

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	<p><i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> (Syn. <i>Lecanosticta acicula</i>, <i>L. pini</i>, <i>Scirrhia acicula</i>) has been found on <i>Pinus mugo</i> ssp. <i>uncinata</i>. The trees are grown for conservation of genetic resources. Heavy symptoms like needle browning and needle fall were observed and a sample was sent to the laboratory of the plant protection service. Firstly, a survey is conducted to find out about the spread of the pathogen in this area. Presumably, eradication measures will be taken.</p> <p>In Germany, the pathogen is known to occur on the foothills of the Alps in Bavaria since 1995.</p>
1.2 Executive summary	
2 <u>Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons.</u>	
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, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Saxony
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
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 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 public forestry institution
5.2 Date of finding:	07.06.2018
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	07.06.2018
5.4 Diagnostic method	Microscopy, isolation and molecular method
5.5 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	18.07.2018
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	100 plants
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – planted for conservation of genetic resources:
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	300 plants in a distance of appr. 300 m from the infested plot
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Pinus mugo ssp. uncinata</i>
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	100 plants with heavy symptoms (needle browning, needle fall)
6.6 Source of the outbreak	unknown

7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures will be taken: Further investigations are needed to find out the spread of the pathogen (including samples for laboratory analysis). Destruction measures are not immediately possible due to the high risk of bushfire.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	18.07.2018
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.5 Specific surveys.	yes
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II A I of Directive 2000/29/EC)