

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Finding of <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Syn. <i>Scirrhia pini</i> , Syn. <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> ; SCIRPI) in Germany (Saxony)
1.2 Executive summary	<i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> was found in two <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> trees that showed symptoms. The trees grow at a public site in Dresden and were notified by a private person. The pathogen was identified morphologically. Official eradication measures are taken and a survey is carried out.
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:	Katrin Kaminski, Tel: +49(0)531 299 3378, notify@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Dresden (Saxony)
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding 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 of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Transient, actionable, under eradication
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Present, few occurrences
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, few occurrences
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Information submitted by a private person.
5.2 Date of finding:	24 May 2016
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Official samples were taken on 26 May 2016 from 2 trees (<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>) that showed symptoms.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory.	Staatliche Betriebsgesellschaft für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft, Saxony
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Morphological identification
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	14 June 2016
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	2 trees are found to be infested.
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	open air – public site, plants for planting (already planted)
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	Further <i>Pinus</i> trees grow in the surroundings but they do not show any symptoms.
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>
6.5 Vectors present in the area.	-
6.6 Severity of the outbreak.	2 trees are found to be infested. Other trees in the surroundings do

	not show any symptoms.
6.7 Source of the outbreak.	The source of the outbreak is unknown.
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures in the form of destruction will be taken. Surveys in the relevant area are carried out to find out if more plants are infested in the area.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	See 7.1
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	eradication
7.5 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.6 Specific surveys.	Surveys include visual inspections and in case of suspicion laboratory samples are taken.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk assessment is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex IIAll of Directive 2000/29/EC)