

## Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Update of an outbreak of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia in Bornheim)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In October 2005, <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> had been detected for the first time in North Rhine-Westphalia in a commercial zone at the municipality of Bornheim (Rhineland) near the City of Bonn. Immediately after confirmation a demarcated area (2900 ha) has been established. The plant protection service carried out the official surveys. In November 2007, further infested trees were found in the survey at Bornheim-Hersel, in August 2009, at the municipality of Alfter (within the demarcated area), in May 2010, at Bornheim-Roisdorf, and in 2012, in a schoolyard at Bonn-Tannenbusch. After the last finding the demarcated area was extended from 2900 to 3096 ha.</p> <p>A land register of host plants has been built by the authority. The official survey is based on visual controls of all deciduous trees in the demarcated area twice to five times a year depending on the phytosanitary risk. Surveys are completed by tree climbers (tree crowns), pheromone traps and since 2011, by sniffer dogs.</p> <p>In 2015, one infested tree and on 7 July 2017, another infested tree was detected in the official survey, both in the commercial area of Bornheim in the immediate vicinity of an importer of stone products from China.</p> <p>In all cases of findings in North Rhine-Westphalia, only <i>Acer</i> spp. trees were found to be infested. Surveys and eradication measures are carried out in line with Implementing Decision 2015/893/EU and the German guidelines "Guideline for the control of the Asian Longhorn Beetle in Germany."</p> <p>In all findings since 2005, only individual or a few infested trees were detected. Based on the survey results, it is</p>

	expected that eradication of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in the demarcated area could be achieved in the near future.
<b>2 Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons</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	North Rhine-Westphalia in Bornheim
<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.	Present: under eradication
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.	Information submitted by professional operators, laboratories or other persons.  The center of the infested area is a commercial zone. The first finding was in the immediate vicinity of an importer of stone products from China who imports via Rotterdam.
5.2 Date of finding:	29-09-2005
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 29-09-2005  Samples were taken from suspicious trees. If available, larvae, pupae and adult beetles were taken for laboratory analysis. Microscopic analysis of the larvae and beetles were carried out in the Diagnostic Division of the Plant Protection Service of the Agricultural Chamber North

	Rhine-Westphalia in Bonn and PCR analysis took place in the Federal Forest Office in Vienna, Austria, and entomological diagnosis by laboratory of plant protection service North Rhine-Westphalia. Since 2012, PCR analysis for ALB is carried out in the laboratory of the Plant Health Authority of North Rhine-Westphalia.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Department of Forest Protection Seckendorff-Gudent-Weg 8 1131 Wien Austria  Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen Pflanzenschutzdienst Siebengebirgsstr. 200 53229 Bonn Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	06-10-2005
<b>6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area</b>	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – public sites Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Acer</i> spp.
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Acer</i> spp. (42 pce.) In the period 2005 to 2017, 42 infested trees have been detected in the demarcated area. In the same period, 1432 trees have been destroyed precautionary.
6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	The plant protection service is not expecting the establishment and spread of the pest because of the structure of the demarcated area that is characterized by commercial zones and housing areas with little tree population, large horticultural production sites (fields for production of fresh vegetables and herbaceous ornamental plants). Therefore, the success of the intensive eradication program is expected. No further infestation could be detected within the last three years.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	The source of the first infection in 2005 was probably an introduction with wooden packing material from China. The introduction, however, could not be associated directly with a consignment. ALB has only been found in trees in

	<p>the immediate surroundings of an importer of stones from China and not in the packing material. The company was not registered at this time.</p>
<p><b>7 Official phytosanitary measures</b></p>	
<p>7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.</p>	<p>Those measures are taken inside the demarcated area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a demarcated area in the surrounding of 2 km round the infested trees, in total 2900 ha firstly, then extended to 3096 ha.</li> <li>- Intensive surveys in the demarcated area started immediately after the confirmation of ALB. The plant protection service inspects the deciduous trees every 3-4 weeks. Inspections are carried out from the ground level (also with binoculars) or in cases of suspicion with the help of hydraulic work platforms. Larger and particularly endangered trees are climbed and checked by tree climbers. Since May 2011, specially trained ALB sniffing dogs were used. The entire demarcated area is inspected according to the requirements of the "Guideline for the control of the Asian Longhorn Beetle in Germany". Inspections are carried out during the vegetation period from April until October by regular inspections of the trees for infestation signs and during the period of dormancy from November until March twice.</li> </ul>
<p>7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.</p>	<p>12-10-2005</p> <p>In 2005, ALB was found for the first time at this location in a street of the industrial estate of the city of Bornheim adjacent to an importer of stones and pottery from China. In 2006, in the street of the industrial area (500 m radius zone around the infested site) another infested <i>Acer</i> was found with larvae activity (wood chips) in the survey. In November 2007, an infestation of ALB was found in Bornheim Hersel. In the year 2009, an outbreak in the neighboring community of Alfter was found and the demarcated area was extended to the current 3096 ha (attached map). In early May 2010, phytosanitary inspectors found two other infested <i>Acer</i> during their controls close to the first infested site of 2005 (Chinese stone trade). Also in early May 2010, infestation signs (holes) of ALB were discovered in <i>Acer</i> on former nursery site (no longer used) in 500 m distance from the first infestation of 2005 (stone trade). In July 2010, the inspectors found 3 <i>A. platanoides</i> with ALB larvae activity in the immediate vicinity of the Alfter site of 2009. The trees were uprooted and destroyed. In 2012, three infested</p>

	<p><i>Acer</i> trees were detected during the official surveys in a school yard in Bonn-Tannenbusch. The infested trees were felled and preventive felling of 300 <i>Acer</i> trees was carried out in the surrounding of 250 m round the infested trees without any finding of further infestations. All trees were destroyed by shredding and burning. The demarcated area had to be extended to 3096 ha. In 2015, one infested tree (<i>Acer</i>) was found during the official survey in the commercial zone near the place of the first finding of 2005 (importer of stone products). In July 2017, an infested <i>Acer</i> was detected 100 m away from the importer of stone products in the commercial zone of Bornheim. The infested tree and the trees in the surrounding were felled and destroyed. Eradication measures in the demarcated area will be carried out until the end of July 2021, provided there are no more findings.</p>
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	3096 ha
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
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
<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 and is subject to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031).