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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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Update of an outbreak of *Saperda candida* in Germany (Schleswig-Holstein)
1.2 Executive summary	In July 2008, *Saperda candida* was found on the island of Fehmarn in Schleswig-Holstein. Infested trees were along a road in a region of agricultural cultivation and in a few private gardens. This was the first finding of the pest in Germany and Europe. All infested and suspicious plants were destroyed. A safety zone of a radius of 2 km was established where an intensive survey was carried out several times per year. In 2009, only 3 dead and 1 living beetle could be found in the infested area. In 2010, a *Sorbus* tree with boreholes was found next to a road. It was destroyed and burned. Further dead beetles were found. In 2011, further suspicious plants were found: a *Crataegus* hedge in a private garden and 3 probably infested *Crataegus*. Since 2008 until 2019 host plants were treated with Fastac Forst (Alpha-Cypermethrin) as a prophylactic measure. In the following years, the number of infested trees decreased continuously and in 2014 no infested tree was found. In 2015, 2 suspicious *Crataegus* plants were found in a hedge of a private garden and close to a camping site and 2 infested plants with larvae were detected. The source of the outbreak is not known. Official eradication measures are carried out and the area is surveyed since 2008. In 2020, one larva was found and therefore, the survey is continued.
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	Fehmarn in Schleswig-Holstein
4 **Reason of the notification and the pest status**	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	First confirmed presence of the pest in the territory of Germany.
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.	Absent: no pest records
4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism.	Present: under eradication, only one location
5 **Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism**	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	Information submitted by professional operators, laboratories or other persons. Boreholes of 10 mm width were found in the lower part of tree trunks.
5.2 Date of finding:	17-07-2008
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 21-07-2008
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein – Pflanzenbau, Pflanzenschutz, Umwelt Diagnose-Labor Westring 383 24118 Kiel Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	Other, morphological identification
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	31-07-2008
6 **Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area**	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	30 ha

6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – private gardens and public sites Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Crataegus*, *Sorbus*, *Malus*
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Crataegus, Sorbus*, *Malus*
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	The outbreak is restricted and located on an island.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	The source of infestation could not be finally clarified. It is presumed that the pest could have been introduced with infested *Malus* trees from North America.
7 **Official phytosanitary measures**	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. Those measures are taken inside the demarcated area. From 2008 to 2020 tree felling and disposal by incineration and also some sections of a *Crataegus* hedge (a total of 126 infested trees were destroyed). In the year 2008 to 2019 treatment of suspicious host plants with Fastac Forst.
7.2 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	2 km radius around the infested trees.
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 demarcated area is surveyed regularly since 2008.
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).