Data Entry Guide for Selected Taxonomic Groups

This document clarifies which taxonomic level is appropriate for entering positive and negative data in NAPIS, as well as guidance for Work Plans and Survey Summary Forms for Pest Detection/CAPS and PPA 7721 surveys.

If you cannot meet the requirements outlined in this document, do not enter data into NAPIS.

All Taxonomic Groups Referenced in This Document

Do not enter positive data into NAPIS at the family or genus level. To be a valid entry, all positive records must be identified to species.

Do not enter negative data at the genus level if the survey target is listed at the species level in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan.

Negative data should only be entered if:

1. the target is likely to be present in the environment from which that sample was taken,
2. no individuals of the target is found in the sample, **and**
3. the sampling method used will capture individuals of that target if it is present in the environment from which that sample was taken.

Please contact CAPS Science Support (S&TCAPS@usda.gov) if you have questions and CAPSIS (capsis@groups.purdue.edu) if you need assistance with data entry.

Nematodes

Nematodes can be listed in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan at the genus or species level.

Positive records must be identified to species. Do not enter positive data into NAPIS at the genus level.

Do not enter negative data at the genus level if the survey target is listed at the species level in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan.

Mollusks

Mollusks can be listed as survey targets in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan at the family, genus, or species level. However, be as specific as possible when listing the survey target in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan. Do not list family if you are targeting a specific genus or species.

Positive records must be identified to species. Do not enter positive data into NAPIS at the family or genus level.

Do not enter negative data at the family level. If no individuals of the family are found in the sample, then negative data must be reported for all genera on the CAPS Priority Pest List that belong to that family.

Do not enter negative data at the genus level if the survey target is listed at the species level in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan.

Note: In general, mollusks are not host-specific and best surveyed for along a potential pathway of introduction. However, there are exceptions. *Cernuella virgata* is an appropriate target for Soybean and Small Grains surveys because they infest plant heads and stalks, which contaminates the crop and clogs machinery at harvest.

Data Entry for Plum Pox Virus at the Species/Strain Level

Plum pox virus is listed as a survey target in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan at the species level only. Do not include individual strains.

Enter negative data into NAPIS at the species level (Potyvirus *Plum pox virus*).

Positive records must be identified to species. A "new in state" positive record must be further identified to strain. Unusual positive records (e.g., highly virulent pathogen, new host, etc.) may also be identified to strain.

Data Entry for Other Viruses

All viruses are listed as survey targets in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan at the species level only.

Negative and positive data should be entered into NAPIS at the species level for viruses on the CAPS Priority Pest List. Negative data can be entered at the genus level for non-Priority viruses bundled into a state survey.

If surveying for a specific virus and a genus-level test is negative you may enter negative data for that species.

Phytoplasma

Phytoplasmas are listed as survey targets in the Survey Summary Form and Work Plan at the species level only. Do not include group or subgroup.

Note: Not all phytoplasmas have validly published '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma' names. Newly described phytoplasmas often have proposed names until they are fully classified. See Table 1 for the current classification status for the phytoplasmas on the CAPS Priority Pest List.

Enter negative data at the species level if the species has a validly published scientific name. If the species has a proposed scientific name, include the group and subgroup (e.g. *Candidatus* Phytoplasma vitis 16SrV-C) when entering negative data.

Positive records must be identified to species. A positive record must be identified to group and subgroup if the species has a proposed scientific name, includes related strains/subgroups, or both. Do not enter positive data into NAPIS at the genus level.

Table 1. Phytoplasma on the CAPS Priority Pest List

Species	Group	Subgroup	Common Name
Validly Published Scientific Name			
Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense	16SrXII	Subgroup B (16SrXII- B)	Australian grapevine yellows
Candidatus Phytoplasma mali	16SrX	Subgroup A (16SrX-A)	Apple proliferation
Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium and related strains/subgroups*	16SrIX	Subgroups B, D, F, and G (16SrIX-B, etc.)	Almond witches' broom
Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum	16SrX	Subgroup F (16SrX-F)	European stone fruit yellows
Candidatus Phytoplasma solani	16SrXII	Subgroup A (16SrXII-A)	Bois noir; Stolbur
Proposed Scientific Name			
Candidatus Phytoplasma palmae and related strains/subgroups*	16SrIV	Subgroups A through F (16SrIV-A, etc.)	Palm lethal yellowing
Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis	16SrV	Subgroups C and D (16SrV-C and 16SrV-D)	Flavescence dorée

NAPIS General Observation Pest Code 03051 –Lab Confirmed

There has been confusion regarding the use of a diagnostic lab when using the General Pest Observation survey method (03051) and no samples were taken. This is a survey method, not a confirmation method, and therefore requires an accompanying Lab Confirmation Record with the appropriate confirmation code.

For surveys where Field Identification is performed and no signs or symptoms are observed, please record in the Diagnostic Lab field "0111- Field Identification Performed" and appropriate diagnostics in the Confirmation Method field.

* There is different criteria used in published literature for designating a phytoplasma strain as a strain of a '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma' species or as a '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma' species-related strain. The former implies that the strain belongs to the species; the latter implies that the strain may possibly belong to a closely related, but separate, species. For example, one strain might be designated as a strain of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pruni'. Whereas, a different strain may be designated as a '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pruni'-related strain. Classification sourced from the *Phytoplasma Resource Center* and R.E. Davis, J. Shao, I.-M. Lee, W. Wei, and Y. Zhao.