

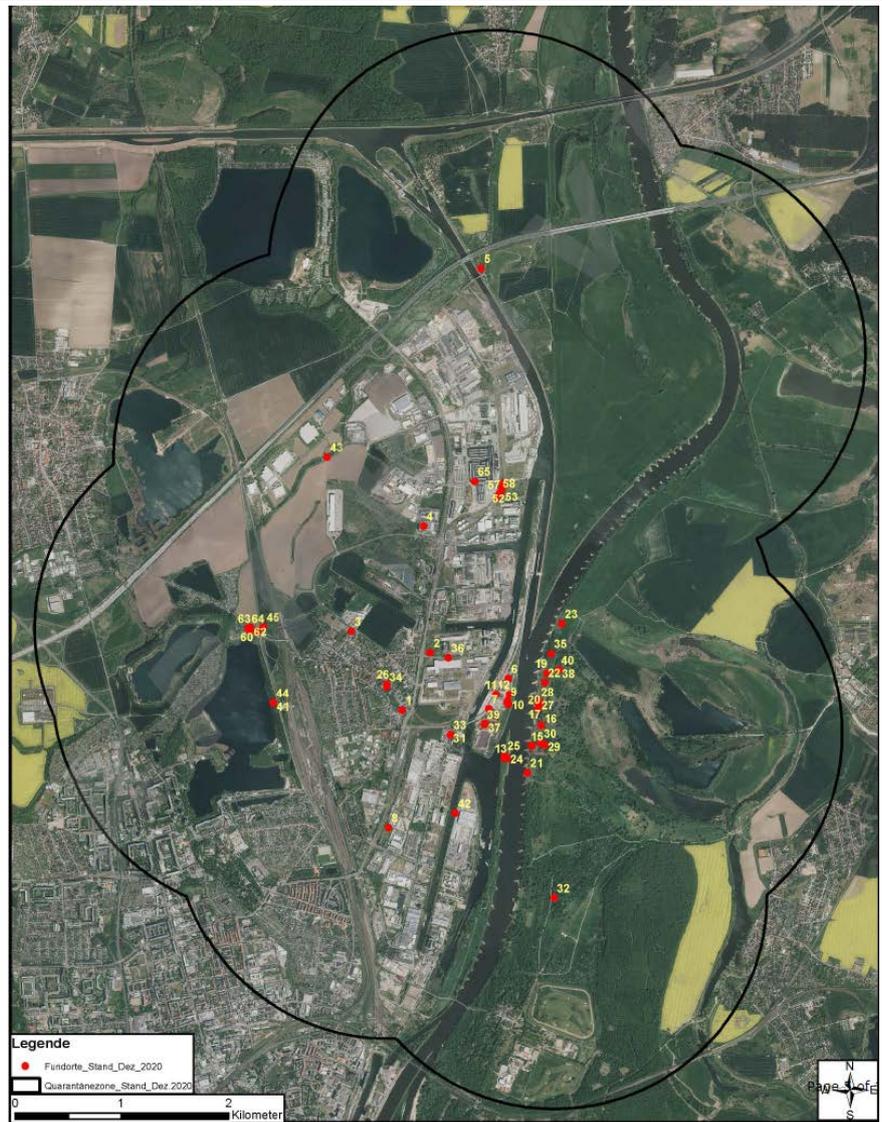
Notification of the presence of a harmful organism - update

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Update of an outbreak of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> in Germany (Saxony-Anhalt)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>The first infested tree was found on 1st September 2014, in the city of Rothensee. The infested chestnut tree showed numerous feeding tunnels, exit holes and oviposition sites of ALB. Further 15 beetles were collected from the twigs during the felling process. The tree was immediately felled and chopped. A demarcated area was declared. All deciduous trees in a radius of 100 m around the infested tree were felled. No further infested trees were found. Until the end of November 2014, an infestation with the ALB was detected on nine more deciduous trees at various places of the surrounding. In 2016, the whole quarantine zone comprised an area of 40 km².</p> <p>During the reporting period from April 2015 to March 2016, 18 infested plants were detected. The relevant trees were felled and eradicated immediately resp. before the next flight period. Furthermore there were 13 felling actions on specific plants in a radius of 100 m around the confirmed infested plants. All plants were completely removed, controlled and destroyed. Additional felling actions according to Implementing Decision (EC) 2015/893 were carried out.</p> <p>In the reporting period from 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017, 12 infested trees were found in the quarantine area. These were trees of the genera <i>Salix</i> spp., <i>Acer</i> spp. und <i>Populus</i> spp.</p> <p>Update March 2018: In the reporting period from 01-04-2017 to 30-03-2018, one infested poplar (<i>Populus</i> spp.) was found in the quarantine area Magdeburg-Rothensee in one finding site. The infested tree was felled immediately in order to prevent the spread of the infestation. The area is under surveillance and eradication measures are in progress.</p> <p>Update 2020/2021: 15 infested trees were found from April 2019 to March 2020 (predominately <i>Acer</i> but also <i>Fraxinus</i>). The infested trees have been felled and destroyed immediately. All specified plants in a radius of 100 m have been felled and inspected. It was a total of 310 specified plants. Additional trees have been felled for accessibility reasons.</p>

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	Magdeburg in Saxony-Anhalt
4 Reason of the notification and the pest status	
4.1 First finding in Germany or in the area	Confirmed appearance of the pest in part of the territory of Germany.
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 Date of finding:	01-10-2014
5.2 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 01-10-2014
5.3 Diagnostic method	Other, the pest was identified morphologically and molecularly by PCR.
5.4 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	01-10-2014

6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – other: public sites Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved.
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Acer, Aesculus hippocastanum, Salix, Populus, Fraxinus</i>
6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Acer, Aesculus hippocastanum, Salix, Populus, Fraxinus</i>
6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	The first discovery was made on a chestnut tree. Beetles and a larva were found and the infested tree showed exit holes on several branches.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	Not possible to identify the origin of the infestation. Presumably there are at least 2 infestation origins. It is assumed that one infestation focus can be found in the harbor area. In this area also several stone companies are located that may have imported wood packaging from third countries along with the imported stones.
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. Felling of infested and specified plants within a radius of 100 m around an infested tree. Ongoing surveillance.

7.2 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.



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

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).