversano che, tuttavia, non sono stati monitorati.

In tutte queste aree, l'Osservatorio consiglia interventi di «sfalcio, trinciatura e pulizia dei terreni dalle erbe spontanee». Sono queste le pratiche consigliate per «abbattere in maniera efficace la presenza dei vettori nei campi e in particolare negli oliveti. Ricordiamo» aggiunge l'Osservatorio «che tali interventi devono essere eseguiti anche nelle aree a verde pubblico, negli argini e bordi delle strade e lungo i canali».

Il ciclo del vettore, aggiungono dall'organismo della Regione, la cosiddetta Sputacchina, sarà attraverso 5 stadi giovanili: i neanidi di prima, seconda e terza età e le ninfe di quarta e quinta età, cui segue la fase adulta. Le forme giovanili di Sputacchina sono state trovate in questi siti «in ogni caso in maniera non omogenea e variabile in relazione alla localizzazione, alla composizione della vegetazione infestante, alla modalità di gestione del suolo e di gestione fitosanitaria. Mentre nei siti più interni della Murgia ospitano gli individui di seconda età e solo occasionalmente - assicura l'Osservatorio - sono presenti neanidi di terza età.

Pertanto, sulla base del monitoraggio, si consiglia d'intervenire tempestivamente in tutti gli arvali, a eccezione delle zone più interne localizzate oltre i 350 metri sul livello del mare.

«Si ricorda - concludono gli esperti regionali - che la mancata attuazione delle prescrizioni comporta la diffusione della batteriosi con pregiudizio dell'economia rurale nonché l'applicazione delle sanzioni previste dalla normativa vigente.

PREVENIRE LA XYLELLA La sputacchina, insetto vettore, e la mappa delle aree a vario rischio

TERLIZZI L'APULIA WEB FEST PRESENTATO IN PINACOTECA. CI SARÀ UN AMPIO «CONTORNO» GASTRONOMICO

Web, pace e gastronomia

Grande attesa tra i nativi digitali e non solo per la rassegna del 17-19 maggio

● **TERLIZZI.** È stata presentata ufficialmente, alla Pinacoteca «Michele De Napoli», la prima edizione dell'Apulia Web Fest - Audiovisuals, peace and food (audiovisivi, pace e gastronomia), il primo festival internazionale in Puglia dedicato al cinema digitale indipendente, che si svolgerà a Terlizzi dal 17 al 19 maggio.

Alla presentazione ufficiale hanno preso parte, tra gli altri: Nicola Gemmato, sindaco della città di Terlizzi; Francesco Pinto, responsabile della comunicazione e dell'information technology dell'Apulia Web Fest; il direttore artistico della rassegna, Michele Pinto.

Organizzato dal Comune di Terlizzi, in collaborazione con l'associazione culturale Murgheus Ego, l'Apulia Web Fest è inserito all'interno dell'ampio circuito mondiale della «Webseries World Cups», la Coppa del mondo delle webserie che, ogni anno, da gennaio a dicembre, decreta la migliore produzione filmica della Rete al mondo, sulla base dei punti accumulati nei vari festival aderenti. Ciò è, in dettaglio: Toronto, Washington, Los Angeles, Miami, Rio de Janeiro, Valencia, Bilbao, Berlino, Amburgo, Seoul, Melbourne, e non solo.

L'Apulia Web Fest ospiterà il direttore della «Webseries World Cups», Joel Bassaget, e la vicedirettrice dei Miami Web Fest, Laverne Delacy, nonché artisti provenienti da tutto il mondo, attori e attrici, registi e produttori. Un'occasione che consente a Terlizzi di rappresentare la Puglia (seconda regione italiana, dopo la Sicilia, a entrare nel circuito mondiale della «Webseries World Cups»), proprio attraverso l'Apulia Web Fest, ma anche l'Italia e le sue eccellenze nel panorama cinematografico multimediale in un contesto prestigioso e internazionale.

Tre i concetti basilari su cui si fonda l'ideazione dell'Apulia Web Fest, come è stato ribadito durante la conferenza stampa: promozione e valorizzazione della produzione audiovisiva, cinematografica e per i media digitali indipendenti a livello internazionale.

Rivolto a opere audiovisive in formato digitale, il «Fest» ha selezionato 127 opere tra le 141 iscritte a concorso e provenienti da 26 nazioni diverse, fra cui decreterà, con la cerimonia di premiazione di domenica 19 maggio, i vincitori delle sei categorie nelle quali è articolata la rassegna (Webseries, Cortometraggi, Lungometraggi, Corti scolastici, Documentari, Pilot) assegnando ben 35 ambiti riconoscimenti.

le altre notizie

BITONTO

TRE NUOVE POSTAZIONI
Ricarica auto elettriche

■ Buone notizie per i possessori di auto e motorini elettrici. Nei giorni scorsi sono state attivate tre nuove colonnine per la ricarica dei veicoli elettrici. Le postazioni di recente attivazione si trovano in piazza Caduti del Terrorismo, in piazza Aldo Moro e nel parcheggio del centro tecnologico «FabLab» nella zona artigianale e si aggiungono a quelle attive già da fine gennaio in via De Gasperi, zona chiesa di San Leone, via Trisetta, zona scuola «Cadioli» via Domenico Urbano, area del park and ride, piazza Marina, via Matteotti e via Piacente, nel parcheggio della [illegible] scina comunale. Si completano così il piano di installazione sottoscritto nei mesi scorsi fra l'amministrazione comunale e la società Enel X che, per otto anni, gestirà il servizio. Per poter accedere alla carica, sono richiesti un co[illegible]


IA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO
Venerdì 20 aprile 2018

BARI PROVINCIA | D

SUD BARESE I SINDACALISTI PREOCCUPATI DEI RITARDI: POSSONO FAVORIRE IL DIFFONDERSI DELLA XYLELLA ATTRAVERSO L'INSETTO

«La sputacchina gioca d'anticipo» Copagri lancia l'allarme ai Comuni

I rappresentanti di categoria ai sindaci: non aspettate un giorno di più

ANTONIO GALIZIA

● Il report sulla presenza della sputacchina (è l'insetto vettore della Xylella che mette a rischio gli ulivi in Puglia) al primo stadio e allo stadio adulto in diversi Comuni del barese desta preoccupazione tra i lavoratori della terra e le organizzazioni agricole.

«La Commissione europea in visita in Puglia nei giorni scorsi - spiegano in una nota Tommaso Battista e Alfonso Guerra, presidente e direttore di Copagri Puglia - ha rilanciato il suo allarme per l'avanzare della Xylella, ribadendo la necessità di agire rapidamente nelle pratiche di eradicazione delle piante infette presenti nelle aree delimitate e di un'efficace lotta di contrasto al vettore».

La Copagri chiede ai sindaci dei Comuni della Città metropolitana di Bari di «adottare, qualora non l'abbiano già fatto, le ordinanze disposte su tutto il territorio regionale, compresa la zona indenne e, soprattutto, di farle applicare».

«È stato confermato - ribadiscono Battista e Guerra - che è fondamentale assicurare un'efficace lotta all'insetto vettore. Per questo la nostra organizzazione ha chiesto che si proceda a rendere obbligatorio il monitoraggio e il contrasto al vettore anche nelle zone indenni che devono essere protette dalla possibile diffusione dell'infezione e adottare le buone pratiche agricole». Ci[illegible] potatura, arature e utilizzo di prodotti fitofarmaci ammessi dal Ministero».

I due esponenti di Copagri aggiungono: «Abbiamo appreso dalla "Gazzetta" che il sconitoraggio divulgato dall'Osservatorio fitosanitario regionale ha già individuato il vettore in fase adulta - rimarcano - ma le ormative attuali stabiliscono che i trattamenti insetticidi si concentrino tra maggio e giugno consentendo alla sputacchina oltre due settimane di libertà. Il sistema olivicolo è ben organizzato tra produttori e cooperative che dispongono di una rete capillare di tecnici sul territorio in grado di essere operativi sia nel monitoraggio sia nella lotta al vettore. I Comuni possono beneficiare dei fondi Fesr (Fondi europei per lo sviluppo regionale, ndr) misura 6.2 che consentirebbero loro di avere le risorse necessarie per procedere con i controlli nei confronti dei proprietari che disattendono le ordinanze - ricordano Battista e Guerra -. Nell'area infetta del Salento è invece necessario creare le condizioni perché si ridurano in modo significativo le fonti di infezione derivanti da piante spontanee o improduttive. Questo vuol dire bonificare e riqualificare i territori rurali, sostituendo l'attuale vegetazione con varietà indenni, seminando erbacee in grado di consentire una facile gestione della lotta al vettore. Questo oggi è sempre più necessario per proteggere i nuovi uliveti, perché siamo consapevoli che si tratta di varietà resistenti ma non indenni e pertanto abbiamo il dovere di contenere al massimo le possibili fonti di infezione. Si tratta di costi che sia il Par (Piano di sviluppo rurale, ndr) sia il Decreto Centinaio consente di sostenere. A questi investimenti ambientali hanno possibilità di accedere anche i piccoli produttori».

IL PERICOLO La sputacchina, insetto vettore della X

NOCI IL PROVVEDIMENTO DEL SINDACO RICHIAMA LE DISPOSIZIONI REGIONALI RIGUARDANTI LA «ZONA CUSCINETTO» A TUTELA DEGLI ALBERI D'

NOCI La sede del Comune con gli uffici del sindaco

Nisi ai ripari con un'ordinanz «Rimuovete le erbe infestanti

VALENTINO SGARAMELLA

● **NOCI.** Per prevenire i danni della Xylella sugli ulivi, il sindaco di Noci corre ai ripari. Domenico Nisi ha siglato un'ordinanza basata sul fatto che gran parte del territorio di Noci è stato inserito nella cosiddetta «zona cuscinetto, zona indenne in cui deve essere effettuato il monitoraggio e, in caso di ritrovamento di un fitocolaio, devono essere eliminate la pianta infetta e tutte le piante delle specie ospiti, indipendentemente dallo stato di salute, nel raggio di 100 metri, nonché tutte le piante che manifestano i sintomi.

Il sindaco, nel provvedimento, ricorda che è obbligatorio la lotta all'insetto vettore, la sputacchina, nei tempi e nei modi stabiliti dalla Regione. Più in dettaglio, la lotta all'insetto vettore con mezzi meccanici è obbligatoria nel periodo che va dal primo marzo al 30 aprile nelle zone delimitate, è mandata nella zona cuscin[illegible]

L'ordinanza ricorda che [illegible] dunenziale: controllare le spontanee/infestanti; agir[illegible] un bassissimo impatto am[illegible] le perché non si devono uti[illegible] insetticidi e diserbanti. Tra aprile e maggio, è obbli[illegible] nella zona cuscinetto, un trattamento, con insetticid[illegible] rizzati, su ulivi sui quali [illegible] isolato l'insetto adulto.

Posters in ports and airports

Training sessions for port and airport personnel

ATTENTION

REGULATION SUPREMACY: National measures adopted to prevent the introduction and spread of the harmful organism must be **subordinate to and aligned with this Regulation**. Any conflicting measure shall be **revoked or amended** by the Member States, which shall provide **immediate notification** of such action to the Commission.

Art. 11 - The Member State shall take all necessary measures to **resolve any obstacle or complication** (such as issues with access, public/private ownership, or liability) that could impede or delay the **eradication** of *Xylella*. The primary objective shall be to ensure the **prompt and effective destruction** of infected or suspected plants.

The Member State must conduct **adequate investigations to identify the origin of the infection** and **to trace all associated host plants**, including those moved before the demarcation of the area. The results of these investigations must be **communicated** to the Commission and to all Member States concerned with the origin or movement of the plants.

Art. 17 - The Member State must adopt all necessary measures to **address and resolve any obstacle or complication** (such as ownership, access, or liability) that may impede or delay the **containment** of *Xylella*. In particular, these measures shall ensure the **effective and timely** destruction of all infected or suspected plants.

THANK YOU!

Thanks for your attention

RIGENESI