

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism and closing note

1 General information	
1.1 Title	First finding of <i>Dasineura oxycoccana</i> in Germany (Brandenburg) and closing note
1.2 Executive summary	<p><i>Dasineura oxycoccana</i> (Cecidomyiidae) was found in a fruit production site in Brandenburg. 50 <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> 'Liberty' plants were found to be infested. Some twig tips of the plants showed necrosis and larvae were found inside.</p> <p>According to a preliminary PRA from CZ (2016) the phytosanitary risk is low. The pest is present in some other Member States and more widely distributed in CZ where the pest was found in 2016. <i>D. oxycoccana</i> was deleted from the EPPO Alert List in 2001.</p> <p>No official phytosanitary measures were taken. However, the owner destroyed the infested parts of the plants.</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 Brandenburg

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.	Present, in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Absent, pest records unreliable
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, only in some parts of Germany
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism.	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Phytosanitary inspection of any type: The pest was found in general monitoring activities.
5.2 Date of finding:	03.08.2017
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	03.08.2017
5.4 Diagnostic method	DNA Sequencing
5.5 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	24.08.2017
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	1 ha
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – production area: field (plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved)
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (2 ha in total including the infested plants)

6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> 'Liberty'
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	A few plants were infested and 25 % of the shoots showed symptoms. However, larvae were not present in all of the necrotic shoots. The larvae feed on the shoot tips and destroyed them. As a consequence the plants develop witches' brooms.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	The source of the outbreak is unknown. The plants on the plot originate from different origins.
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	No official phytosanitary measures are taken. According to a preliminary PRA from CZ (2016) the phytosanitary risk is low. The pest is present in some other Member States and distributed more widely in CZ where the pest was found in 2016. In 2001, <i>D. oxycoccana</i> was deleted from the EPPO Alert List. The owner of the plants cut the infested parts of the plants out.
7.2 Specific surveys.	No
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Preliminary pest risk analysis exists (CZ, 2016)
9 Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://gd.eppo.int/reporting/article-5935