The meeting took place on March 13th in Paris, in a sumptuous room of the Maison des Arts et Métiers, Paris. It was organized by the Lien de La Vigne Vinelink International to return the results of a series of questionnaires that were distributed worldwide along the previous year to scientists as well as professional grapevine growers. Each questionnaire dealt with a specific phytosanitary problem and two sets of questionnaires were arranged for each ‘maladie en impasse’: the scientist and the professional one. Powdery mildew, grapevine yellows, viruses, wood decay diseases questionnaire results were presented, together with some recent research results on Esca and some recently approved EU projects on wood decay diseases were presented. Surprisingly, there was no mention of any recent research (on the scientific side) or need of new info (on the producer’s side) concerning vector of grapevine viruses. The impact of NGS for identification of new viruses and its role as a diagnostic tool was the most important update, and two important new diseases were perceived as threats to EU viticulture: grapevine pinot gris virus and grapevine redblotch virus. Fan leaf virus was still considered as a problem. Major hot point here was the lack of quantitative estimate of losses and economic impact of virus diseases on grapevine production in EU (compared to US, where estimates exist). This might be the reason why viral grapevine problems in EU are underestimated.

As for the FD questionnaire, not enough and homogeneous contributions were obtained from professional growers from different countries. Professionals are generally aware of the FD disease and are able to recognize it in the field. On the contrary, there is poor knowledge of the vector, generally not enough to perform field surveys of its populations. Awareness and knowledge increase together with pressure of the disease (eg. From southern towards northern Italy). Control of the disease is generally applied according to local compulsory laws by insecticide spraying (two to three times a year), rouging of infected plants, and use of heat-treated plant material. This last option is not wide-spread, except in Italy. There is a big lack of knowledge on the strategies to control the disease under organic conditions. General agreement was found in searching for alternative control strategies to lower vector population with lower impact on the environment as well as the health of the viticultures and of people living nearby vineyards. It is still hot the issue of the Bourgogne Producer who was sued for having refused to spray his vineyard despite the presence of few infected plants, and was eventually acquitted at trial. The possibility of a no-spray zone in vineyards nearby residential areas is under consideration. This is also a concern from the scientist point of view. Need of research on the influence of global warming on the dynamics of the epidemics, multilevel insecticide control (eg by piling up active substances, predators, parasitoids, and competition mechanisms), detailed genotyping of the pathogen in different epidemiological context, molecular mechanisms of recovery and potential role of biotic and abiotic enhancers of plant recovery, establishment of a genetic database for the pathogen, are reported as possible research directions in the near future from EU scientists who participated in the questionnaire. Wild plants and phloem feeders found FD-infected and their role in spread of the disease to grapevine are still evergreen topics for new research.