**Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit**
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# Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (-621) – closing note

| **1 General information** | |
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| 1.1 Title | Closing note on an outbreak of *Lophodermium cedrinum* in Germany (Lower Saxony) |
| 1.2 Executive summary | In 2014, *Lophodermium cedrinum* has been found on *Cedrus* trees from different species (*C. deodara*, *C. libani*, *C. atlantica*) in a nursery. The plants were bought ten years ago but the origin of the trees is no longer known. The over 300 *Cedrus* plants concerned are 1.5 to 6 meters high. The infested part of the plant was the leave. On 13th March 2014, the pest has been identified visual and microscopic by the plant protection service. 80 % of the plants showed symptoms of *L. cedrinum* in which the pest appears from 10 % to 90 %. It is assumed that the first symptoms of the pest may have occurred already 2010. The source of the infestation could not be determined. Preliminary measures have been taken against the development of ascospores and a survey was conducted in 2014. No further surveys were planned.<br><br>A survey was carried out from summer to fall 2014. A total of 91 samples (60 nurseries, 31 private gardens/public areas) were taken. The pest was found in 6 nurseries (13 samples) and in 1 public site (13 samples). Affected cedars were treated with fungicides and sprouted again in 2015 without any symptoms. In addition, new infections were prevented by covering/mulching fallen needles. Since 2014, no infestations of *L. cedrinum* have been detected. Also, inquiries about needle shake on cedar have not occurred in recent years. Based on the results of the survey in 2014, the plant protection service assumes that *L. cedrinum* was not newly introduced, but had already been present for some time and continues to occur subliminally. Measures are still being taken in the affected nurseries, in particular fungicide treatments in early summer, but no longer by official order but on recommendation. |

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| | **<u>Update 2024:</u> The responsible plant protection service in Lower Saxony decided not to take any further official measures from 2015 due to the low level of damage caused by *L. cedrinum*.** |
| **2 <u>Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons</u>** | |
| 2.1 Notification from | Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI),<br>Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany |
| **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 | 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: 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. | Absent, no pest record |
| 4.4 Pest status in Germany after the official confirmation of the presence of the harmful organism. | Present: at low prevalence |
| **5 Finding, sampling, testing and confirmation of the harmful organism** | |
| 5.1 How the presence or appearance of the harmful organism was found. | Phytosanitary inspection of any type. |
| 5.2 Date of finding: | 13-03-2014 |
| 5.3 Diagnostic method | The pest has been identified visual and microscopic by the competent plant protection service. |
| 5.4 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity. | 13-03-2013 |
| **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 - production area: nursery<br>Plant to be (re) planted or reproduced |
| 6.2 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity | *Cedrus libani*, *Cedrus atlantica*, *Cedrus deodara* |

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| 6.3 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s). | *Cedrus libani*, *Cedrus atlantica*, *Cedrus deodara*<br><br>300 *Cedrus* plants from three different species concerned. The plants are 1.5 to 6 meters high. 80 % of the plants showed symptoms. |
| 6.4 Severity of the outbreak. | The infested part of the plant was the leave. 80 % of the plants showed symptoms of *L*. *cedrinum* in which the pest appears from 10 % to 90 %. It is assumed that the first symptoms of the pest may have occurred already in 2010. |
| 6.5 Source of the outbreak | Unknown |
| **7 Official phytosanitary measures** | |
| 7.1 Adoption of official phytosanitary measures. | Official phytosanitary measures have been taken. No demarcated area was established.<br><br>- no moving of infested plants<br>- covering of felled needles by mulching to prevent new infections<br>- fungicide treatments<br><br>**<u>Update 2024:</u> The responsible plant protection service in Lower Saxony decided not to take any further official phytosanitary measures from 2015 due to the low level of damage caused by *L*. *cedrinum*.** |
| 7.2 Measures affecting the movement of goods. | Measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods. |
| 7.3 Specific surveys. | Yes, a survey has been carried out in 2014 consisting of visual inspections of cedar trees in nurseries and in private gardens/public sites. Fallen needles were collected for testing. In total 91 samples (60 nurseries, 31 private gardens/public sites) were taken. The pest was detected in 6 nurseries (13 samples) and 1 public site (1 sample). |
| **8 Pest risk analysis/assessment** | Preliminary pest risk assessment exists (Express-PRA). |