Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants

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15-10-2020

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism - Update

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Finding of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany (Murnau in Bavaria)
1.2 Executive summary	The first infestation with *Anoplophora glabripennis* was detected at the end of October 2016 in Murnau. Another infestation (dead larvae as well as ovipositions of the ALB in two willow trees) was found in March/April 2017 during felling actions. Thus, the infestation zone was extended in the North and further felling actions were carried out in October 2017. Update March 2018: No infested trees within the reporting period 2017/2018 were detected. Update 2020: The intensive survey in the demarcated area was continued. The inspections were done from the ground and by tree climbers. Sniffer dogs, pheromone traps and catch trees were additionally used. In 2019 and until August 2020, no further infested trees were found in the demarcated area of Murnau.
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	In Bavaria (Murnau)
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.	Transient, actionable, 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
5 **Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism**	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	A private person informed the plant protection service about suspicious trees.
5.2 Date of finding:	26-10-2016
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 26-10-2020 Egg depositions were collected by the official inspectors and were sent to the laboratory.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen Pflanzenschutzdienst Siebengebirgsstr. 200 53229 Bonn Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	Morphological, PCR and sequencing
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	08-11-2016

6	**Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1	Size and delimitation of the infested area.	 Plan des abgegrenzten Gebietes (Quarantänezone), bestehend aus einer Pufferzone und einer Befallszone, festgesetzt mit der Allgmeinverfügung der Bayerischen Landesanstalt für Landwirtschaft über die Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Asiatischen Laubholzbockkäfers vom 21.12.2018
6.2	Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – other Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved.
6.3	Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Acer*, *Aesculus*, *Betula*, *Buddleja*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Hibiscus*, *Malus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Robinia*, *Salix*, *Sorbus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*
6.4	Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Acer* (17 pce), *Salix* (2 pce) and *Aesculus* (2 pce)
6.5	Severity of the outbreak.	21 trees (17 *Acer*, 2 *Salix* and 2 *Aesculus*) (private gardens and along railroad line). The trees showed symptoms like bore holes, egg depositions (fresh and old), partly dead branches and broken parts of the crown. Other host plants in the infested area were not infested: *Betula, Buddleja, Carpinus, Corylus, Fagus, Fraxinus, Hibiscus, Malus, Populus, Prunus, Pyrus, Robinia, Sorbus, Tilia, Ulmus.*

	2017: After the detailed examination of the felled material of approx. 3500 trees, 70 larvae, 1 pupa, 8 dead adult beetles, 90 exit holes and aprox. 1000 new ovipositions were detected.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	Unknown
7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken: Those measures were taken inside the demarcated area The felling of approx. 3500 trees took place from 21-03-17 until 07-04-17. After the announcement of the ALB-finding in Murnau, from November 2016, felling actions were carried out by the township of Murnau or their citizens around the known infestation site and were controlled by LfL employees on ALB infestations. ALB tracking dogs were also used. However, no further ALB was found. LfL: In the demarcated area in Murnau there is an officially approved disposal route for all. The cuttings are chopped and then incinerated at the Murnau thermal power station. For the movement of specified wood there is the possibility to request a plant pass. This possibility exists from 2017 and has not yet been claimed. Forest area: In 2016, no specified wood and no specified plants were moved or disposed of in the field of responsibility of AELF Weilheim.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	08-11-2016
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, the survey will be continued including inspections of the trees, pheromone traps, trapping trees, and sniffer dogs.
8 **Pest risk analysis/assessment**	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).