Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit
Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (update)

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Outbreak of *Dothistroma septosporum* in Brandenburg (Germany)
1.2 Executive summary	In July 2017, *Dothistroma septosporum* has been found on *Pinus nigra* trees in a forest in Brandenburg. The finding was notified by staff of a forestry institution of the Land Brandenburg to the official plant protection service. Symptomatic trees were found in an area of reforestation previously used by surface mining. The trees have been planted approximately 15 years earlier and 10 ha were affected. Investigations about the source of the infestation and the distribution of the pathogen in the area were started. Containment measures were taken. In November 2017, *Dothistroma septosporum* was found on *Pinus mugo*. The pathogen was found at several locations within an area of approximately 60 km diameter. Eradication is not considered possible taking into account the dimension of the outbreak. Therefore, official measures with the aim of containment are taken. They focus on the prevention of spread of the disease with plants and plant material. Update November 2018: A survey was conducted and outbreaks at some more locations in Brandenburg have been detected. The known infested area was approximately 40 ha in 2017 and is projected at at least 60 ha in 2018.
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, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de

3 Location	
3.1 Location	Brandenburg: In 2017, the outbreak was restricted to the Southern part of Brandenburg. In 2018, infestations were found at several locations in the North East, Middle and Western part of Brandenburg.
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.	Present, in all parts of the area concerned, in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown, under containment
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Present, only in some parts of Germany
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present, only in some parts of Germany, under containment in case eradication is impossible
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 official survey: In 2017, the forestry institution notified the finding to the official plant protection service. In 2018, the forest authority of Brandenburg has conducted a survey in forests in Brandenburg and an additional survey was conducted by the plant protection service in nurseries and in their vicinity.
5.2 Date of finding:	16-05-2017

5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	31-05-2017: Sampling at several locations at the margin of forest stands
5.4 Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocol: PM 7/46 (3)
5.5 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	16-06-2017
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area.	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	Approximately 60 ha (2018)
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – production area: forest
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Pinus nigra, Pinus mugo, Pinus jeffreyi*
6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	In July 2017, several forest stands within an area of approximately 10 ha were considered to be infested. All trees in the infested forest stands showed symptoms.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	unknown
7 Official phytosanitary measures.	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures are taken: - survey in the surroundings and later in the whole public forests in Brandenburg. The foresters got a specific training for the monitoring. - trace-back investigations to find out about the origin of the plants were not successful because the documents are not available any more. - in 2017: Movement of *Pinus* plants for planting and plant parts with needles was prohibited from the concerned area. An area was marked including warning signs and blocking of access roads. The actual distribution of the pathogen was difficult to estimate in 2018 because of the very dry summer. Symptoms are not very distractive. There are no

	findings in nurseries so far and nurseries are controlled regularly.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	18-05-2017
7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	containment
7.4 Specific surveys.	yes
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in the Directive 2000/29/EC)