

## Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (closing note)

<b>1 General information</b>	
1.1 Title	Eradication of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in Germany (Grenzach-Wyhlen in Baden-Wuerttemberg)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In 2015, <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> was found in Grenzach-Wyhlen at the river side of the Rhine in Baden-Wuerttemberg. The location is close to the harbor Birsfelden (Switzerland) and in a distance of approximately 6 km from the outbreak in Weil am Rhein where a demarcated area was established and the pest was under eradication.</p> <p>2 eggs and 1 dead larva were found in a <i>Salix</i> tree. No bore holes were found. Eradication measures were taken and intensive surveys including cutting of specified trees around the infested one were carried out.</p> <p>Update January 2018: No further symptoms and infestations were found since 2015. The survey is ongoing. Surveyed zone 100 - 500 m radius: where possible, crown monitoring by tree climbers; forest area: crown monitoring of the 30 m - wider border, terrestrial monitoring. Surveyed zone 500 - 1000 m radius: terrestrial monitoring. update 2019: On 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019 the general decree constituting the monitoring area was lifted after 4 year of survey without any findings.</p>
<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 Baden-Wuerttemberg (Grenzach-Wyhlen)

<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 of the area where the harmful organism has been found present, after the official confirmation.	Absent, eradicated
4.3 Pest status in Germany before the official confirmation of the presence, or suspected presence, of the harmful organism.	Transient, actionable, under eradication
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Transient, actionable, 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.	Phytosanitary inspection of any type: The location is close to the harbor Birsfelden (Switzerland) where consignments with wood packaging material from third countries arrive. In the past some of them have been intercepted due to <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> . Therefore the opposite German riverside was declared as risk area by the German NPPO and a monitoring including the use of sniffer dogs has been carried out over the past years. During this precautionary monitoring the infested tree was found.
5.2 Date of finding:	03-06-2015
5.3 Diagnostic method	PCR
5.4 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	14-06-2015

<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.	1 infested <i>Salix</i> tree
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – private garden
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	1 infested <i>Salix</i> tree (plants already planted, not to be reproduced or moved)
6.4 Severity of the outbreak	Only 2 eggs and 1 dead larva (L1) have been found so far. No boreholes were found. The outbreak was found at an early stage.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	Unknown, but based on the conditions at the location it is presumed that the pest was introduced with wood packaging material arriving from third countries to the harbor Birsfelde (Switzerland) at the Rhine.
<b>7 Official phytosanitary measures.</b>	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken: No demarcated area established: Intensive surveys including the tree crown were carried out in a 500 m distance and risk based surveys in a 1000 m distance. Trees difficult to inspect but worth to be maintained because of river site protection have been subject to tree pruning activities to removed dead wood and to aid better monitoring. Cut branches and trees have been subject to detailed inspection including sniffer dogs. The infested <i>Salix</i> tree was destroyed promptly. In addition, single trees in a radius of 100 m from the infested tree have been felled for detailed inspections. To get better access to the host plants, bushes and dense hedges around the infested tree have been removed and parts of the area have been mulched. Tree climber and sniffer dogs were included in the inspections.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	01-07-2015
7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication

7.4 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods
7.5 Specific surveys.	Yes, intensive surveys were done.
<b>8 Pest risk analysis/assessment</b>	Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II A of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.