

Braunau/ Inn:

The first outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (ALB) in Austria was detected in 2001 in the municipality of Braunau am Inn in the State of Oberösterreich. A demarcated area was established and intensive survey and eradication measures were implemented immediately after the detection of the outbreak.

In particular the following official measures were carried out: Intensive grid based monitoring in the whole infested area (complete territory of Braunau) with specially trained inspectors, specially trained tree climbers and detection dogs. In case of positive sampling (morphological and DNA identification) the whole trees were immediately felled, chipped and incinerated. Furthermore a Computer and GIS based tree cadastral map (about 13.000 trees) was developed and preventive felling of all potential host trees in the surrounding of hot spots and along roads, railway tracks and small dense growing forests (6 ha and 8 ha) were undertaken. Within the buffer zone hardwood cuttings were inspected and host trees were monitored.

As since June 2009 no new infestation and no living stages of ALB were detected in this demarcated area the pest was officially declared as eradicated in that area in the year 2012.

Pest status for the Braunau area: Absent, pest eradicated

St. Georgen bei Obernberg

A separate isolated outbreak was detected in the municipality of St. Georgen b. Obernberg in the State of Oberösterreich at the end of July 2012. Eradication measures were implemented immediately as follows: Establishment of a demarcated area and a clear cut zone (radius 500 m) of all host trees. An intensive monitoring program is being carried out within a monitoring zone radius of 1100 respectively 2000m. The source of the outbreak was wood packaging material used for granite stone imports that was stored at the site of the outbreak.

There were only one exit hole and 3 trees with living larvae found in July 2012. Since that time no further infested trees were detected. The monitoring with detection dogs carried out in the years 2012 to 2016 in the buffer zone (monitoring area) confirmed the pest free status as no further exit holes and no trees with symptoms were detected. Therefore in 2016 the pest could be declared as eradicated in that area.

Pest status for the St. Georgen bei Obernberg area: Absent, pest eradicated

Gallspach:

In Gallspach, a municipality in the district of Grieskirchen (Oberösterreich), the infestation was detected on 6 November 2013 and confirmed by the Austrian Federal Forest Office on 8 November 2013. The occurrence was previously unknown in the affected area and therefore it was a separate isolated outbreak. Immediately after discovering the infestation, the officials began carrying out measures with a view to monitor and control the pest. That was in particular an intensive grid based monitoring in the whole infested area with specially trained inspectors, specially trained tree climbers and detection dogs. This was continued in the following years. In 2017 for the first time there were no new findings.

Pest status for Gallspach area: Absent (2017), pest under eradication

In other parts of Austria infested trees or plants have never been detected.

Pest status for the rest of Austria: Absent, confirmed by survey