

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	First finding of <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> in Germany (Saxony)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>Pheromone traps were placed in the framework of the national monitoring program. 1 male specimen of <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> was caught in a greenhouse of a nursery that is producing sweet peppers. The capsicum plants were only planted in May/June and harvest of the fruits has not yet started.</p> <p>Presumably, the pest was introduced with fruits and vegetables that were collected in a waste container of a supermarket nearby. It is presumed that this is an isolated finding of 1 specimen introduced with infested fruits. Neither infested plants nor further specimens have been found so far in the survey that will be continued until October.</p>
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	First confirmed finding 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.	Transient, actionable, under eradication, only 1 specimen caught in a trap
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Absent, intercepted only
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Transient, actionable, under eradication, only 1 specimen at 1 location
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Pest related survey: The pheromone trap was placed in the greenhouse with sweet pepper production (400 m ²).
5.2 Date of finding:	14.06.2018
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	14.06.2018
5.4 Diagnostic method	Morphological identification and Sanger sequencing
5.5 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	21.08.2018
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Physically closed conditions: greenhouse
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> in the greenhouse where the trap was placed
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	Non: Specimen caught in a pheromone trap
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Only 1 male specimen was caught and it is considered an isolated finding. The pest cannot survive outdoors in winter and the greenhouse is not heated in

	winter.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	Presumably, the pest escaped from a waste container of a supermarket nearby. The waste includes diverse fruits and vegetables.
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official measures have been taken: Survey with traps (amongst others close to the supermarket), weekly controls, intensive inspections of the <i>Capsicum</i> plants from June to October 2018. No specimens were found so far in the official controls neither of the traps nor of the <i>Capsicum</i> plants.
7.2 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.3 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods
7.4 Specific surveys.	Yes, June to October 2018, pheromone traps and control of the <i>Capsicum</i> plants in the greenhouse.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex I of Directive 2000/29/EC)