

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism – closing note

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Closing note of an outbreak of <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> in Germany (Baden-Wuerttemberg)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>Seven trees of <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> on a parking area were found to be infested by <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>. In 2011, the pest was found for the first time on the infested trees but could not be identified because no developmental stages were present that could be identified morphologically. Therefore, the pest was identified in 2012 when adults could be collected. The source of the infestation is unknown. The infested trees and surrounding plants have been destroyed. Other plants on the parking area were inspected.</p> <p>The parking area and surrounding area was inspected in August 2021 and no infested plants could be found. Therefore, the outbreak is considered to be eradicated.</p> <p>Due to its widespread presence in the EU, official measures no longer appear useful. Thus, <i>Pseudococcus viburni</i> is not classified as a quarantine pest and Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 does not apply.</p>
2 Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
2.2 Official contact:	Florian Kunze, Tel: +49 39 46 47 7517, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Baden-Wuerttemberg

4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	First confirmed presence of the harmful organism in the territory of Germany.
4.2 Pest status of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Absent: pest no longer present
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Absent: pest not recorded
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present: not widely distributed and not under official control
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	A private person detected the occurrence.
5.2 Date of finding:	11-10-2012
5.3 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landwirtschaftliches Technologiezentrum Augustenberg (LTZ) – Referat 33 Neßlerstraße 25 76227 Karlsruhe Germany
5.4 Diagnostic method	Morphologically
5.5 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	11-10-2012
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – public sites Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> (7 pce)
6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	Approximately 20 % of each tree was infested.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	Unknown

7 Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken and no demarcated area was established. The infested trees and surrounding plants have been destroyed. Other plants on the parking area were inspected.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	11-10-2022
7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.4 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.5 Specific surveys.	No
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis exists: https://pflanzen-gesundheit.julius-kuehn.de/dokumente/upload/Pseudococcus-viburni_express-pra.pdf