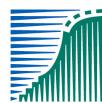


## Netherlands Plant Protection Service

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## PEST REPORT

### *Anoplophora chinensis* on *Acer spp.* in public green and companies

#### Introduction

This report concerns new official findings of *Anoplophora chinensis* in public green in the Netherlands. It is the first time that individuals of this pest managed to survive outdoors in the Netherlands. The findings were detected at the beginning of December following a specific survey targeted at companies importing trees and bonsais from Asia. The findings in public green were detected adjacent to a company importing *Acer spp.* from China. *A. chinensis* is listed as a harmful organism for the European Community which is not known to occur in any part of the Community and relevant for the entire community (see Annex IAI of Council Directive 2000/29/EC as amended). An earlier finding concerned one male adult on *Acer japonicum* in a private garden in 2003. In 2006 the outbreak was considered eradicated *inter alia* based on annual surveillance (see EPPO report no. 5 of 2006, record 2006/099).

**Pest status: Transient, only detected on *Acer spp.*, under eradication.**

#### Impact

The findings concern a limited number of *Acer* trees, two trees in public green and three companies at four different locations. At one location two trees in public green were affected of which one (*Acer platanoides* or *A. pseudoplatanus*) contained at least 17 larvae and 8 exit holes. It is presumed that the outbreak has been present at least since 2002. This outbreak is in the western part of the Netherlands, an area with a high population density, cities and industrial estates and very limited forest area.

#### Surveillance

The outbreak is linked to an adjacent company importing *Acer palmatum* trees from China, at least since 2000. Some *Acer* trees with exit holes were detected at this company. A delimiting survey was carried out, as well as a survey among all companies known to import *Acer sp.* from China. Another two findings of *A. chinensis* were detected at two companies in two other parts of the Netherlands. Both findings can be directly linked to imports: multiple imports from China and one import from Japan. Delimiting surveys in areas surrounding these companies did not result in further findings. The direct impact for public green is limited in terms of damage, as only a very small number of plants (*Acer spp.*) is affected. The impact for affected companies is large. Trace-forward of related consignments is ongoing.

#### Phytosanitary measures

Measures are aimed at eradication and will need to be completed by the end of April, after which adults of *A. chinensis* may be capable of flight. In the case of the outbreak in public green, all main host plants will be removed and destroyed within a radius of 100 m. from exit holes. The most favourite host genus, *Acer spp.*, will be removed in a radius of at least 200 m. from exit holes, or 300 m. in case of few *Acer spp.* host plants. At affected companies, all *Acer spp.* trees from the same consignment will be destroyed.

#### Origin of the outbreak

The origin of the infections concerns imports of *Acer palmatum* from China and Japan.

#### Reference:

NPPO of the Netherlands