

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism – update

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Update of an outbreak of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> in Germany (Brandenburg)
1.2 Executive summary	<p>In August 2022, three specimen of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> were found in a trap in a tropical greenhouse that is used for touristic purposes. The finding was made during the official survey in Brandenburg. The trap was placed in a <i>Ficus</i> tree. No symptoms on plants were found in the direct vicinity of the trap during first inspections. Further investigation will be conducted to assess the extent of the outbreak and determine the source of the infestation. Currently it is presumed that the pest may have been introduced into the greenhouse with infested plants. Preliminary measures have been taken to avoid that the pest is spread further.</p> <p><u>Update October 2022:</u> Three specimens of <i>Hypothenemus</i> (Scolytinae) were found, one of them in a plant and two were caught in traps. The additional Scolytinae were detected in the same tropical greenhouse during eradication measures against <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i>. The traps were placed at different locations in the greenhouse. No symptoms were found in the direct vicinity of the traps. One specimen was found on a <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> plant, which showed symptoms like an exit hole, exudate and dieback of the upper plant parts. The plant was destroyed after sampling. <i>Hypothenemus</i> was identified on 13th October 2022.</p> <p>In 2021 and 2022, plants were exclusively delivered from an operator in another Member State. The concerned <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> originates from a consignment delivered in 2021. The concerned Member State will be informed. The phytosanitary measures taken are the same as against <i>Euwallacea</i>.</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 39 46 47 7515, outbreaks@julius-kuehn.de
3 Location	
3.1 Location	In Brandenburg
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, 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.	Present, at low prevalence, in specific parts of the area where host plants are grown
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.	Present, under eradication, only in some parts of Germany, only in greenhouses
5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism	
5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found.	<p>Pest related official survey.</p> <p>The concerned location was considered a risk location in the survey plan of the plant protection service of Brandenburg due to deliveries from another Member State or Third countries. Only a tropical greenhouse is concerned by these deliveries. The surrounding area was not considered at special risk because only plants from German nurseries are grown outdoors. In 2021, the location was already inspected visually. In 2022, a trap was used.</p> <p>All host plants of <i>Euwallacea</i> were inspected, marked and documented (location of planting, year of planting, species, no.) to find the source of the infestation. Additional traps were installed. However, the level of findings in traps is low and not concentrated in one part of the greenhouse. Therefore, no clear source of infestation could be</p>

	found. Symptoms could only be found on one <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> plant so far where infestation with <i>Hypothenemus</i> was detected.
5.2 Date of finding:	27-07-2022
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	Date of sampling: 27-06-2022 Three beetles were taken from a trap that was placed in a <i>Ficus</i> tree. 2 beetles of <i>Hypothenemus</i> were found in two different traps. Another beetle was found in a <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> plant.
5.4 Name and address of the Laboratory	Landesamt für Ländliche Entwicklung, Landwirtschaft und Flurneuordnung (LELF) Referat 43 Saatenanerkennung. Phytopathologie 15806 Zossen Germany
5.5 Diagnostic method	Morphological method and PM 7/129 (2) DNA barcoding as an identification tool for a number of regulated pests, EPPO Bulletin (2021) 51(1)
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	05-08-2022
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	The actually infested area is not yet known. The entire greenhouse is 66 000 m ² and the size of the planted area is not known exactly to the plant protection service.
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Physically closed conditions: public site other than greenhouse
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	<i>Ficus</i> sp., <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> Many different plant species are grown in the tropical greenhouse. The greenhouse is used for touristic puposes.
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	Object: trap The trap was placed in a <i>Ficus</i> tree and 3 specimen of <i>Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato</i> were caught. Update October 2022: <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (1 pce) infested with <i>Hypothenemus</i>

	2 specimen of <i>Hypothenemus</i> were caught.
6.5 Severity of the outbreak.	Currently, only a slight infestation is observed. No infested plants have been found to date, but further inspections of the site will be conducted to investigate the situation. So far, the owner has not noticed any damage or symptoms. One infested <i>Barringtonia</i> plant was found (<i>Hypothenemus</i>) which showed symptoms.
6.6 Source of the outbreak	It is presumed that the pest was introduced with infested plant material. A company located in another Member State who also receives plants from other producers delivered the plant material of the tropical greenhouse. The last consignment arrived in April 2022. Trace-back investigations are carried out.
7 Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	Official phytosanitary measures will be taken. Inspections and a survey will be carried out in the greenhouse. All plant material and debris is not allowed to leave the greenhouse unpacked. It is shredded, packed and safely transported directly to a waste incineration plant. Currently, the only plant material that may be removed is that which normally occurs during minor maintenance activities. The shredded, packed and marked plant debris are regularly brought to a waste incineration plant. This measure has been in force since 23 August 2022 and concerns all Scolytinae that have been found in the tropical greenhouse.
7.2 Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures.	05-08-2022
7.3 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	66 000 m ² The whole tropical greenhouse has been demarcated as infested zone. A buffer zone of 100 m radius has been established around the greenhouse.
7.4 Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	Eradication
7.5 Measures affecting the movement of goods.	Measures do not affect import or movement within the Union of goods.
7.6 Specific surveys.	Yes, a survey of symptoms is carried out on the host plants. Additional traps were placed in the greenhouse.

	A survey is carried out in the buffer zone around the greenhouse. Possible host trees in the buffer zone (<i>Acer</i>, <i>Quercus</i>, <i>Pinus</i> etc.) will be registered for that purpose.
8 Pest risk analysis/assessment	Pest risk assessment is not required. Pests are listed in Annex II A of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.