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 - update

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. **In July 2021, an infested *Sorbus* tree was found within the infested area. It was located next to a road. The tree was felled and destroyed.** **In 2021, exit holes were also found in further *Crataegus* plants near the concerned area. This finding was made approximately 1000 m south of the**

	first outbreak site. Firstly, 4 larvae were detected and identified on 11th January 2022 as *Saperda candida*. There is a site nearby were rubbish has been dumped. It cannot be excluded that wood waste or shrub cuttings have also been disposed of there. The infestation was found in a *Crataegus* hedge and during the felling of the hedge in the period 31st January to 4th February 2022 further larvae were found. On 26th March, the cut material was destroyed by burning. The roots and some trunks had been left and on 12th April were inspected again. Further larvae were found in these remaining stumps, which will also be removed and destroyed. There were probably more than 70 larvae in total in this hedge.
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 39 46 47 7515, 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 at one location of the Member State concerned
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.	21-07-2008 **In 2021, sampling took place on 16th December. Trunks of the *Crataegus* plants with boreholes were cut. The lower parts of these wood logs were cleaved and 4 larvae were found.**
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landwirtschaftskammer Schleswig-Holstein – Pflanzenbau, Pflanzenschutz, Umwelt Diagnose-Labor Westring 383 24118 Kiel Germany Julius Kühn-Institut – Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit Messeweg 11-12 38104 Braunschweig Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	Other, morphological identification **In 2020/2021: EPPO Diagnostic Standard PM 7/129 (2) DNA barcoding as an identification tool for a number of regulated pests**
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	31-07-2008 Larvae were identified with barcoding on 11-01-2022.
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 The new finding is in a hedge next to a small road.
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* **In 2021: Sorbus (1 pce), Crataegus (approx. 20 pce)**
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	The outbreak is restricted and located on an island. **However, in 2022 the demarcated area was extended due to new findings outside the infested area. There is a site nearby were rubbish has been dumped. It**

	cannot be excluded that wood waste or shrub cuttings have also been disposed off there.
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. **In 2021 and 2022, the infested trees and the hedge were felled and destroyed. The cut material of the hedge was destroyed by burning at the location. Host plants near the concerned area will be treated 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).