

## Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

<b>1 General information</b>	
1.1 Title	Finding of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> on <i>Castanea sativa</i> in a new area in Germany (Bavaria)
1.2 Executive summary	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> has been found on <i>Castanea sativa</i> plants in Bavaria. Before this finding the pathogen was known to occur only in parts of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The infestation was detected in a research project on sweet chestnuts and notified to the plant protection service. The infested trees were destroyed and the forestry district has been informed. No further phytosanitary measures are taken due to the distribution of the pathogen in the South-Western parts of Germany where the host plant is grown in significant amounts.
<b>2 <u>Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons.</u></b>	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
2.2 Official contact:	Katrin Kaminski, Tel: +49(0)531 299 3378, notify@julius-kuehn.de
<b>3 Location</b>	
3.1 Location	in Bavaria
<b>4 Reason of the notification and the pest status</b>	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the harmful organism in part of the territory of Germany, in which its presence was previously unknown.

4.2 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, only in parts of Germany (Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Rhineland-Palatinate)
<b>5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.</b>	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Scientific information: The pest was found during a research project on sweet chestnuts.
5.2 Date of finding:	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2016 by the Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft (LWF) which informed the Bayerische Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft (LfL) on 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2016.
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	On 17 <sup>th</sup> June 2016 a small piece of bark with pycnidia was taken from the trunk of a sweet chestnut. Sampling was done by the LWF.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory.	Bayrische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft (LWF)
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Wet chamber with MEA, Pepton and MEA microscopy
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	20 <sup>th</sup> July 2016
<b>6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.</b>	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	number of infested plants: 2 trees
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	open air - forest
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	Sweet chestnuts are widespread in the urban forest of Klingenberg am Main.
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
6.5 Vectors present in the area.	-
6.6 Severity of the outbreak.	2 infested trees

6.7 Source of the outbreak.	unknown
<b>7 Official phytosanitary measures.</b>	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>No official phytosanitary measures are taken because the pathogen is considered to be present in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate and no measures are taken in these Regions. Significant amounts of the host plant are grown in the South-Western part of Germany and <i>Castanea</i> trees are used as ornamental trees in parks in all parts of Germany.</p> <p>However, the 2 infested trees were destroyed and the responsible forest district has been informed. It is not known that <i>Castanea</i> wood is taken from the concerned forest. In case of shipments all wood material from the infested forests should be debarked and the bark should be destroyed by burning.</p>
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	On 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2016 two infested trees were destroyed.
<b>8 Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II A II of Directive 2000/29/EC)