

**Notification of the presence of a harmful organism**

<b>1 General information</b>	
1.1 Title	Finding of <i>Opogona sacchari</i> in Germany (Lower-Saxony)
1.2 Executive summary	<i>Opogona sacchari</i> has been found on <i>Cyathea</i> and <i>Grammatophyllum</i> plants in a greenhouse for exhibition. The pest was notified by the operator of the greenhouse. The greenhouse is inspected visually and with light and pheromone traps. The infested and suspicious plants have been destroyed. Entomophagous nematodes ( <i>Steinernema</i> sp.) are applied.
<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, <a href="mailto:outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de">outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de</a>
<b>3 Location</b>	
3.1 Location	In Lower-Saxony
<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 before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Transient, in some areas, under eradication
4.3 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Transient, in some areas, under eradication
<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.	Information submitted by professional operator
5.2 Date of finding:	10-09-2018
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory.	
5.5 Diagnostic method.	visually
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	21-12-2017
<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.	300 m <sup>2</sup>
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.	Palms, ferns, orchids, other foliage plants
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Cyathea</i> , <i>Grammatophyllum</i> , plants already planted, not to be reproduced or moved
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Only individual plants were found to be infested
6.6 Source of the outbreak.	Presumably, infested plants were purchased from German and Dutch traders for exhibition.

<b>7 Official phytosanitary measures.</b>	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken: visual inspections, destruction of suspicious and infested plants, light and pheromone traps, application of entomophagous nematodes ( <i>Steinernema</i> sp.)
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	
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.	Yes, visual inspections and traps
<b>8 Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex I A II of Directive 2000/29/EC)