



## EUROPEAN NURSERYSTOCK ASSOCIATION

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To all ENA members and European nurseries.

The last General Assembly examined the current situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Europe. European nurseries are aware of the risks posed by this bacterium; however, ENA agreed on the need to stress some aspects of disease management:

- **Nurseries carry great responsibility** for plant health in general and in relation to the prevention of spread of *Xylella fastidiosa* in particular.
- At all levels, political, commercial and production, **the decisions taken should be based on sound scientific evidence.**
- Current scientific evidence and **legislation does not justify a movement ban of plants from an entire country**, or from some regions of a country, simply because that country contains demarcated zones or infected zones for *Xylella*.
- All **EU countries are obligated to continuously monitor the pest-free areas** in line with legal requirements and official international standards.
- All industry operators must clearly understand the different regulatory and risk implications relating to **host plants**, species that have been found infected by *Xylella* in the EU, and the **specified plants**, species that have been found infected in the rest of the world.
- All nurseries must rapidly become aware of the **obligation to sample and test plants** in production of the following species before trading them: *Coffea*, *Lavandula dentata*, *Nerium oleander*, *Olea europaea*, *Polygala myrtifolia* and *Prunus dulcis*.
- Traceability needs to be ensured; all **nurseries, wholesalers and retailers must** be aware of the obligation to **keep records, for at least 3 years, of each lot of plants** of the following species **that arrives to or departs from their facilities**, including the details of the supplier or the professional customer: *Coffea*, *Lavandula dentata*, *Nerium oleander*, *Olea europaea*, *Polygala myrtifolia* and *Prunus dulcis*.

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