Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit

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22-05-2026

Notification of the presence of a harmful organism (1322) – 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 exit holes 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. In 2020, 1 larva was found. In 2021 an infested Sorbus was found within the infested zone. Exit holes and 4 larvae were found in several *Crataegus* plants in a hedge about 1 km south of the first outbreak site which led to an enlargement of the demarcated area. During eradication measures further about 70 larvae were found in the hedges' remaining stumps which have been destroyed. In 2022 several larvae and exit holes were found in 7 infested zones within the demarcated area. All infested zones overlap with infested zones established before.

	Infested trees were felled and disposed of. Additional larvae were found in December 2022. In 2023 eradication measures were taken in all seven infested areas. The infested plants and host plants within a 200 m radius were felled, chipped, dried and burned inside the demarcated area. 2 new infested areas (no. 8 and 9) were demarcated (enlargement of the demarcated area). 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. <u>Update February 2025 (for period from October 2023):</u> In February 2024, in the infested zone 8, in which exit holes were found in 4 *Crataegus* plants, no larvae were found during felling and inspection of the material. Without official proof, no infested area could be established in the general decree. The suspected plants were felled, chipped and burnt within the demarcated area. The area continues to be surveyed. At the same time, official eradication measures were carried out within infested area 9. No further larvae were found outside the infested plant. All host plants within a radius of 200 m were cut down, chopped up and burnt within the demarcated area. On 6th August 2024 exit holes and 7 larvae were found in visual inspections in a *Crataegus* hedge between infested area 9 and 2 which were confirmed as *S. candida* on 21st August 2024. On 24th September 2024, 1 larva was found in the same hedge which was confirmed on 27th September 2024. This means that two new, overlapping infested areas (no. 10 and 11) have been demarcated which also include trees next to a road, private gardens and a campsite. However, there was no need to enlarge the total demarcated area. In December 2024, eradication measures were started in the infested hedge and on the trees next to the road. The host plants were felled, chipped and burnt within the demarcated area. During the inspection of the plants, 46 larvae were found. The eradication measures in the private gardens and the campsite are beginning in February 2025. Surveys in the demarcated area are continued. **<u>Update May 2026:</u> In February 2025, eradication measures have been completed after findings in 2024 in**

	private gardens and the campsite in infestation zones 10 and 11. No further infestation was detected here. In September 2025, symptoms were detected on *Crataegus monogyna* plants in a hedge next to a road during visual inspections. Larvae were taken from 2 plants and confirmed as *Saperda candida*. Two new overlapping infested zones (no. 12, 13) have been demarcated which are located between two existing infested zones (inf. zones 3,10). The findings do not result in an enlargement of the demarcated area. In addition to the infested hedge, the new zones also include avenue trees and a private garden. Clearing measures are being prepared. The survey is being continued within the demarcated area.
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
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
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. During the first appearance of *Saperda candida* red frass appeared on the ground of the infested plants (e.g. *Crataegus*, *Sorbus*, *Malus*) and exit holes of 8-10 mm

	width were found in the lower part of the infested plants. In the following survey, these symptoms lead to the findings of further infections. The survey was carried out by visual inspections of host plants in the demarcated area. In 2022, the survey was done nearly every week at least fortnightly from June to November. In 2023, monitoring continued throughout the year. In addition to visual inspections, two pheromone traps were used, but there were no catches. Monitoring was expanded for the first time in autumn 2023 with the use of sniffer dogs, which were used in several occasions. Update February 2025: In 2024, surveys took place throughout the year. Sniffer dogs were also used in addition to visual inspections. During the flight period, 18 pheromone traps were set in the entire demarcated area but no *S. candida* were caught. Most of the inspections are carried out in hedgerows between fields which are widespread on the island. Mainly *Crataegus* grow there. Alleys, nature reserves and private gardens are also inspected within the demarcated area where host plants grow. **Update May 2026: In 2024, surveys took place throughout the year. Sniffer dogs were also used in addition to visual inspections. During the flight period, 18 pheromone traps were set in the entire demarcated area but no *S. candida* were caught. Most of the inspections are carried out in hedgerows between fields which are widespread on the island. Mainly *Crataegus* grows there. Alleys, nature reserves and private gardens are also inspected within the demarcated area where host plants grow.**
5.2 Date of finding:	17-07-2008
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis.	21-07-2008 Update February 2025: Findings in 2024: 8 larvae were found in the infested areas 10 and 11 in a *Crataegus* hedge and identified as *Saperda candida* on 21st August 2024 and 27th September 2024, respectively. The infested plants were found in visual inspections because of the frass. 46 more small larvae were found during the official eradication measures. **Update May 2026: 2 larvae were detected in 2 *Crataegus***

	plants in the infested zones 12 and 13 and were identified as *Saperda candida* on 19th September 2025.
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 Since May 2022: PCR for arthropods including DNA barcoding and Sanger sequencing
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity.	31-07-2008
6 Infested area, and the severity and source of the outbreak in that area	
6.1 Size and delimitation of the infested area.	**130 ha**
6.2 Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Open air – private gardens, public sites and fields Plant already planted, not to be reproduced or moved
6.3 Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity	*Crataegus*, *Sorbus*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Pyracantha*, *Cydonia*
6.4 Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	*Crataegus, Borkhausenia intermedia* (Syn. *Sorbus intermedia*) In 2022: - 14th June and 17th August*:* 2 *Borkhausenia intermedia (*13 larvae) - 22nd June: 2 *Borkhausenia intermedia* (30 larvae) - 22nd June: 1 *Borkhausenia intermedia* (exit hole) - 17th August: 1 *Borkhausenia intermedia* (11 larvae) - 25th and 1st September: *Crataegus* hedge (25 larvae)

	- 1st September: 1 *Crataegus* (1 larvae) - 13th October: 2 *Crataegus* (2 larvae) - 3rd November: *Crataegus* hedge (2 larvae and several exit holes) In 2023: - 18th April: 4 *Crataegus* (exit holes) - 12th May: 1 *Crataegus* (1 larva) In 2024: - 06th August: *Crataegus* (7 larvae) - 24th September: *Crataegus* (1 larva) **In 2025:** - **19th September: *Crataegus* (2 larvae)**
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. In 2023, the demarcated area was enlarged because of the finding of exit holes in the infested zone 8. Update February 2025: The findings in 2024 (infested area 10 and 11) were located between infested area 2, 3 and 9. Therefore, the demarcated area was not extended. **Update May 2026: With the infestation found this year, it was not necessary to expand the demarcated area, because the findings were located between infested zones 3 and 10. Infestations have recently occurred in hedges with wild shrubs adjacent to agricultural land or roadside trees. The infested areas where eradication measures are being carried out also include private gardens. There are neither productions sites for plants or plant products in the infested zones nor in the buffer zone.**
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 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 in a hedge in the vicinity of 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 the Crataegus hedge during the cut down of the hedge from 31st January to 4th February 2022. On 26th March, the cut material was destroyed by burning at the location. The roots and some trunks had been left and on 12th April, they were inspected again. Further larvae were found in these remaining stumps. In 2022 4 trees were cut down and incinerated in the local waste station. A general decree was published in January 2023 and awareness raising activities were carried out (press release, information event for citizens). In February-March 2023 the host plants in all infested zones (1-7) were felled, cut into wood chips. These chips were dried and burnt. The rootstocks were dug out and burnt. All host plants in a radius of 200 m were also destroyed as a precautionary measure. Update February 2025: Update of general decree on 16th December 2023. The suspected plants were destroyed in infested area 8 and the infested plants in area 9 were also destroyed. The same eradication methods were applied as in 2023. Update of general decree on 9th November 2024. Eradication methods were carried out in the infested area 11 in December 2024 using the same methods as in 2023, except that the rootstocks have been chipped as well, and at the public sites of the infested area 10. **<u>Update May 2026:</u> General decree was published on 11th December 2025. The eradication measures in current infested zones 12 and 13 are implemented as in previous years.**

7.2 Identification of the area covered by the official phytosanitary measures.	4383 ha
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. <u>Update February 2025:</u> Until 2023 surveys were carried out only with visual inspections. Sniffer dogs have been used since summer 2023 mainly to survey the outer parts of the demarcated area. Pheromone traps were used in the flight periods of 2023 (2 pcs.) and 2024 (18 pcs.). All infested plants have been found by visual inspections so far. Further traps with a new more specific pheromone will be added in 2025 trying to hang them at different heights. Visual inspections and inspections with the use of sniffer dogs are carried out approximately weekly throughout the year depending on the biology of *Saperda candida*. **<u>Update May 2026:</u> Further traps with a new more specific pheromone were added in 2025 trying to hang them at different heights. No adult beetles were found though. Visual inspections and inspections with the use of sniffer dogs were carried out approximately weekly throughout the year depending on the biology of *Saperda candida*.**
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).