



April 2022 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS Update Pest report of May 2021

1.1 Eradication of the first finding of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* on plants for planting in two greenhouses for commercial retail. (Province: Zuid-Holland)

1.2 Executive summary

This update:

- Eradication confirmed at both greenhouses and measures revoked on 15 February 2022.
- For the second greenhouse (1.3 ha) eradication was already confirmed in July 2021 following a 12 week monitoring period using specific lure traps.
- For the first greenhouse (4.4 ha) eradication was confirmed on 10 February 2022 following an extended monitoring period using specific lure traps. The monitoring period as well as measures were in place since 5 March 2021 and were prolonged several times due to new findings of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* in two individual potted plants in October and November 2021. Throughout the monitoring period other non-European *Scolytinae* (notably *Hypothenemus* spp.) were frequently intercepted on traps. However, no significant damage was recorded on any plants located in the greenhouses, including plants infested by *Scolytinae* other than *E. fornicatus* s.l.

Measures related to findings of these latter organisms are limited to the plants on which they were found. Although *Cryphalus* spp., *Hypothenemus* spp. are listed as quarantine pests (non-European *Scolytidae*) in the annexes of EU regulation 2019/2072, this EU quarantine status is not based on a pest categorization or risk assessment of individual *Scolytinae* species. Therefore, a quick scan was performed in 2021 to assess whether the *Hypothenemus* species found met the criteria of being designated as an EU quarantine pest (see also Europhyt outbreak 1571). Most *Hypothenemus* species are not known to cause economic damage. The *Hypothenemus* species found could not be identified to species level but supplementary DNA barcoding showed that they were not *H. hampei* or *H. obscurus*, the *Hypothenemus* species known to cause economic damage. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that the organisms meets all of the criteria of an EU quarantine pest (one of the criteria is having an unacceptable impact after introduction).

The original report of March 2021 (first greenhouse) and subsequent update of May 2021 (second greenhouse) concerned the official finding of several non-European *Scolytinae* (*Euwallacea fornicatus* s.l., *Cryphalus* spp. and *Hypothenemus* spp.) on 16 plants for planting of *Ficus*, four plants for planting of *Artocarpus altilis*, 1 plant for planting of *Bauhinia* and 1 plant for planting of *Annona cherimola* in two greenhouses of one company for commercial retail. Of the 22 infested plants in total, 8 plants were infested with *Euwallacea fornicatus* s.l. (six *Ficus*, one *Bauhinia* and one *Annona cherimola*). Eventually a total of 12 plants at the first greenhouse and 15 plants at the second greenhouse were found infested with *E. fornicatus* s.l. The initial pest report findings were detected following trace-back of consignments linked to a recent finding of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Germany (see Europhyt outbreak notification 1307). These findings were detected as part of four subsequent inspections at two production sites of the affected company since the first official confirmation of 15 March 2021.

There are probably multiple sources to this outbreak. The company has imported plants from various countries worldwide during many decades. Some infested plants were recently imported from Malaysia and Costa Rica.

Identity of the pest (scientific name) Non-European *Scolytinae* spp. (*Euwallacea fornicatus* sensu lato., *Cryphalus* spp., *Hypothenemus* spp.)

Categorization of the pest (Quarantine pest, EU Annex IIA of implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072)

Location: province Zuid-Holland.

Reason of the notification: UPDATE Close-out Eradication confirmed

How the pest was found

(4) trace back and forward inspection related to the specific presence of the harmful organism concerned;

Information on the infested area, severity and source of the outbreak – summary
Eventually a total of 12 plants at the first greenhouse and 15 plants at the second greenhouse were found infested with *E. fornicatus* s.l. Several exit holes and frass were recorded on affected plants. Throughout the monitoring period other non-European *Scolytinae* (notably *Hypothenemus* spp.) were frequently intercepted on traps and in plants. However, no significant damage was recorded on any plants located in the greenhouses, including plants infested by *Scolytinae* other than *E. fornicatus* s.l..

Official phytosanitary measures - summary

For the affected production sites of the company all lots of plants in both greenhouses have been put under quarantine. Individual plants could be released following an inspection. Plants with a stem diameter of less than 2 cm and for *Ficus* with a stem diameter of less than 1 cm were exempted from the measures.

Further investigations including the use of specific traps were carried out in the greenhouse.

1.3 Type of notification	(3) final notification (within 30 working days)
2.1 Single Authority	Notification from the National Plant Protection Organization of the Netherlands – Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
2.2 Official contact	M.B. de Hoop. +31651584878 Email: m.b.dehoop@nvwa.nl
3. Location of presence of harmful organism	Province: Zuid-Holland
3.2 Map of the location.	Not relevant.
4. Reason of the notification and pest status	(1) First presence of the harmful organism Close-out report: eradication.
4.3 Previous Pest status	(8) Absent: no pest records;
4.4 Current Pest status	Select: (15) Transient: actionable, under eradication;

5. Information relating to the finding.	5.1 How the harmful organism was found. (4) trace back and forward inspection related to the specific presence of the harmful organism concerned on 5 March 2021.
5.2 Date of finding. [is in de regel 5.6]	The identity of the pests was confirmed by the National Reference Centre on 15 March 2021.
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	A piece of branch showing signs of infestation was placed in a sealed bag and taken to the lab for analysis. In the laboratory the bark was stripped and the galleries exposed from both the <i>Ficus</i> as of <i>Atrocarpus</i> samples and recovered beetles were subsequently collected in tubes.
5.4 Laboratory	Mr Anton T.C. van der Sommen. Tel: +31 65 124 7175 Email: a.t.c.vandersommen@nvwa.nl National Reference Centre - NPPO of the Netherlands
5.5 Diagnostic method.	Morphological identification of adults was followed by subsequent molecular analysis. For both diagnostic methods we used a combination of peer reviewed literature such as Smith et al., 2020; Stouthamer et al., 2017; Wood, 1982; Johnson et al., 2020.
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	15 March 2021
6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding	First greenhouse of 4 ha. (44.000 m ²) Second greenhouse: 1.3 ha (13.000 m ²)
6.2. Characteristics of the infested area and its vicinity.	Indication of one or more of the following options: (3) Physically closed conditions (3.1) greenhouse; plants for planting. Only for retail purposes to final consumers.
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	At least: <i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i> <i>Azadirachta indica</i> <i>Ficus</i> spp. <i>Ficus altissima</i> <i>Howea forsteriana</i> <i>Persea americana</i> <i>Spathodea campanulata</i>

	<p><i>Theobroma cacao</i> <i>Annona muricata</i> <i>Artocarpus</i> spp. <i>Bauhinia</i> x blakeana <i>Cariota urens</i> <i>Cinnamomum</i> spp. <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> <i>Delonix regia</i> <i>Ficus nervosa</i> <i>Kopsia flavida</i> <i>Mangifera indica</i> <i>Petraea volubilis</i> <i>Psidium guajava</i></p>
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	16 plants for planting of <i>Ficus</i> , four plants for planting of <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> , 1 plant for planting of <i>Bauhinia</i> and 1 plant for planting of <i>Annona cherimola</i> . Eventually a total of 12 plants at the first greenhouse and 15 plants at the second greenhouse were found infested with <i>E. fornicatus</i> s.l.
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not relevant. <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> is a known vector of the fungi <i>Neocosmospora euwallaceae</i> and <i>N. ambrosia</i> .
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	Eventually in total 12 plants at the first greenhouse and 15 plants at the second greenhouse were found infested with <i>E. fornicatus</i> s.l. Several exit holes and frass were recorded on affected plants. Throughout the monitoring period other non-European <i>Scolytinae</i> (notably <i>Hypothenemus</i> spp.) were frequently intercepted on traps. However, no significant damage was recorded on any plants located in the greenhouses, including plants infested by <i>Scolytinae</i> other than <i>E. fornicatus</i> s.l..
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	Multiple sources: The company has imported plants from various countries worldwide during many decades. Some infested plants had recently been imported from Malaysia and Costa Rica.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	<p>(3) Official phytosanitary measures were taken for the affected greenhouses.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All affected plants were destroyed under official supervision. 2. For the affected production sites of the company all lots of plants in both greenhouses have been put under

	<p>quarantine. Individual plants could be released following an inspection. Plants with a stem diameter of less than 2 cm and for Ficus with a stem diameter of less than 1 cm were exempted from the measures.</p> <p>3. Trap monitoring 12 weeks: every two weeks. (lures: ethanol, querciverol and alpha-copaene)</p> <p>4. Visual inspections: every four weeks</p>
7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	9 March 2021 [affected lots on hold pending laboratory analysis] / 22 March 2021 [expanded to: all woody plants and palms on hold]
7.3. Identification of the area covered by official phytosanitary measures — indicate the method used to identify the area covered by official phytosanitary measures. Provide the results of the surveys that have been carried out.	One greenhouse of 4 ha (44.000 m ²) at one location. Second greenhouse of 1.3 ha (13.000 m ²) at second location.
7.4. Objective of the official phytosanitary measures.	(1) eradication;
7.5. Measures affecting the movement of goods. Indication of one of the following options	(2) measures do not affect import into or movement within the Union of goods.
7.6. Specific surveys.	Annual post-import surveys are conducted at this type of companies. Another outbreak at another company was detected as part of export inspections (Europhyt outbreak report 1482).
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	<p>(1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/2072).</p> <p>(2) For <i>Cryphalus spp.</i> and <i>Hypothenemus spp.</i> specific</p>

	preliminary risk assessments have been drafted since no other risk analysis exists for both <i>Scolytinae</i> .
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports
