Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

Institute for National and International Plant Health

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Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (-440) – update

1 General information	
1.1 Title	Update of an outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (ALB) in Germany (Saxony-Anhalt)
1.2 Executive summary	The first infested tree was found on 1st September 2014, in Rothensee (city district of Magdeburg). The infested horse 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. 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. 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 *Salix* spp., *Acer* spp. und *Populus* spp. In the reporting period from 01-04-2017 to 30-03-2018, one infested poplar (*Populus* 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. Update 2020/2021: 15 infested trees were found from April 2019 to March 2020 (predominately *Acer* but also *Fraxinus*). 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. In 2020, 15 trees have been felled and destroyed. Only *Acer* was found to be infested. Further fellings were carried out. In addition, 2 specimens were caught in traps. From December 2020 to September 2022, 6 infested trees were found (1 *Acer* sp.; 3 *Salix* sp. and 2 *Populus* sp.). On 10th August 2021, an adult *Anoplophora glabripennis* (female) has been caught in a pheromone trap within the demarcated area. The trap was located 172 m west of the last ALB findings in March 2020. Additional survey activities have been initiated immediately in that area. On 22nd August 2022 and on 12th September 2022, an adult *Anoplophora glabripennis* (female) has been caught in a pheromone trap within the demarcated area. The demarcated area was 48.36 km². On 22nd August 2023, an adult *Anoplophora glabripennis* (male) has been caught in a pheromone trap within the demarcated area. The demarcated area was increased slightly to 48.28 km². On 15th August 2024, an adult *Anoplophora glabripennis* (female) has been caught in a pheromone trap within the demarcated area. Update January 2025: The demarcated area was increased to 50.48 km². **<u>Update August 2025:</u> On 5th August 2025, an adult Anoplophora glabripennis (female) was caught in a pheromone trap within the demarcated area.**
2 <u>Information concerning the single authority and responsible persons</u>	
2.1 Notification from	Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI), Institute for National and International Plant Health, Germany
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	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	Size and delimitation of the infested area.	Open air – other: public sites
6.2	Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Acer*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Fraxinus*
6.3	Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Acer*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Fraxinus* 15 infested trees were found until March 2020. From Dec. 2020 to Sept. 2022, 6 infested trees were found. **Object: trap (20 pce)** Since 2015, 19 beetles (6 male, 15 female) were caught in 19 traps, (3 female beetles in 1 trap in 2015). In 2020, 2 beetles were caught in a trap and in August 2021, 1 female was caught in a trap. In August 2022, 1 female beetle was caught in a trap and in September 2022, 1 female beetle was caught in a trap. In August 2023, one male beetle was caught in a pheromone trap.

	In August 2024, one male beetle was caught in a pheromone trap. **<u>Update August 2025:</u> On 5th August 2025, an adult *Anoplophora glabripennis* (female) was caught in a pheromone trap.**
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 harbour 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 survey. Measures were carried out according to the Implementing Decision 2015/893/EU and the General Decree of the plant protection service of Saxony-Anhalt.
7.2 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	50.48 km²
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).