



PEST REPORT - THE NETHERLANDS

November 2010

First outbreak of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in the Netherlands

1. Introduction

On November 16 2010, the identity of *Anoplophora glabripennis* was confirmed on the basis of morphological analysis of wing covers and DNA analysis of larval remains found in 1 lane tree of *Acer pseudoplatanus*. In total 16 exit holes and three larvae were detected in one tree.

Some exit holes have been formed recently, whereas others are estimated to be at least three years old. The exact age of exit holes is still to be determined.

The symptoms were reported by the municipality Almere on six trees. The trees are located on an industrial area of the city of Almere and have been planted approximately ten years ago.

Anoplophora glabripennis is listed as a harmful organism in the annexes of Council Directive 2000/29/EC, as amended (Annex IAI: not known to occur in any part of the Community and relevant for the entire Community). Phytosanitary measures are taken aiming at eradication (see 4).

Pest status NL: Transient – Isolated outbreak, actionable, under eradication.

2. Pest significance and Impact

At present symptoms have been detected on six adjacent trees in a lane of *Acer pseudoplatanus* trees. There is limited public and private green in the direct vicinity. A nature conservation area is situated within the surveillance area of 1 kilometre (see 4). There are no tree nurseries in the area.

3. Origin of the finding

The most likely source of the outbreak is wood packaging material from Asia. There are several companies importing goods from Asia in the vicinity. Further investigations are on-going concerning the possible source of the infestation.

4. Phytosanitary measures

Phytosanitary measures are aimed at prompt eradication, including:

(i) Clearcut (see figure 1) of all trees with symptoms together with all deciduous trees and shrubs in a range of 100 m from infested trees, with a diameter of 2.5 cm or more. Each individual plant will be dissected and analysed by the national reference laboratory for any signs of the organism. It is envisaged to finalise the clearcut by January 2011.

(ii) Restrictions on movement of material of host plants, with a diameter of more than 2.5cm, 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 (see figure 2), 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. The entire survey for the first year is envisaged to be completed by the end of February 2011.

A contingency team is supervising the operation including public awareness and extension to stakeholder organisations. Measures may be amended depending on further developments.

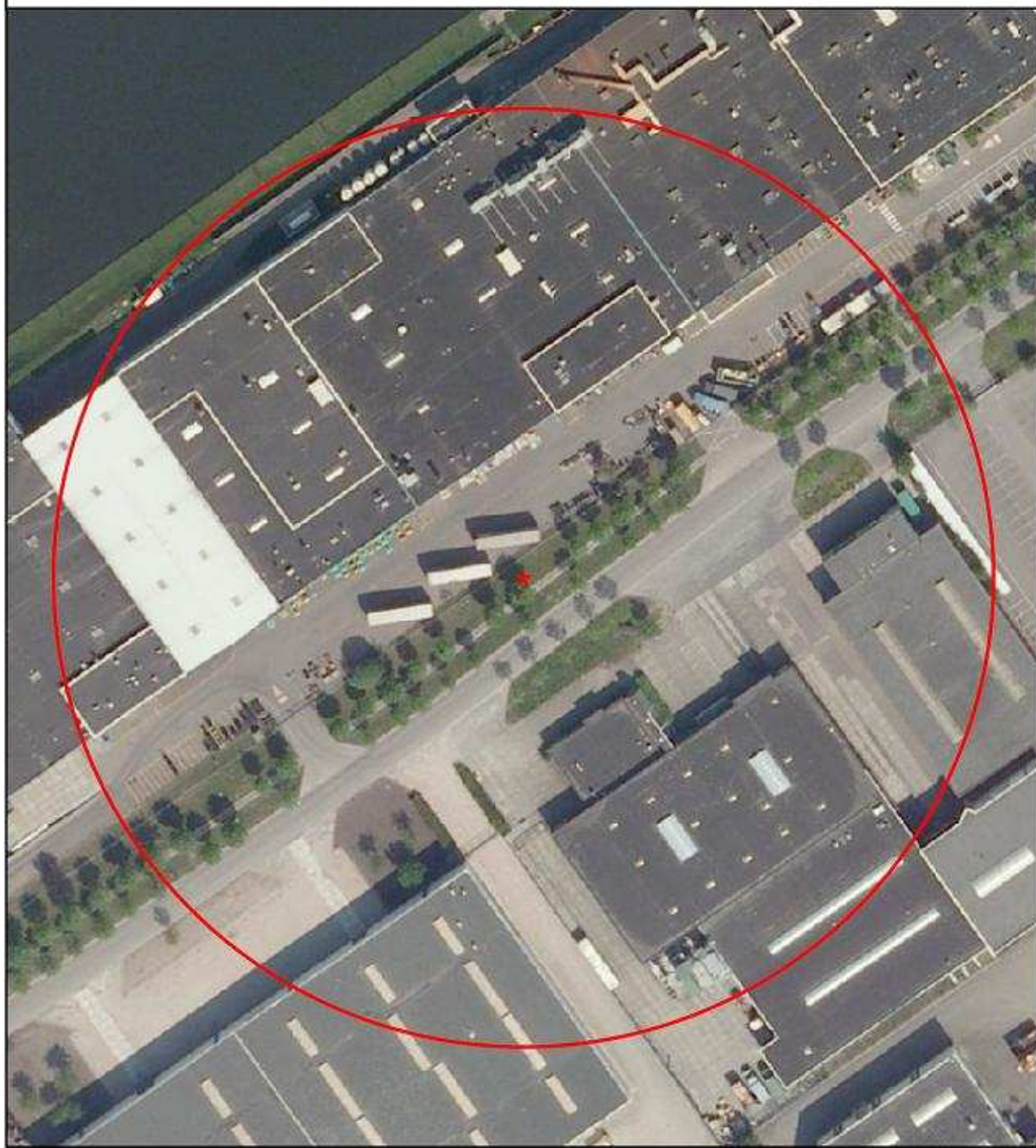
Figure 1

Anoplophora glabripennis
Almere



Legenda

- ★ Infested tree *A. pseudoplatanus*
- 100 metres clearcut area



References:

NPPO of the Netherlands

Figure 2

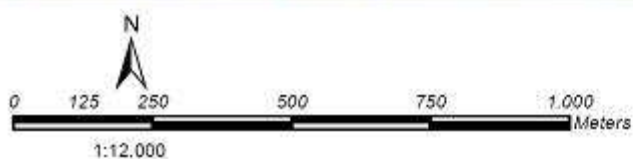
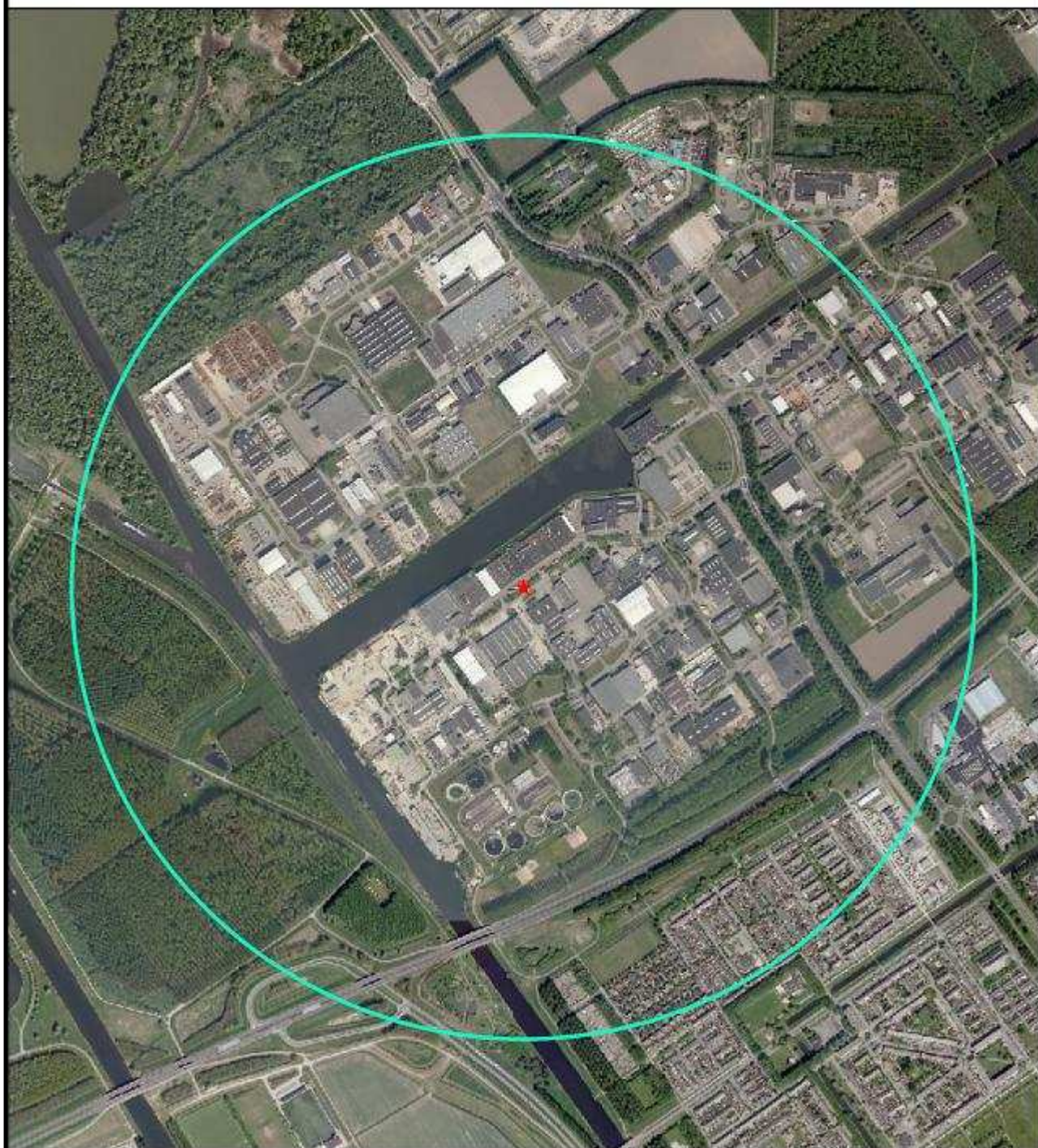


Anoplophora glabripennis
Almere



Legenda

- ★ Infested tree *Acer pseudoplatanus*
- 1,000 m surveillance area



Bron:
Plantenziektenkundige Dienst, Wageningen