

Table 2 – potential risks if susceptible and non-susceptible crops are grown in allotment

weeds status in crop field	vector status in crop field	risk description	risk rank	risk management strategy
no weeds	present vector(s) feeding on weeds and susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	With no weeds present the only source of phytoplasma is susceptible susceptible crop. Presence of vectors occasionally feeding on this crop can cause tolerable impact if not further transmitted within the field.	MEDIUM	No action necessary. Monitor the field for weeds introduction and aggregation of vectors on susceptible crop.
no weeds	present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	Presence of the vector feeding on susceptible susceptible crops the main host can cause undesirable consequences. In what extent will disease spread depends on the vectors ecology and feeding behavior and infection rate in the crop field.	HIGH	Eradication of symptomatic crop plants. Certified healthy planting material. Control of vectors if adequate insecticides are registered. Modify rotation sequences or susceptible croplotment to disrupt vector's life cycle.
no weeds	present vector(s) feeding on weeds and susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	Aggregation of vectors in the absence of weeds on susceptible crop with the presence of the monophagous vectors feeding on susceptible crops well can cause intolerable impact.	HIGH	Eradication of symptomatic crop plants. Certified healthy planting material. Control of vectors if adequate insecticides are registered. Modify rotation sequences or susceptible croplotment to disrupt vector's life cycle.
weeds present	present vector(s) feeding on weeds; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	In the presence of native plants as reservoirs and vectors not feeding on susceptible crop there is no evident risk for disease outbreak.	MEDIUM	No action. Surveillance on introduction of weeds and vectors into the crop field.
weeds present	present vector(s) feeding on weeds; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	Presence of vectors suitable to acquire phytoplasma from weeds and crop represents the high risk of phytoplasma outbreaks in the crop field. Presence of vectors with other host preferences can only contribute to further disease propagation.	HIGH	Eradication of symptomatic crop plants, weeds and surrounding vegetation. Certified healthy seeds and/or planting material. Control of vectors if adequate insecticides are registered. Modify rotation sequences or susceptible croplotment to disrupt vector's life cycle.
weeds present	present vector(s) feeding on weeds; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	Presence of vectors as the link for transfer of phytoplasma from weeds to susceptible crop and vectors transmitting the pathogen further within the crop field represents unwanted scenario with extreme risk of severe consequences.	EXTREME	Chose a different cropping system. Modify rotation sequences or susceptible croplotment to disrupt vector's life cycle.

weeds present	present vector(s) feeding on weeds; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	Presence of vectors that feed on weeds and crops without the vectors for further propagation within the crop field is high risk of undesirable impact. Consequences depend on the host preferences and ecology of the vectors.	HIGH	Weed and surrounding vegetation eradication. Surveillance on the vectors behavior. If they aggregate on susceptible crop after weeds eradication in high density than include vectors control if adequate insecticides are registered. Modify rotation sequences or susceptible croplotment to disrupt vector's life cycle.
weeds present	present vector(s) feeding on weeds; present vector(s) feeding on weeds and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on weeds, susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding on susceptible crop and non-susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on susceptible crop; present vector(s) feeding only on non-susceptible crop	When propagation is only due to vector feeding on susceptible crop, there is a high risk of disease propagation. In what extent will depend on the infection rate of crop field.	HIGH	Eradication of symptomatic crop plants, weeds and surrounding vegetation. Control of vectors if adequate insecticides are registered. Chose a different cropping system including the non-susceptible crop or weed-free fallows.