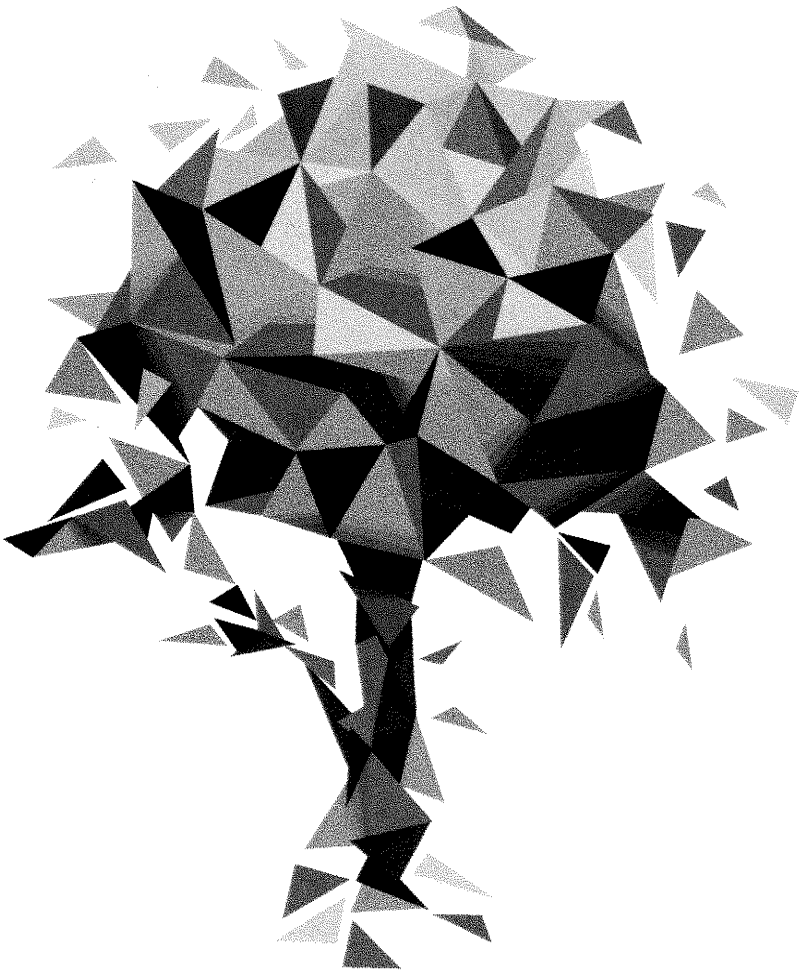

2nd European conference on Xylella fastidiosa 2019

HOW RESEARCH CAN SUPPORT SOLUTIONS

Ajaccio, 29-30 October 2019

DRAFT

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Introduction

Second European conference on *Xylella fastidiosa*

The second scientific conference on ongoing research into *Xylella fastidiosa* is being held in Ajaccio, Corsica, from 29 to 30 October 2019.

A post-conference field visit organised by the OEC on 31 October will allow participants to become familiar with the Corsican landscape, crops and potential host plants for *X. fastidiosa* and its vectors in this environment.

The latest results from European research projects dealing with *X. fastidiosa* will be presented, in particular the final results from the Horizon 2020 POnTE project. The conference will also be an opportunity for participants to catch up on the latest advances and achievements of other national and transnational research activities that are ongoing worldwide and to discuss ways of strengthening coordination and synergies.

The conference is organised jointly by EFSA[1]; the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA); the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (ANSES); the Office de l'Environnement de la Corse (OEC) through its department the Conservatoire Botanique National de Corse; the EU-funded projects POnTE, XF-ACTORS, CURE-XF and EuroXanth; and the Euphresco network for phytosanitary research coordination and funding.

[1] EFSA: second European conference on Xylella fastidiosa

Acknowledgments

The Scientific and Organising committees wish to thank all the organisations and individuals that contributed to the realisation of the second European conference on *Xylella fastidiosa*.

We are very grateful to EFSA for the overall organisation of the conference, and to CNBC OEC for offering the Centre de Congrès d'Ajaccio as venue for the conference as well as for kindly organising the field visit in collaboration with INRA.

We would also like to thank EFSA, EuroXanth COST Action and CURE XF for their financial support to the Young Researchers' Initiative.

Many thanks also to POnTe for offering the Welcome and networking cocktail and for supporting the participation of different stakeholders.

Last, but not least, we would like to thank all chairmen of the respective sessions and all the people involved in the organisation.

Phenology and host-plant selection of *Philaenus spumarius* in vineyards of north-western Italy

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Abstract: In order to contribute to the risk assessment of *Xylella fastidiosa* in vineyards, surveys of *Philaenus spumarius* were carried out in north-western Italy. A vineyard in Asti was sampled in 2016 and 2017. It was selected because of the ecological complexity of the site including grapevine rows, and herbaceous cover within and around the rows and broadleaved trees/shrubs surrounding the vineyard, as alternative hosts for the spittlebug adults. Nymphs and adults were sampled every 10 and 15 days, respectively, from the beginning of March until the beginning of December in both years. Nymphs were counted and their host plant identified, in herbaceous cover of vineyard headlands and inter-rows. Adults were sampled from three vegetation compartments of the vineyard: i) grapevine plants; ii) herbaceous vegetation (headlands and inter-rows); and iii) shrubs, trees and other spontaneous woody plants. Herbaceous cover was visually inspected for foam and nymphs, and each nymph was assigned to a life stage. Sampling of nymphs was done in randomly selected areas of 0.25 m^2, delimited by a rectangular frame. Adults were collected by sweeping net, counted, sexed, identified and immediately released. All samplings were conservative. Population dynamics and phenology, with respect to chronological and physiological time, were described for both nymphs and adults. Host plant selection of nymphs and vegetation compartments of adults are reported all over the two years. Five more vineyards in the Piedmont Region, besides the one in Asti, were inspected in 2018 using the same methodology, although surveys were carried out only three times in the season. The first survey was conducted in April, at the time of nymph population peak. The second and third surveys were aimed at sampling adults in June and September. Population abundance and host plant selection by nymphs, as well as population abundance and vegetation compartments of adults are reported.

Assessment of the genetic diversity in populations of *Philaenus spumarius* collected from different areas