



## August 2012 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

**National Plant Protection Organization**  
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### Outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in one tree of *Acer platanoides* in a residential area of a minor town (Winterswijk)

#### 1. Introduction

On July 10, the presence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* was confirmed in one lane tree of *Acer platanoides* in a residential area of a minor town (Winterswijk), which was reported by a member of the public on July 9 2012. In total 40 exit holes were detected in this tree and 16 adult live beetles were captured in the immediate vicinity of this tree.

Phytosanitary measures have been taken including delimitation of a clearcut area of relevant host plants (100 m). Following destructive sampling of all relevant host plants within a radius of 100 meter surrounding the finding, no other infected plants or signs of the harmful organism have been detected. Specific surveillance in a 500 meter zone has been completed and surveillance in the 500-1000 meter zone is ongoing.

It concerns the second outbreak of this harmful organism in the Netherlands. Both outbreaks are not related and are at a distance of more than 150 km (see earlier pest report dated November 2010). The first outbreak has been eradicated by a clearcut approach. The most likely source of the new outbreak is wood packaging material from China.

Reason for reporting: new outbreak.

Identity of the pest (scientific name): *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Asian longhorned beetle)

Categorization of the pest: The organism is listed as a harmful organism in the EU directive 2000/29/EC and is listed on the EPPO A1 list.

Location: Municipality Winterswijk (see figure 3).

**Pest status: Transient – isolated outbreak, under eradication.**

#### Pest significance (detailed description)

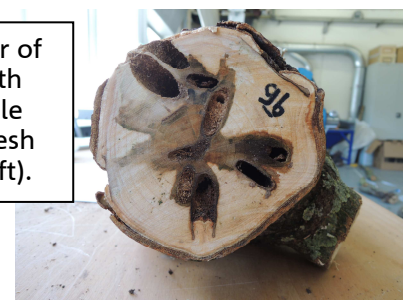
##### Impact

One tree (8 meters in height and 14 cm in diameter) of *Acer platanoides* was found infested including 16 live beetles, 40 exit holes (of which 22 recently formed, other exit holes at least three years old – figures 1 and 2) and 12 larvae. No other trees or plants were found infested. There are no tree nurseries in the delimited area of 1 km surrounding the finding.



Figure 1: Exterior of affected tree.

Figure 2: Interior of affected tree with regrown exit hole (bottom) and fresh exit hole (top left).



### Origin of the pest

The most likely source of the outbreak is wood packaging material from China. The tree was located in close proximity of a private home, whereby in 2007 and 2008 the pavement was renewed by using granite stone from China.

### **Phytosanitary measures**

Phytosanitary measures are aimed at prompt eradication, including:

(i) Clearcut and destructive analysis of all relevant host plants in a range of 100 m from the infested tree. In the 50 m range all relevant host plants are to be removed and individually analysed by destructive sampling. In the range of 50-100 m all *Acer* plants and host plants of at least 2 meters and more in height are to be removed and individually analysed.

By July 23 2012, in total 350 trees have been destroyed and analysed not resulting in any signs of the harmful organism. In total 19 *Acer* plants have not yet been removed as these will be used as trap plants during the coming months. These trees are inspected on a weekly basis and will be removed and analysed during fall 2012.

(ii) Restrictions on movement of material of host plants, with a diameter of more than 2,5 cm has been put into effect in a range of 500 m surrounding the infested trees. This material should be officially reported and destroyed according to official procedures.

(iii) Specific surveillance will be carried out on annual basis in a range of 1,000 m surrounding the affected trees for at least the coming four years. This will involve the use of specialised tree climbers. Specific surveillance in a range of 500 m has been completed and the entire survey for the first year is envisaged to be completed by the end of August 2012.

(iv) Extensive communication with the public

Together with local authorities, extensive communication has been carried out on the phytosanitary measures and to promote awareness and reporting any signs of the harmful organism by the public. In 2013 awareness raising will be repeated.

A contingency team is supervising the operation. Measures may be amended depending on further developments.

### **References:**

- NPPO The Netherlands – website:
- November 2010 - First outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in the Netherlands, NPPO the Netherlands.

Figure 3

