

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Confirmed presence of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> in Germany (Lower Saxony)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In 2021, the Julius Kühn-Institut was informed by the Dutch NPPO in trace forward investigations of an outbreak of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> about deliveries of possibly infested <i>Ficus lyrata</i> plants. Tracing of consignments revealed that one <i>Ficus lyrata</i> plant was brought to Lower Saxony. Samples were taken from this plant and examined by the official laboratory of the plant protection service as well as by the national reference laboratory of the Julius Kühn-Institut. The laboratory results revealed an infestation of this plant with <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i>.</p> <p>Phytosanitary eradication measures were taken immediately including destruction of the infested plant under official supervision and ongoing visual inspections of other woody plants and palms in the greenhouse without any observation of symptoms so far. A survey with traps was started on 09th August 2021 in the greenhouse and so far, no further pest could be found.</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	In Lower Saxony
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 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.	Trace back and forward inspection related to the specific presence of the pest concerned. The plant protection service was informed by the Julius Kühn-Institut on 23 th July 2021 that <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> was found on <i>Ficus lyrata</i> plants in the Netherlands and tracing of consignments revealed that one <i>Ficus lyrata</i> plant was brought to Lower-Saxony.
5.2 Date of finding:	27-07-2021
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 29-07-2021
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Julius Kühn-Institut – Institut für nationale und international Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit Messeweg 11-12 38104 Braunschweig Germany Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen – Pflanzenschutzamt Wunstorfer Landstraße 9 30453 Hannover Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	According to peer reviewed protocols.
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	31-08-2021
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Physically closed conditions: greenhouse Plant to be (re) planted or reproduced
6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Ficus lyrata</i>

6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	<i>Ficus lyrata</i> (1 pce)
6.4 Severity of the outbreak.	The infestation was detected on one plant that was destroyed under official supervision immediately after sampling on 29 th July 2021.
6.5 Source of the outbreak	The plant protection service was informed by the Julius Kühn-Institut on 23 th July 2021 that <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> was found on <i>Ficus lyrata</i> in the Netherlands Tracing of consignments revealed that one <i>Ficus lyrata</i> plant was brought to Lower Saxony, which was found to be infested.
7 Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established.</p> <p>Phytosanitary eradication measures were taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - destruction of the infested plant under official supervision - visual inspections of other woody plants and palms in the greenhouse in Lower Saxony are ongoing - survey with trap in the greenhouse was started on 09th August 2021 and no insects were found so far (lure: quercivorol; monitoring for 12 weeks, control of traps every 2 weeks) <p>No demarcated area was established because of the closed conditions in the greenhouse and because of several visual inspections that revealed no symptoms on other plants. Furthermore, no insects were found in the trap so far, indicating that no spread of the pest occurred. It is assumed that the pest could be eradicated immediately.</p>
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	29-07-2021
7.3 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.4 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect the import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.5 Specific surveys.	Yes, trap survey in the greenhouse was started on 09 th August 2021 and no insects were found so far. Furthermore, visual inspections will be performed on

	woody plants and palms in the greenhouse in the same period of time.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk assessment exists: Express-PRA Pest is listed in Annex II A of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Scolytidae</i> spp. (non-European).