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Pest categorisation of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*

EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH),

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Abstract

The Panel on Plant Health performed a pest categorisation of the soil-borne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, the causal agent of Fusarium wilt of date palm, for the EU. The identity of the pest is well established and reliable methods exist for its detection/identification. The pest is listed in Annex IIAI of Directive 2000/29/EC and is not known to occur in the EU. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* is present in Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania. Its major host is *Phoenix dactylifera*, which is the only *Phoenix* species known to be affected by the pest. Uncertainty exists about the host status of *Lawsonia inermis*, *Medicago sativa* and *Trifolium* spp. cultivated as intercrops in the infested areas and reported as being symptomless carriers of the pest. The pest could potentially enter the EU on host plants and soil/growing media originating in infested Third countries. The current pest distribution and climate matching suggest that the pest could establish and spread in the EU wherever the host is present. In the infested areas, the pest causes vascular wilt resulting in yield/quality losses and plant death. It is expected that pest introduction and spread in the EU could impact date production. The pest is expected to have high environmental consequences in the Elche area (Spain), which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, as well as other EU areas where *P. dactylifera* is grown as an amenity tree. Current EU phytosanitary measures are not fully effective at mitigating the risk of introduction and spread of the pest in the EU. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* meets all the criteria assessed by EFSA for consideration as potential Union quarantine pest. As the pest is not known to occur in the EU, this criterion to consider it as Union regulated non-quarantine pest is not met.

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Table of contents

Abstract.....	1
1. Introduction.....	4
1.1. Background and Terms of Reference as provided by the requestor.....	4
1.1.1. Background.....	4
1.1.2. Terms of Reference.....	4
1.1.2.1. Terms of Reference: Appendix 1.....	5
1.1.2.2. Terms of Reference: Appendix 2.....	6
1.1.2.3. Terms of Reference: Appendix 3.....	7
1.2. Interpretation of the Terms of Reference.....	8
2. Data and methodologies.....	8
2.1. Data.....	8
2.1.1. Literature search.....	8
2.1.2. Database search.....	8
2.2. Methodologies.....	9
3. Pest categorisation.....	10
3.1. Identity and biology of the pest.....	10
3.1.1. Identity and taxonomy.....	10
3.1.2. Biology of the pest.....	11
3.1.3. Detection and identification of the pest.....	11
3.2. Pest distribution.....	13
3.2.1. Pest distribution outside the EU.....	13
3.2.2. Pest distribution in the EU.....	13
3.3. Regulatory status.....	14
3.3.1. Council Directive 2000/29/EC.....	14
3.3.2. Legislation addressing the hosts of <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i>	14
3.4. Entry, establishment and spread in the EU.....	15
3.4.1. Host range.....	15
3.4.2. Entry.....	15
3.4.3. Establishment.....	16
3.4.3.1. EU distribution of main host plants.....	16
3.4.3.2. Climatic conditions affecting establishment (Figure 2).....	17
3.4.4. Spread.....	17
3.4.4.1. Vectors and their distribution in the EU (if applicable).....	17
3.5. Impacts.....	18
3.6. Availability and limits of mitigation measures.....	18
3.6.1. Phytosanitary measures.....	19
3.6.2. Biological or technical factors limiting the feasibility and effectiveness of measures to prevent the entry, establishment and spread of the pest.....	19
3.6.3. Pest control methods.....	19
3.7. Uncertainty.....	19
4. Conclusions.....	20
References.....	23
Abbreviations.....	24

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Terms of Reference as provided by the requestor

1.1.1. Background

Council Directive 2000/29/EC¹ on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community establishes the present European Union plant health regime. The Directive lays down the phytosanitary provisions and the control checks to be carried out at the place of origin on plants and plant products destined for the Union or to be moved within the Union. In the Directive's 2000/29/EC annexes, the list of harmful organisms (pests) whose introduction into or spread within the Union is prohibited, is detailed together with specific requirements for import or internal movement.

Following the evaluation of the plant health regime, the new basic plant health law, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031² on protective measures against pests of plants, was adopted on 26 October 2016 and will apply from 14 December 2019 onwards, repealing Directive 2000/29/EC. In line with the principles of the above-mentioned legislation and the follow-up work of the secondary legislation for the listing of EU regulated pests, EFSA is requested to provide pest categorizations of the harmful organisms included in the annexes of Directive 2000/29/EC, in the cases where recent pest risk assessment/pest categorisation is not available.

1.1.2. Terms of Reference

EFSA is requested, pursuant to Article 22(5.b) and Article 29(1) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002³, to provide scientific opinion in the field of plant health.

EFSA is requested to prepare and deliver a pest categorisation (step 1 analysis) for each of the regulated pests included in the appendices of the annex to this mandate. The methodology and template of pest categorisation have already been developed in past mandates for the organisms listed in Annex II Part A Section II of Directive 2000/29/EC. The same methodology and outcome is expected for this work as well.

The list of the harmful organisms included in the annex to this mandate comprises 133 harmful organisms or groups. A pest categorisation is expected for these 133 pests or groups and the delivery of the work would be stepwise at regular intervals through the year as detailed below. First priority covers the harmful organisms included in Appendix 1, comprising pests from Annex II Part A Section I and Annex II Part B of Directive 2000/29/EC. The delivery of all pest categorisations for the pests included in Appendix 1 is June 2018. The second priority is the pests included in Appendix 2, comprising the group of *Cicadellidae* (non-EU) known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*), the group of *Tephritidae* (non-EU), the group of potato viruses and virus-like organisms, the group of viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L. and the group of *Margarodes* (non-EU species). The delivery of all pest categorisations for the pests included in Appendix 2 is end 2019. The pests included in Appendix 3 cover pests of Annex I part A section I and all pest categorisations should be delivered by end 2020.

For the above-mentioned groups, each covering a large number of pests, the pest categorisation will be performed for the group and not the individual harmful organisms listed under "such as" notation in the Annexes of the Directive 2000/29/EC. The criteria to be taken particularly under consideration for these cases, is the analysis of host pest combination, investigation of pathways, the damages occurring and the relevant impact.

Finally, as indicated in the text above, all references to 'non-European' should be avoided and replaced by 'non-EU' and refer to all territories with exception of the Union territories as defined in Article 1 point 3 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031.

¹ Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community. OJ L 169/1, 10.7.2000, p. 1–112.

² Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants. OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4–104.

³ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. OJ L 31/1, 1.2.2002, p. 1–24.

1.1.2.1. Terms of Reference: Appendix 1

List of harmful organisms for which pest categorisation is requested. The list below follows the annexes of Directive 2000/29/EC.

Annex IIAI

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

<i>Aleurocantus</i> spp.	<i>Numonia pyrivorella</i> (Matsumura)
<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i> (Schenkling)	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard and Baker
<i>Anthonomus signatus</i> (Say)	<i>Pissodes</i> spp. (non-EU)
<i>Aschistonyx eppoi</i> Inouye	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> Faure
<i>Carposina niponensis</i> Walsingham	<i>Scirtothrips citri</i> (Moultex)
<i>Enarmonia packardi</i> (Zeller)	<i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-EU)
<i>Enarmonia prunivora</i> Walsh	<i>Scrobipalopsis solanivora</i> Povolny
<i>Grapholita inopinata</i> Heinrich	<i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i> Say
<i>Hishomonus phycitis</i>	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i> Kirk.
<i>Leucaspis japonica</i> Ckll.	<i>Unaspis citri</i> Comstock
<i>Listronotus bonariensis</i> (Kuschel)	

(b) Bacteria

Citrus variegated chlorosis	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> (Ishiyama)
<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye	Dye and pv. <i>oryzicola</i> (Fang, et al.) Dye

(c) Fungi

<i>Alternaria alternata</i> (Fr.) Keissler (non-EU pathogenic isolates)	<i>Elsinoe</i> spp. Bitanc. and Jenk. Mendes
<i>Anisogramma anomala</i> (Peck) E. Müller	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian and Maire) Gordon
<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> (Schwein.) v. Arx	<i>Guignardia piricola</i> (Nosa) Yamamoto
<i>Ceratocystis virescens</i> (Davidson) Moreau	<i>Puccinia pittieriana</i> Hennings
<i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori and Nambu) Deighton	<i>Stegophora ulmea</i> (Schweinitz: Fries) Sydow & Sydow
<i>Cercospora angolensis</i> Carv. and Mendes	<i>Venturia nashicola</i> Tanaka and Yamamoto

(d) Virus and virus-like organisms

Beet curly top virus (non-EU isolates)	Little cherry pathogen (non- EU isolates)
Black raspberry latent virus	Naturally spreading psorosis
Blight and blight-like	Palm lethal yellowing mycoplasma
Cadang-Cadang viroid	Satsuma dwarf virus
Citrus tristeza virus (non-EU isolates)	Tatter leaf virus
Leprosis	Witches' broom (MLO)

Annex IIB

(a) Insect mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (Boh.)	<i>Ips cembrae</i> Heer
<i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i> (Klug)	<i>Ips duplicatus</i> Sahlberg
<i>Dendroctonus micans</i> Kugelan	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i> Börner
<i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Hartig)	<i>Ips typographus</i> Heer
<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> Gyll.	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> Fabricius
<i>Ips amitinus</i> Eichhof	

(b) Bacteria

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *flaccumfaciens*
(Hedges) Collins and Jones

(c) Fungi

Glomerella gossypii Edgerton

Hypoxyton mammatum (Wahl.) J. Miller

Gremmeniella abietina (Lag.) Morelet

1.1.2.2. Terms of Reference: Appendix 2

List of harmful organisms for which pest categorisation is requested per group. The list below follows the categorisation included in the annexes of Directive 2000/29/EC.

Annex IAI**(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development**

Group of Cicadellidae (non-EU) known to be vector of Pierce's disease (caused by *Xylella fastidiosa*), such as:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <i>Carneocephala fulgida</i> Nottingham | 3) <i>Graphocephala atropunctata</i> (Signoret) |
| 2) <i>Draeculacephala minerva</i> Ball | |

Group of Tephritidae (non-EU) such as:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Wiedemann) | 12) <i>Pardalaspis cyanescens</i> Bezzi |
| 2) <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew) | 13) <i>Pardalaspis quinaria</i> Bezzi |
| 3) <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> Macquart | 14) <i>Pterandrus rosa</i> (Karsch) |
| 4) <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> (Loew) | 15) <i>Rhacochlaena japonica</i> Ito |
| 5) <i>Dacus ciliatus</i> Loew | 16) <i>Rhagoletis completa</i> Cresson |
| 6) <i>Dacus curcurbitae</i> Coquillett | 17) <i>Rhagoletis fausta</i> (Osten-Sacken) |
| 7) <i>Dacus dorsalis</i> Hendel | 18) <i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i> Curran |
| 8) <i>Dacus tryoni</i> (Froggatt) | 19) <i>Rhagoletis mendax</i> Curran |
| 9) <i>Dacus tsuneonis</i> Miyake | 20) <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> Walsh |
| 10) <i>Dacus zonatus</i> Saund. | 21) <i>Rhagoletis suavis</i> (Loew) |
| 11) <i>Epochra canadensis</i> (Loew) | |

(c) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Group of potato viruses and virus-like organisms such as:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) Andean potato latent virus | 4) Potato black ringspot virus |
| 2) Andean potato mottle virus | 5) Potato virus T |
| 3) Arracacha virus B, oca strain | 6) non-EU isolates of potato viruses A, M, S, V, X and Y (including Yo, Yn and Yc) and Potato leafroll virus |

Group of viruses and virus-like organisms of *Cydonia* Mill., *Fragaria* L., *Malus* Mill., *Prunus* L., *Pyrus* L., *Ribes* L., *Rubus* L. and *Vitis* L., such as:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Blueberry leaf mottle virus | 8) Peach yellows mycoplasma |
| 2) Cherry rasp leaf virus (American) | 9) Plum line pattern virus (American) |
| 3) Peach mosaic virus (American) | 10) Raspberry leaf curl virus (American) |
| 4) Peach phony rickettsia | 11) Strawberry witches' broom mycoplasma |
| 5) Peach rosette mosaic virus | 12) Non-EU viruses and virus-like organisms of <i>Cydonia</i> Mill., <i>Fragaria</i> L., <i>Malus</i> Mill., <i>Prunus</i> L., <i>Pyrus</i> L., <i>Ribes</i> L., <i>Rubus</i> L. and <i>Vitis</i> L. |
| 6) Peach rosette mycoplasma | |
| 7) Peach X-disease mycoplasma | |

Annex IIAI

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Group of *Margarodes* (non-EU species) such as:

- 1) *Margarodes vitis* (Phillipi)
- 2) *Margarodes vredendalensis* de Klerk
- 3) *Margarodes prieskaensis* Jakubski

1.1.2.3. Terms of Reference: Appendix 3

List of harmful organisms for which pest categorisation is requested. The list below follows the annexes of Directive 2000/29/EC.

Annex IAI

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

<i>Acleris</i> spp. (non-EU)	<i>Longidorus diadecturus</i> Eveleigh and Allen
<i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> (Malloch)	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-EU)
<i>Anomala orientalis</i> Waterhouse	<i>Myndus crudus</i> Van Duzee
<i>Arrhenodes minutus</i> Drury	<i>Nacobbus aberrans</i> (Thorne) Thorne and Allen
<i>Choristoneura</i> spp. (non-EU)	<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> Boheman
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst)	<i>Premnotrypes</i> spp. (non-EU)
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Tschetverikov	<i>Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus</i> (Zimmermann)
<i>Diabrotica barberi</i> Smith and Lawrence	<i>Pseudopityophthorus pruinosis</i> (Eichhoff)
<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi</i> Barber	<i>Scaphoideus luteolus</i> (Van Duzee)
<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata undecimpunctata</i> Mannerheim	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer)
<i>Diabrotica virgifera zea</i> Krysan & Smith	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith)
<i>Diaphorina citri</i> Kuway	<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Heliothis zea</i> (Boddie)	<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny
<i>Hirschmanniella</i> spp., other than <i>Hirschmanniella gracilis</i> (de Man) Luc and Goodey	<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb <i>sensu lato</i> (non-EU populations)
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> Blanchard	<i>Xiphinema californicum</i> Lamberti and Bleve-Zacheo

(b) Fungi

<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> (Bretz) Hunt	<i>Mycosphaerella larici-leptolepis</i> Ito et al.
<i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli</i> Dietel	<i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> G. E. Thompson
<i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-EU)	<i>Phoma andina</i> Turkensteen
<i>Endocronartium</i> spp. (non-EU)	<i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> Ell. and Ev.
<i>Guignardia laricina</i> (Saw.) Yamamoto and Ito	<i>Septoria lycopersici</i> Speg. var. <i>malagutii</i> Ciccarone and Boerema
<i>Gymnosporangium</i> spp. (non-EU)	<i>Thecaphora solani</i> Barrus
<i>Inonotus weirii</i> (Murril) Kotlaba and Pouzar	<i>Trechispora brinkmannii</i> (Bresad.) Rogers
<i>Melampsora farlowii</i> (Arthur) Davis	

(c) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Tobacco ringspot virus	Pepper mild tigré virus
Tomato ringspot virus	Squash leaf curl virus
Bean golden mosaic virus	Euphorbia mosaic virus
Cowpea mild mottle virus	Florida tomato virus
Lettuce infectious yellows virus	

(d) Parasitic plants

Arceuthobium spp. (non-EU)

Annex I A II

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Meloidogyne fallax Karssen

Rhizoecus hibisci Kawai and Takagi

Popillia japonica Newman

(b) Bacteria

Clavibacter michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al. ssp.

Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi et al.

sepedonicus (Spieckermann and Kotthoff) Davis et al.

(c) Fungi

Melampsora medusae Thümen

Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilbersky) Percival

Annex I B

(a) Insects, mites and nematodes, at all stages of their development

Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say

Liriomyza bryoniae (Kaltenbach)

(b) Viruses and virus-like organisms

Beet necrotic yellow vein virus

1.2. Interpretation of the Terms of Reference

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is one of a number of pests listed in the Appendices to the Terms of Reference (ToR) to be subject to pest categorisation to determine whether it fulfils the criteria of a quarantine pest or those of a regulated non-quarantine pest for the area of the EU excluding Ceuta, Melilla and the outermost regions of Member States (MSs) referred to in Article 355(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), other than Madeira and the Azores.

2. Data and methodologies

2.1. Data

2.1.1. Literature search

A literature search on *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* was conducted at the beginning of the categorisation in the ISI Web of Science bibliographic database. The search focussed on *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* and its geographic distribution, life cycle, host plants and the damage it causes. The following search terms (TS) and combinations were used: TS = ("*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*" OR "Fusarium wilt of date palm" OR "Bayoud*") AND TS = (geograph* OR distribution OR "life cycle" OR lifecycle OR host OR hosts OR plant* OR damag*). Relevant papers were reviewed and further references and information were obtained from experts, as well as from citations within the references and grey literature.

2.1.2. Database search

Pest information, on host(s) and distribution, was retrieved from the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) Global Database (EPPO, online) and relevant publications.

Data about the import of commodity types that could potentially provide a pathway for the pest to enter the EU and about the area of hosts grown in the EU were obtained from EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Communities).

The Europhyt database was consulted for pest-specific notifications on interceptions and outbreaks. Europhyt is a web-based network launched by the Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO), and is a subproject of PHYSAN (Phyto-Sanitary Controls) specifically concerned with plant health information. The Europhyt database manages notifications of interceptions of plants or plant

products that do not comply with EU legislation, as well as notifications of plant pests detected in the territory of the MSs and the phytosanitary measures taken to eradicate or avoid their spread.

2.2. Methodologies

The Panel performed the pest categorisation for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, following guiding principles and steps presented in the EFSA guidance on the harmonised framework for pest risk assessment (EFSA PLH Panel, 2010) and as defined in the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No 11 (FAO, 2013) and No 21 (FAO, 2004).

In accordance with the guidance on a harmonised framework for pest risk assessment in the EU (EFSA PLH Panel, 2010), this work was initiated following an evaluation of the EU plant health regime. Therefore, to facilitate the decision-making process, in the conclusions of the pest categorisation, the Panel addresses explicitly each criterion for a Union quarantine pest and for a Union regulated non-quarantine pest in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants, and includes additional information required in accordance with the specific terms of reference received by the European Commission. In addition, for each conclusion, the Panel provides a short description of its associated uncertainty.

Table 1 presents the Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 pest categorisation criteria on which the Panel bases its conclusions. All relevant criteria have to be met for the pest to potentially qualify either as a quarantine pest or as a regulated non-quarantine pest. If one of the criteria is not met, the pest will not qualify. A pest that does not qualify as a quarantine pest may still qualify as a regulated non-quarantine pest that needs to be addressed in the opinion. For the pests regulated in the protected zones only, the scope of the categorisation is the territory of the protected zone; thus, the criteria refer to the protected zone instead of the EU territory.

It should be noted that the Panel's conclusions are formulated respecting its remit and particularly with regard to the principle of separation between risk assessment and risk management (EFSA founding regulation (EU) No 178/2002); therefore, instead of determining whether the pest is likely to have an unacceptable impact, the Panel will present a summary of the observed pest impacts. Economic impacts are expressed in terms of yield and quality losses and not in monetary terms, whereas addressing social impacts is outside the remit of the Panel, in agreement with EFSA guidance on a harmonised framework for pest risk assessment (EFSA PLH Panel, 2010).

Table 1: Pest categorisation criteria under evaluation, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants (the number of the relevant sections of the pest categorisation is shown in brackets in the first column)

Criterion of pest categorisation	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union quarantine pest	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding protected zone quarantine pest (articles 32–35)	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union regulated non-quarantine pest
Identity of the pest (Section 3.1)	Is the identity of the pest established, or has it been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible?	Is the identity of the pest established, or has it been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible?	Is the identity of the pest established, or has it been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible?
Absence/presence of the pest in the EU territory (Section 3.2)	Is the pest present in the EU territory? If present, is the pest widely distributed within the EU? Describe the pest distribution briefly!	Is the pest present in the EU territory? If not, it cannot be a protected zone quarantine organism.	Is the pest present in the EU territory? If not, it cannot be a regulated non-quarantine pest. (A regulated non-quarantine pest must be present in the risk assessment area).
Regulatory status (Section 3.3)	If the pest is present in the EU but not widely distributed in the risk assessment area, it should be under official control or expected to be under official control in the near future.	The protected zone system aligns with the pest free area system under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The pest satisfies the IPPC definition of a quarantine pest that is not present in the risk assessment area (i.e. protected zone).	Is the pest regulated as a quarantine pest? If currently regulated as a quarantine pest, are there grounds to consider its status could be revoked?

Criterion of pest categorisation	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union quarantine pest	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding protected zone quarantine pest (articles 32–35)	Criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union regulated non-quarantine pest
Pest potential for entry, establishment and spread in the EU territory (Section 3.4)	Is the pest able to enter into, become established in, and spread within, the EU territory? If yes, briefly list the pathways!	Is the pest able to enter into, become established in, and spread within, the protected zone areas? Is entry by natural spread from EU areas where the pest is present possible?	Is spread mainly via specific plants for planting, rather than via natural spread or via movement of plant products or other objects? Clearly state if plants for planting is the main pathway!
Potential for consequences in the EU territory (Section 3.5)	Would the pests' introduction have an economic or environmental impact on the EU territory?	Would the pests' introduction have an economic or environmental impact on the protected zone areas?	Does the presence of the pest on plants for planting have an economic impact, as regards the intended use of those plants for planting?
Available measures (Section 3.6)	Are there measures available to prevent the entry into, establishment within or spread of the pest within the EU such that the risk becomes mitigated?	Are there measures available to prevent the entry into, establishment within or spread of the pest within the protected zone areas such that the risk becomes mitigated? Is it possible to eradicate the pest in a restricted area within 24 months (or a period longer than 24 months where the biology of the organism so justifies) after the presence of the pest was confirmed in the protected zone?	Are there measures available to prevent pest presence on plants for planting such that the risk becomes mitigated?
Conclusion of pest categorisation (Section 4)	A statement as to whether (1) all criteria assessed by EFSA above for consideration as a potential quarantine pest were met and (2) if not, which one(s) were not met	A statement as to whether (1) all criteria assessed by EFSA above for consideration as potential protected zone quarantine pest were met, and (2) if not, which one(s) were not met	A statement as to whether (1) all criteria assessed by EFSA above for consideration as a potential regulated non-quarantine pest were met, and (2) if not, which one(s) were not met

The Panel will not indicate in its conclusions of the pest categorisation whether to continue the risk assessment process, but following the agreed two-step approach, will continue only if requested by the risk managers. However, during the categorisation process, experts may identify key elements and knowledge gaps that could contribute significant uncertainty to a future assessment of risk. It would be useful to identify and highlight such gaps so that potential future requests can specifically target the major elements of uncertainty, perhaps suggesting specific scenarios to examine.

3. Pest categorisation

3.1. Identity and biology of the pest

3.1.1. Identity and taxonomy

Is the identity of the pest established, or has it been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible?

Yes, the identity of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* is well-established.

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is a well-identified fungus of the family Nectriaceae. According to Index Fungorum database (www.indexfungorum.org), the pathogen has the following taxonomical identification:

1. **Preferred scientific name:** *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) W.L. Gordon

Family – Nectriaceae

Genus – *Fusarium*

Species – *oxysporum*

Forma specialis – *albedinis*

Synonyms: *Cylindrophora albedinis* Killian & Maire

Fusarium albedinis (Killian & Maire) Malençon

Fusarium oxysporum var. *albedinis* (Kill. & Maire) Malençon

Teleomorph: Not known

Preferred common name: Fusarium wilt of date palm

Other common names: Bayoudh (or bayoud) disease of date palm

3.1.2. Biology of the pest

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is a soil-borne fungal pathogen causing vascular wilt on *Phoenix dactylifera* (date palm). The pathogen survives as chlamydospores in the soil and in dead host plant tissues, particularly in the roots (Benzohra et al., 2015). Following the disintegration of the host tissues, the chlamydospores are released into the soil, where they survive for more than 8 years. The fungus has been detected at soil depths up to 30 cm, and occasionally at depths of more than 1 m (Tantaoui, 1989). Even small numbers of chlamydospores are sufficient to initiate the disease and infection of only a few roots can result in plant death (EPPO, Online). In the presence of host roots, chlamydospores germinate and enter the vascular system of the roots. Once the pathogen is inside the vascular system, it grows rapidly with the mycelium advancing up to the stem (Ghaemi et al., 2011; Laurence et al., 2012). Subsequently, the mycelium produces conidia (micro- and macroconidia) in the vessels, which are carried upwards by the water stream (Benzohra et al., 2015). As the conidia flow up, the vessel is impeded by a cross wall, the conidia germinate, the germ tubes penetrate the wall and then conidial formation is resumed on the other side of the wall. These new conidia are carried along the next transverse wall. This process continues upward to the terminal bud resulting in wilting and subsequent death of the plant. Following the death of the palm, the mycelium continues to grow in the parenchyma forming numerous chlamydospores (Louvét, 1977; Sutherland et al., 2013).

In general, conditions conducive to the growth of the host also favour disease development (EPPO, Online). The optimum temperatures for fungal growth range between 21 and 27.5°C; mycelial growth is slow at 18 and 32°C and stops at 7 and 37°C (Shabani and Kumar, 2013; Shabani et al., 2014). Bounaga (1975) found that the optimal temperature for mycelial growth is 28°C.

3.1.3. Detection and identification of the pest

Are detection and identification methods available for the pest?

Yes, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* can be detected and identified based on isolation of the fungus from affected plant tissues or soil, and the application of molecular methods on the culture.

F. oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is specific to *P. dactylifera* and causes symptoms (external and internal) similar to those caused by other vascular wilt pathogens. Cross-pathogenicity with other formae speciales of *F. oxysporum* has never been observed in nature. Nevertheless, identification of the pathogen based solely on symptomatology is not reliable.

Identifying the pathogen using only cultural/morphological characters is not reliable either because formae speciales of *F. oxysporum* are identical, and they cannot be differentiated with these techniques from non-pathogenic or saprophytic strains, of which there is a huge diversity, especially in soil (Summerell et al., 2003).

Vegetative compatibility of nitrate mutants (Djerbi, 1990) and Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) analysis (Tantaoui et al., 1996) have been used in the past and have demonstrated the homogeneity of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. However, those methods are no longer used for the detection and identification of the pathogen (EPPO, 2002).

Identification should be based on isolation of the fungus in culture media combined with molecular methods. A primer pair (TL3–FOA28) was developed by Fernández et al. (1998) for unambiguous diagnosis of pure cultures of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). It has been demonstrated that this test differentiates *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* from *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* and *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *elaedis*, and also from saprophytic strains of *F. oxysporum* that can coexist in soil.

All the above methods for the detection and identification of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* are described in the EPPO Standard PM 7/16(1) (EPPO, 2002).

Recently, a new *forma specialis*, *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *palmarum*, which affects *Phoenix canariensis*, *Syagrus romanzoffiana*, *Washingtonia robusta* and \times *Butyagrus nabonnandii* (a sterile hybrid of *Syagrus romanzoffiana* and *Butia odorata*) and can also be present in soil, has been described (Elliott et al., 2010, 2017; Elliot, 2011). There is no information whether the molecular method developed by Fernández et al. (1998) could be used to distinguish *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* from *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *palmarum*.

Symptoms

The pathogen affects young and mature date palms, as well as the offshoots that emerge from their base (Saaidi, 1979). The first symptoms appear on one or more fronds of the middle crown. The affected fronds become ash-grey in colour and wither from bottom to top in a characteristic way: pinnae or spines situated on one side of the frond wither progressively from the base upward to the apex (Benzohra et al., 2015). Subsequently, the other side of the frond becomes ash-grey in colour with the withering progressing this time from the top of the frond to the base, until the whole frond dies. A brown stain appears lengthwise on the dorsal side of the rachis and advances from the base to the tip of the frond, corresponding to the passage of the mycelium in the vascular bundles of the rachis. Afterwards, the frond exhibits a characteristic arch, resembling a wet feather and hangs down along the trunk. The same symptoms then start to appear on adjacent fronds. The plant dies when the fungus and its toxins reach the terminal bud. The time between the appearance of the first symptoms on fronds and the death of the plant varies between 6 months to 2 years after the appearance of the first symptoms, depending on the planting conditions and the susceptibility of the cultivar (Bulit et al., 1967; Louvet et al., 1970; Djerbi, 1982). Sometimes, external symptoms develop differently. The brown stain appears in the middle of the rachis on its dorsal side, not unilaterally, and progresses upwards until the rachis becomes so narrow that all tissues are affected, leading to the death of the tip. Thereafter, the whitening and dying of pinnae progress downwards until the frond is killed. Other variations may occur in the early symptoms; a general yellowing may be detected before the appearance of typical symptoms, mainly during autumn and winter. A diseased plant shows relatively few affected (reddish) roots. When cut, palm fronds showing external symptoms exhibit a reddish-brown discoloration with distinctly coloured vascular bundles. Finally, the pathogen infects the offshoots emerging at the base of the affected palm tree (Saaidi, 1979; Benzohra et al., 2015). There are no reports of the pathogen affecting peduncles, flowers or fruits of *P. dactylifera* (Koulla and Saaidi, 1985).

The incubation period (time between inoculation and appearance of the first symptoms) on 3-week-old *P. dactylifera* seedlings (at the two-leaf stage) is 3 weeks (EPPO, 2002).

Morphology

Cultures on potato dextrose agar (PDA) and Czapek dox agar (CDA) are pink in colour (seen from the reverse side of the plate, especially on PDA), slimy in appearance due to the abundant production of conidia, and slow-growing (6.0–8.5 cm diameter, after 8 days at 25°C on PDA) (EPPO, 2002).

Microconidia on synthetic nutrient poor agar (SNA) medium are produced abundantly on short, simple monophialides (8–14 μm long) arising laterally on the hyphae or from short sparsely branched conidiophores. They are hyaline, variable in form (globose in young cultures and more elongated in older cultures) and dimensions (5–12 \times 2.2–3.5 μm), and are produced in mucilaginous slime.

Macroconidia (on SNA), when present (they are sparse in some strains), are borne on more elaborately branched conidiophores or on the surface of *Tubercularia*-like sporodochia. They are thin-walled, generally 3–5-septate (3-septate are the most commonly produced in cultures), fusoid-subulate and pointed at both ends, occasionally fusoid-falcate, some with a somewhat hooked apex and a pedicellate base. They range in size from 27–46 \times 3–5 μm (3-septate) to 50–66 \times 3.5–5 μm (6–7-septate).

Chlamydospores (on SNA) are abundant, 7–11 µm in diameter, smooth to rough walled, terminal or intercalary, generally solitary but occasionally in pairs or chains.

Morphology of conidia (micro- and macroconidia) produced on the host or on culture media other than SNA is usually very variable and thus, it is not a reliable character for the identification of the pathogen.

3.2. Pest distribution

3.2.1. Pest distribution outside the EU

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* has a very restricted distribution worldwide. According to EPPO Global Database (last updated 12/9/2017; last accessed 4/12/2017), the pathogen is currently present in Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania (Figure 1 and Table 2).

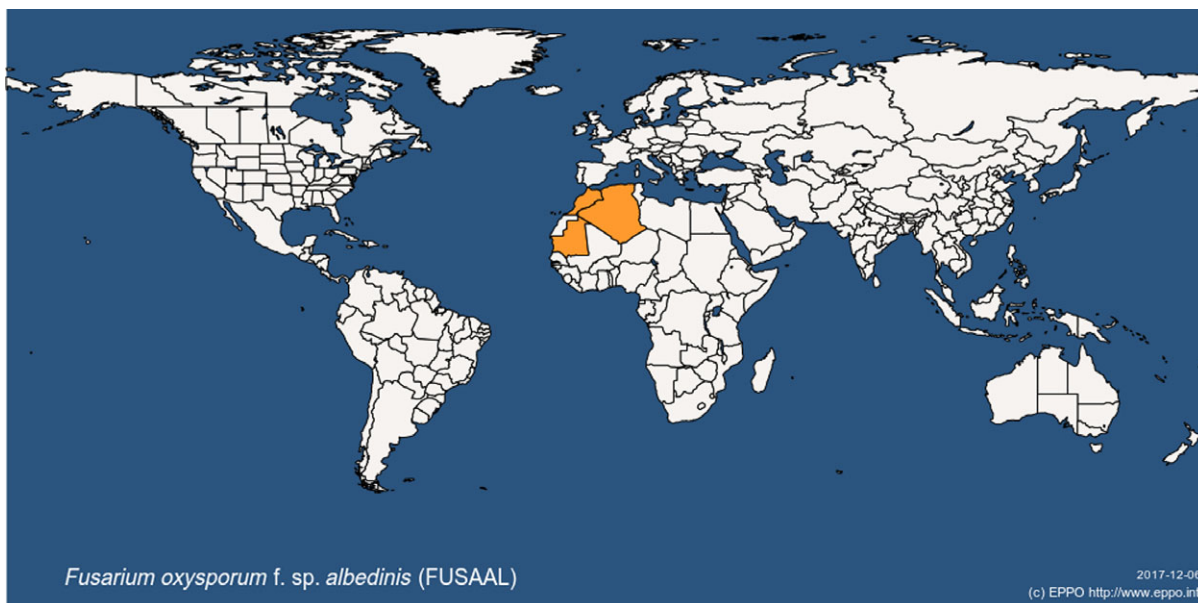


Figure 1: Global distribution map for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (extracted from the EPPO Global Database accessed on 6/12/2017)

Table 2: Global distribution of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* based on information extracted from the EPPO Global Database (last updated: 12/9/2017; last accessed: 6/12/2017)

Continent	Country	Status	Sources
Africa	Algeria	Present, restricted distribution	EPPO
	Mauritania	Present, restricted distribution	EPPO
	Morocco	Present, restricted distribution	EPPO

3.2.2. Pest distribution in the EU

Is the pest present in the EU territory?

No, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* is not known to be present in the risk assessment area

The pathogen is not known to occur in the EU (EPPO Global Database, last updated 12/9/2017; last accessed: 4/12/2017).

3.3. Regulatory status

3.3.1. Council Directive 2000/29/EC

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* is listed in Council Directive 2000/29/EC. Details are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in Council Directive 2000/29/EC

Annex II, Part A		
Harmful organisms whose introduction into, and spread within, all member states shall be banned if they are present on certain plants or plant products		
Section I		
Harmful organisms not known to occur in the community and relevant for the entire community		
(c)	Fungi	
	Species	Subject of contamination
10.	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> (Kilian and Maire) Gordon)	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp., other than fruit and seeds

3.3.2. Legislation addressing the hosts of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*

Table 4: Regulated hosts and commodities that may involve *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in Annexes III, IV and V of Council Directive 2000/29/EC

Annex III, Part A		
Plants, plant products and other objects the introduction of which shall be prohibited in all Member States		
	Description	Country of origin
17.	Plants of <i>Phoenix</i> spp. other than fruit and seeds	Algeria, Morocco
Annex V		
Plants, plant products and other objects which must be subject to a plant health inspection (at the place of production if originating in the Community, before being moved within the Community—in the country of origin or the consignor country, if originating outside the Community) before being permitted to enter the Community		
Part A		
Plants, plant products and other objects originating in the Community		
Section I		
Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire Community and which must be accompanied by a plant passport		
2.3.1.	Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera: <i>Brahea</i> Mart., <i>Butia</i> Becc., <i>Chamaerops</i> L., <i>Jubaea</i> Kunth, <i>Livistona</i> R. Br., <i>Phoenix</i> L., <i>Sabal</i> Adans., <i>Syagrus</i> Mart., <i>Trachycarpus</i> H. Wendl., <i>Trithrinax</i> Mart., <i>Washingtonia</i> Raf.	
Part B		
Plants, plant products and other objects originating in territories, other than those referred to in Part A		
Section I		
Plants, plant products and other objects which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for the entire Community		

2.	<p>Parts of plants, other than fruits and seeds, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –<i>Castanea</i> Mill., <i>Dendranthema</i> (DC.) Des Moul., <i>Dianthus</i> L., <i>Gypsophila</i> L., <i>Pelargonium</i> l’Herit. ex Ait, <i>Phoenix</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> L., <i>Quercus</i> L., <i>Solidago</i> L. and cut flowers of Orchidaceae, –conifers (<i>Coniferales</i>), –<i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh., originating in the USA and Canada, –<i>Prunus</i> L., originating in non-European countries, –Cut flowers of <i>Aster</i> spp., <i>Eryngium</i> L., <i>Hypericum</i> L., <i>Lisianthus</i> L., <i>Rosa</i> L. and <i>Trachelium</i> L., originating in non-European countries, –Leafy vegetables of <i>Apium graveolens</i> L., <i>Ocimum</i> L., <i>Limnophila</i> L. and <i>Eryngium</i> L., –Leaves of <i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz, –Cut branches of <i>Betula</i> L. with or without foliage, –Cut branches of <i>Fraxinus</i> L., <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Carr., <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim., <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> Planch. and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> Siebold & Zucc., with or without foliage, originating in Canada, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and USA, –<i>Amiris</i> P. Browne, <i>Casimiroa</i> La Llave, <i>Citropsis</i> Swingle & Kellerman, <i>Eremocitrus</i> Swingle, <i>Esenbeckia</i> Kunth., <i>Glycosmis</i> Corrêa, <i>Merrillia</i> Swingle, <i>Naringi</i> Adans., <i>Tetradium</i> Lour., <i>Toddalia</i> Juss. and <i>Zanthoxylum</i> L.
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Phytosanitary measures are also in place (Annex III, Part A, points 14 & 34 and Annex V, Part B, point 7 of Council Directive 2000/29/EC) for the import into the Member States of soil and growing media from Third countries (see section 3.6.1).

3.4. Entry, establishment and spread in the EU

3.4.1. Host range

The major host of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* is *P. dactylifera* (date palm) (EPPO, Online). EPPO Global Database indicates *Lawsonia inermis* (henna), *Medicago sativa* (lucerne) and *Trifolium* spp. (clovers) as incidental hosts of the pathogen. These plants are often cultivated among date palms in North African and Near East countries and are reported as being symptomless carriers of the pathogen (Djerbi et al., 1985, 1986; Bengyella et al., 2012). However, in their review article, Benzohra et al. (2015) reported that to date, *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* has only been isolated from asymptomatic *L. inermis* plants, but without citing any literature.

Based on the above, there is uncertainty about the host status of the so called ‘symptomless carriers of the pathogen’ as the supported literature is very old and no molecular methods existed at that time for a reliable identification of the pathogen.

Of the above-mentioned hosts (major and incidental), only *P. dactylifera* is regulated in the EU.

The EU legislation indicates *Phoenix* spp. as hosts of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. In the past, *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* was suspected to cause wilt of Canary Island palm (*P. canariensis*) in Morocco, but subsequent studies on pathological properties, morphology and vegetative compatibility groupings have shown that the causal agent was *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* and not *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Djerbi et al., 1986, 1990; Sedra and Djerbi, 1986). There is no evidence of *Phoenix* species other than *P. dactylifera* being affected by *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*.

3.4.2. Entry

Is the pest able to enter into the EU territory? If yes, identify and list the pathways!

Yes, under the current EU legislation, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* could potentially enter the risk assessment area on (i) plants of *Phoenix dactylifera*, other than fruit and seeds, originating in Mauritania, (ii) soil and growing media not associated with plants originating in Morocco, and (iii) soil and growing media attached to plants (not necessarily host plants) originating in Algeria and Morocco

The PLH Panel identified the following pathways for the entry of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* into the EU territory:

- 1) Host plants (plants for planting, offshoots, detached leaves), excluding fruit and seeds, and
- 2) Soil and growing media originating in infested Third countries.

No evidence exists for the pathogen to be seed borne or to affect fruit of *P. dactylifera* (dates).

The current EU legislation prohibits the import into the risk assessment area of (i) *Phoenix* spp. plants, other than fruit and seeds, from Algeria and Morocco, (ii) soil and growing media not associated with plants and originating in Algeria and Mauritania, and (iii) soil and growing media attached to plants and originating in Mauritania. Therefore, under the EU legislation, the relevant pathways for the entry of the pathogen into the risk assessment area are the following:

- host plants, other than fruit and seeds, originating in Mauritania,
- soil and growing media not associated with plants originating in Morocco, and
- soil and growing media attached to plants (not necessarily host plants) originating in Algeria and Morocco.

There is uncertainty whether plants for planting of *L. inermis*, *M. sativa* and *Trifolium* spp. constitute a pathway of entry, as their role as asymptomatic carriers of the pathogen has not been fully established (see section 3.4.1).

No data exists in EUROSTAT (online) on imports of *P. dactylifera* plants for planting and soil/growing media into the EU.

There is no record of interception of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in the Europhyt database (online) (search performed on 8 December 2017).

3.4.3. Establishment

Is the pest able to become established in the EU territory? (Yes or No)

Yes, both the biotic (host availability) and abiotic (climate suitability) factors suggest that *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* could potentially establish in the risk assessment area.

3.4.3.1. EU distribution of main host plants

Phoenix dactylifera is present in the EU territory in nurseries and as an amenity tree in public and private gardens, parks, avenues, etc. The region of Elche (Spain) is the biggest area in Europe where *P. dactylifera* is grown commercially as a compact forest (Palmeral de Elche) of 180,000 adult palms that produced 4,000 tonnes of fresh dates in 2015 (FAOSTAT, 2015; Rivera et al., 2015). This forest is unique in Europe and was declared by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2000 intended to be maintained as a unique European example of an introduced oasis system, with the date palm as its key agricultural species. Other date production areas in Spain are Abanilla and Huerta de Murcia in Murcia and Albaterra, Alicante, Callosa, Crevillent, and Orihuela, Comunidad Valenciana, which contribute to the overall date production of Spain (Rivera et al., 2015). Significant ornamental palm production exists also in nurseries in the Marche region of Italy (Nardi et al., 2009).

3.4.3.2. Climatic conditions affecting establishment

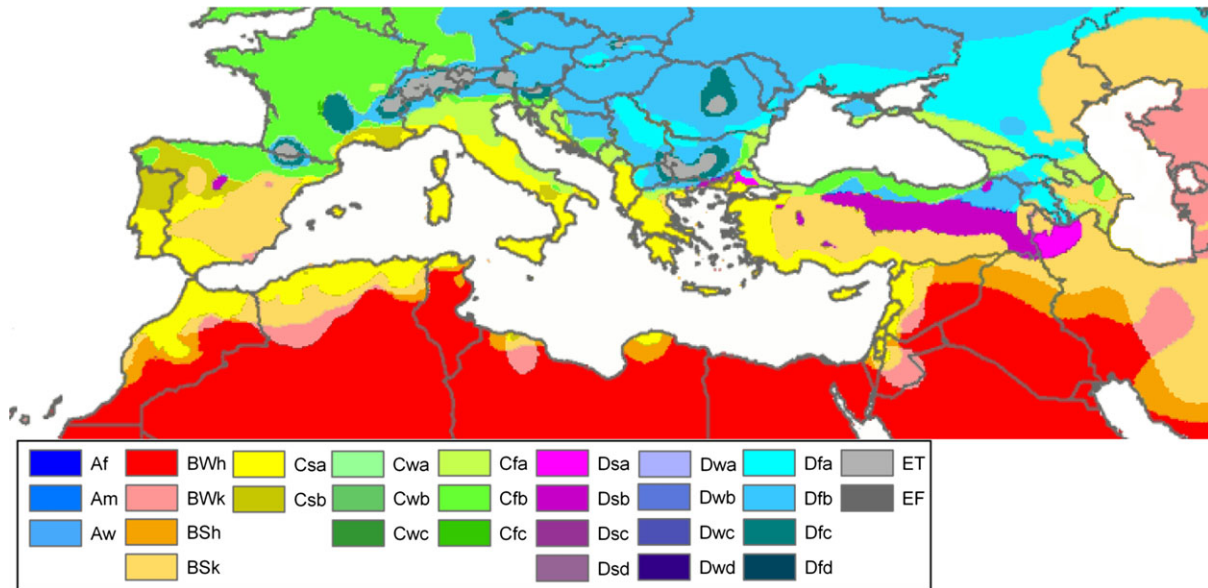


Figure 2: Köppen–Geiger climate type map of the Mediterranean Basin, from Peel et al. (2007)

The pest is present in North-East African countries characterised by BWh (Arid Desert hot), BWk (Arid Desert cold), BSh (Desert Steppe, hot), BSk (Arid Steppe cold) and Csa (Temperate dry summer, hot Summer) climate types (Peel et al., 2007). BSk and Csa climates are also present in part of the risk assessment area, mainly in Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain (Figure 2).

Based on the above and on the biology of the pest, *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *albedinis* could establish in the EU where the host is present.

3.4.4. Spread

3.4.4.1. Vectors and their distribution in the EU (if applicable)

Is the pest able to spread within the EU territory following establishment? Yes

How? By natural and human-assisted means

Once established, *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* can spread in the risk assessment area by both natural and human-assisted means.

Spread by natural means. According to Benzohra et al. (2017), *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* can spread within a plantation or between plantations of date palm via:

- surface water (irrigation, rain or river water). In the infested areas, the spread of the pathogen between plantations located in the same oasis occurs mainly through irrigation water. It is also considered that the pathogen spread from Draa valley in Morocco to Saoura valley in Algeria via the river that connects these two valleys.
- wind, which can transport infested soil particles and spores.
- root contact between diseased and healthy date palms.

Spread by human-assisted means. The pathogen can also spread via the movement of infected host plants (plants for planting, including offshoots, detached leaves or other plant parts), infested soil and contaminated tools. It is confirmed that, in the infested areas, the spread of the disease from one oasis to another is mostly correlated to caravan-routes of nomads who take infected palm plants or offshoots with them (Benzohra et al., 2017).

Little research has been done on the speed of disease spread within a plantation. Based on data obtained from an experimental palm grove containing 125 palm trees of the susceptible variety Bou Feggous in Zagora, Morocco (Toutain, 1970), the whole plantation was destroyed by the disease over a period of 14 years at an average rate of 6% per year.

3.5. Impacts

Would the pests' introduction have an economic or environmental impact on the EU territory?

Yes, the introduction of the pest could potentially cause losses to *P. dactylifera* grown in the risk assessment area.

The date palm (*P. dactylifera*) is a cultivated plant representing an economic value for several populations in the arid regions (Loth et al., 2015). It is one of the oldest fruit-producing plants in the world being exploited by humans. Furthermore, the Middle East and North Africa are the major date palm-producing areas in the world. Dates have been both a food crop for local people and a source of export earnings. Date palms are essential integral components of farming systems in dry and semi-arid regions and can be produced equally well in small farm units or as larger scale commercial plantation units. The date palm also makes a significant contribution towards the creation of equable microclimates within oasis ecosystems.

F. oxysporum f.sp. *albedinis* is the most important fungal pathogen of date palm (Djerbi et al., 1991; Azouaou-Ait Kettout et al., 2010) in North Africa and particularly in Morocco. The disease was first reported in 1870 in Zagora, Morocco. By 1940, the disease had already affected several date plantations in Morocco and one century later, it had practically destroyed more than two-thirds of the palms (12 million trees) (Fernandéz et al., 1995) as well as those in western and central Algerian Sahara (Killian and Maire, 1930; Toutain, 1965, 1972; Toutain and Louvet, 1972). Data indicate that half of the date palm plantations in Algeria (more than 3 million trees) have been killed by the pathogen (Macheix, 1992; Brac de la Perrière et al., 1995; Benzohra et al., 2015). In Morocco, the disease continues to cause the death of 4.5–12% of date palms per year (Djerbi, 1983). Many high-quality, high-yielding cultivars proved highly susceptible with the remaining plants in many affected regions to be of low quality and yield (Benzohra et al., 2017). Oases that formerly had 300–400 palms per hectare have been reduced to 40–50 palms per hectare (Saaidi, 1979; Djerbi et al., 1986). In Mauritania, this disease has contributed to a steady deterioration of oases and loss of some cultivars of interest, in particular good spontaneous seedling date palms, contributing to the depletion of the date palm gene pool in different regions (Sedra, 2015).

In the infested countries, date palms also provide shade for the cultivation of annual crops, so their loss has affected other aspects of agricultural production and has accelerated the processes of desertification as farmers have abandoned their land and moved to urban centres (Toutain and Louvet, 1974).

The impact of introducing *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in the EU areas where *P. dactylifera* is grown for fruit (dates) production is expected to be very high. However, the production of *P. dactylifera* fruit (dates) in the risk assessment area is restricted to 700 ha (data from 2015) located in the south of Spain and producing 4,000 tonnes (FAOSTAT, 2015). Because of the classification of the palm groves in Elche area as UNESCO World Heritage Site, the environmental impact as a result of the introduction of the pest would be very high. Moreover, the potential introduction of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* in the EU areas where *P. dactylifera* is grown as an amenity tree is expected to have consequences on the aesthetic and environmental value of parks and roads.

3.6. Availability and limits of mitigation measures

Are there measures available to prevent the entry into, establishment within or spread of the pest within the EU such that the risk becomes mitigated?

Yes, the likelihood of pest entry can be mitigated if host plants (plants for planting, offshoots and detached leaves) as well as soil/growing media are sourced from pest-free areas or pest-free places of production and are inspected and lab tested for the detection of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, both at the place of origin and the EU entry point. In the infested areas, sanitation measures and agricultural practices, including resistant cultivars, are available for disease management.

Measures for preventing the entry of the pest into the risk assessment area include:

- sourcing host plant material and soil/growing media from pest-free areas or pest-free places of production;

- phytosanitary certificate for the export of host plants (plants for planting, offshoots and detached leaves) and soil/growing media from infested countries;
- inspection and testing of host plants and soil/growing media prior to export to the EU and at the EU entry point.

Measures for preventing the establishment and spread of the pest in the risk assessment area include:

- use of resistant *P. dactylifera* varieties;
- use of sanitary measures (e.g. removal of infected plants or plant parts and pruning residues, disinfection of pruning/cutting tools, etc.);
- crop residue management;
- prevent the movement of infected plant material.

3.6.1. Phytosanitary measures

- Pest-free area, pest-free place of production, pest-free production site
- Plant health inspection
- Phytosanitary certification.

3.6.2. Biological or technical factors limiting the feasibility and effectiveness of measures to prevent the entry, establishment and spread of the pest

The following biological and technical factors could potentially limit the feasibility and effectiveness of measures to prevent the entry into and spread within the risk assessment area of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (see Section 3.1.3):

- The difficulty in identifying the pathogen using only cultural/morphological characters and/or pathogenicity tests.
- The difficulty in soil sampling and testing for the detection of the pest, and the uncertainty related to the differentiation of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* from *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *palmarum* by molecular tools.
- The long incubation period (3 weeks) on infected host plant material.

3.6.3. Pest control methods

Disease control in the infested countries (e.g. Algeria, Morocco) relies mainly on internal phytosanitary measures that prevent the movement of plant material from contaminated areas (Benzohra et al., 2017). Disinfestation of soil with chemicals is expensive and difficult, except perhaps when there is an outbreak in a previously disease-free area (Frederix and Den Brader, 1989).

It is suggested that certain soils in Morocco and Algeria may be suppressive to the pathogen, which may explain the apparent absence of the disease in some areas (EPPO, Online). Microorganisms, such as non-pathogenic *Fusarium* spp. and fluorescent *Pseudomonas* spp., have been shown to be involved in the suppressive ability of some soils (Sneh, 1998).

The use of resistant date cultivars remains the only effective method for controlling the disease (Benzohra et al., 2017). In 1972, only 6 out of 32 Moroccan varieties showed total resistance to *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*. Unfortunately, all those varieties produce low quality dates.

The Moroccan breeding programme of date palm is based on directed crossing between resistant and susceptible cultivars of good quality date, to select genotypes combining the two characteristics (El Modafar, 2010). The same programme has been operating since 1981 at Adrar, Algeria (Djerbi, 1982).

3.7. Uncertainty

- 1) Entry: there is uncertainty on the host status of *L. inermis*, *M. sativa* and *Trifolium* spp. grown as intercrops in date palm groves in infested Third countries (see Section 3.4.1).
- 2) Entry: there is no import data for the following open pathways: (i) host plants from Mauritania, (ii) soil and growing media (associated or not with plants) from Morocco, and (iii) soil and growing media associated with plants from Algeria.
- 3) Spread: There is no data about the distribution of *P. dactylifera* (e.g. in nurseries, parks, etc.) in the EU.
- 4) Spread: There is no information on the distance that infested soil particles and conidia of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* can travel by wind.

4. Conclusions

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* meets all the criteria assessed by EFSA for consideration as potential EU quarantine pest. As the pest is not known to occur in the EU, it does not meet at least one of the criteria assessed by EFSA for consideration as Union regulated non-quarantine pest (see Table 5).

Table 5: The Panel's conclusions on the pest categorisation criteria defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 on protective measures against pests of plants (the number of the relevant sections of the pest categorisation is shown in brackets in the first column)

Criterion of pest categorisation	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union quarantine pest	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union regulated non-quarantine pest	Key uncertainties
Identity of the pest (Section 3.1)	The identity of the pest (<i>F. oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i>) is clearly defined and there are reliable methods for its detection and identification	The identity of the pest (<i>F. oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i>) is clearly defined and there are reliable methods for its detection and identification	None
Absence/presence of the pest in the EU territory (Section 3.2)	The pest is not known to occur in the EU	The pest is not known to occur in the EU	None
Regulatory status (Section 3.3)	The pest is currently officially regulated as quarantine pest on <i>Phoenix</i> spp. other than fruit and seeds (Dir 2000/29/EC)	The pest is currently officially regulated as quarantine pest on <i>Phoenix</i> spp. other than fruit and seeds (Dir 2000/29/EC)	None
Pest potential for entry, establishment and spread in the EU territory (Section 3.4)	The pest could potentially enter, establish and spread in the EU. Pathways of entry: 1) Host plants, excluding fruits and seeds, and 2) soil/growing media originating in infested Third countries	The pest could potentially spread in the EU through movement of host plants for planting, soil and/or growing media, and natural means. Therefore, plants for planting is a main pathway, but not the only one.	There is uncertainty on the host status of <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> , <i>Medicago sativa</i> and <i>Trifolium</i> spp. (Uncertainty 1). There is no import data on host plants for planting or soil/growing media from infested third countries (Uncertainty 2). There is no data about the distribution of <i>P. dactylifera</i> in the EU (Uncertainty 3). There is no information on the distance that infested soil particles and conidia can travel by wind (Uncertainty 4).

Criterion of pest categorisation	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union quarantine pest	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union regulated non-quarantine pest	Key uncertainties
Potential for consequences in the EU territory (Section 3.5)	<p>The introduction and spread of the pest in the EU could cause mortality of <i>P. dactylifera</i> trees in nurseries as well as in areas where <i>P. dactylifera</i> is grown for date production (South Eastern of Spain).</p> <p>The introduction and spread of the pest in the EU could have a high environmental impact in the UNESCO World Heritage Site in Elche region (Spain), and consequences on the aesthetic value of parks and roads where <i>P. dactylifera</i> is used as an amenity tree.</p>	<p>The spread of the pest in the EU could cause losses as regards the intended use of <i>P. dactylifera</i> plants for planting</p>	<p>There is no data about the distribution of <i>P. dactylifera</i> in the EU (Uncertainty 3).</p>
Available measures (Section 3.6)	<p>There are measures to prevent the entry of the pest into the EU but the currently applied phytosanitary measures are not fully effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytosanitary measures currently in place prevent the entry into the EU of the pest on host plants originating from Algeria and Morocco but not from Mauritania. • Phytosanitary measures currently in place prevent the entry into the EU of the pest on soil/growing media (not associated with plants) originating from Algeria and Mauritania but not from Morocco. • Phytosanitary measures currently in place prevent the entry into the EU of the pest on soil/growing media associated with plants originating from Mauritania but not from Algeria and Morocco. <p>There are no fully effective measures to prevent establishment and spread.</p>	<p>There are no fully effective measures to prevent pest presence on host plants for planting.</p>	<p>None</p>
Conclusion on pest categorisation (Section 4)	<p><i>F. oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> meets all the criteria assessed by EFSA above for consideration as potential Union quarantine pest</p>	<p><i>F. oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>albedinis</i> is not known to occur in the EU. Therefore, it does not meet at least one of the criteria assessed by EFSA for consideration as Union regulated non-quarantine pest.</p>	<p>None</p>

Criterion of pest categorisation	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union quarantine pest	Panel's conclusions against criterion in Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 regarding Union regulated non-quarantine pest	Key uncertainties
Aspects of assessment to focus on/ scenarios to address in future if appropriate	None		

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Abbreviations

CDA	Czapek dox agar
DG SANCO	Directorate General for Health and Consumers
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
MS	Member State
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PDA	potato dextrose agar
PLH	EFSA Panel on Plant Health
RFLP	Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
SNA	synthetic nutrient poor agar
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization