

Bibliography

Saponari M., D. Boscia, F. Nigro & G.P. Martelli, 2013. Identification of DNA sequences related to *Xylella fastidiosa* in oleander, almond and olive trees exhibiting leaf scorch symptoms in Apulia (Southern Italy). *Journal of Plant Pathology* 95,659–668.

1.3 Australia's approach to managing the risk of *Xylella fastidiosa*

Davis K.C. & Dall D.J.*

*National Authority, Department of Agriculture & Water Resources, Canberra, (AU)

Abstract: *X. fastidiosa* is a pest of major concern to Australia. In order to maintain its current *Xylella*-free status, Australia introduced emergency measures in November 2015 (further amended in January 2016), requiring imports of nursery stock (cuttings, rooted plants, budwood and some corms and bulbs) and plant tissue culture material of 89 known *Xylella* host plant families to be tested and certified (off-shore or on-shore) before being allowed unrestricted entry. The emergency measures, which remain in force as of April 2017, are in addition to a range of standard national biosecurity measures, and are further supplemented by *Xylella*-focussed activities that include development of a full pest risk assessment, initiation of surveillance activities, preparation of an incursion contingency plan, maintenance of diagnostic capabilities, and international engagement with researchers and relevant research activities. This contribution will summarise the current position of Australia's activities in managing this biosecurity risk.

Bibliography

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/goods/plant-products/how-to-import-plants/xylella/notification-amended-emergency-quarantine-measures#3>

1.4 Potential vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* and their host plants found in Germany

Markheiser A.* and Maixner M.

*JKI, Federeal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants, Institute for Plant Protection in Fruit Crops and Viticulture Geilweilerhof, Siebeldingen, (DE)

Abstract: Xylem feeding Auchenorrhyncha insert their stylets deep into plant tissues to feed on xylem-sap which may be colonized by the bacterium *X. fastidiosa*. The pathogen can lead in susceptible plants to symptoms like yellowing, leaf scorch, withering of branches and finally dieback. The Meadow Spittlebug (*Philaenus spumarius*) is the only vector of the pathogen identified in Europe so far, but the potential role of other xylem feeders needs to be investigated. In the course of the European XFACTORS project, surveys are carried out to identify the prevalent xylem-feeding species (Hemiptera: Cicadidae, Cercopidae, Aphrophoridae and Cicadellinae) in susceptible crops and their natural host plants in Germany. A preliminary list of xylem feeding Auchenorrhyncha and their principal host plants identified so far is presented based on the results of the first season of the project activities.

Acknowledgment

This work has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N. 727987 "Xylella fastidiosa Active Containment Through a multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy XF-ACTORS".

1.5 Preventing *Xylella fastidiosa* introduction in Serbia - challenges in pathogen detection

Obradović A.*, Zlatković N., Prokić A., Pavlović Ž., Ivanović M.

*University of Belgrade, Belgrade – Zemun (RS)