



March 2021 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

1.1 First finding of non-European *Scolytidae* spp. (*Euwallacea fornicatus* sensu lato and cf. *Cryphalus* sp.) on 1 plant for planting of *Ficus microcarpa* and 2 plants for planting of *Artocarpus altilis* in a greenhouse for commercial wholesale. (Province: Zuid-Holland)

1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns the official finding of several non-European *Scolytinae* spp. (*Euwallacea fornicatus* sensu lato and cf. *Cryphalus* sp.) on one plant for planting of *Ficus microcarpa* and 2 plants for planting of *Artocarpus altilis* (only cf. *Cryphalus* sp.) in a greenhouse for commercial wholesale. The insects were detected following trace-back of consignments linked to a recent finding of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Germany (see Europhyt outbreak notification 1307). All woody plants and palms (*Arecaceae*) in the greenhouse have been put on hold pending further investigations. Trace-back and forward are ongoing. The source of the infestations is unclear; the company imports plants from various countries worldwide.

Both pests are listed as quarantine pests as part of EU regulation 2016/2031.

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

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

Location: province Zuid-Holland.

Reason of the notification: First report

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

Affected lots concern four plants for planting of *Artocarpus altilis* and one plant of *Ficus microcarpa*. The plants of *Artocarpus altilis* were in poor health conditions and were recently imported. One other lot of nine plants of *Ficus microcarpa* showed suspicious symptoms.

Several exit holes and frass were recorded on affected plants. More than ten adults and larvae of cf. *Cryphalus* sp. were detected and several adults and larvae of *Euwallacea fornicatus*.

Official phytosanitary measures - summary

All woody plants and palms at the affected greenhouse of the operator have been put on hold. Further investigations including the use of specific traps will be carried out in the greenhouse.

1.3 Type of notification

(1) partial notification (first notification within 8 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 First report
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	1 greenhouse of 4 ha. (44.000 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.
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	At least: Archontophoenix cunninghamiana Azadirachta indica Ficus spp. Ficus altissima Howea forsteriana Persea americana Spathodea campanulata Theobroma cacao Annona muricata Artocarpus spp. Bauhinia x blakeana Cariota urens Cinnamomum sp. Cinnamomum camphora Delonix regia Ficus nervosa Kopsia flavida Mangifera indica Petraea volubilis Psidium guajava
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	1 plant for planting of Ficus microcarpa and 2 plants for planting of Artocarpus altilis
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not relevant. <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> is a known vector of the fungus <i>Neocosmospora euwallaceae</i> . Investigations are ongoing to determine the possible presence of the fungus.
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	Affected lots concern four plants for planting of Artocarpus altilis and one plant of Ficus microcarpa. The plants of Artocarpus altilis were in poor health conditions and were recently imported. One other lot of nine plants of Ficus microcarpa showed suspicious symptoms. Several exit holes and frass were recorded on affected plants. More than ten adults and larvae of Cryphalus sp. were detected and several adults and larvae of Euwallacea sp.

6.7. Source of the outbreak.	The source of the infestations is unclear; the company imports plants from various countries worldwide.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	(3) Official phytosanitary measures will be taken for the affected greenhouse. 1. All woody plants & Palmae (except Musa, Cycas, Dicksonia, Alocasia, Monstera) blocked for at least 12 weeks; 2. Destructive sampling, in case of symptoms; 3. All affected lots destroyed under official supervision 4. Possible option: prior release woody plants < 2 cm: Extra inspection; 5 Trap monitoring 12 weeks: every two weeks (lures: ethanol, querciverol and alpha-copaene)
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.	1 greenhouse of 4 ha (44.000 m ²)
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.	All woody plants and palms in the greenhouse will be examined for a prolonged period of time, including placing of specific traps for <i>Euwallacea fornicatus</i> . Also related companies will be investigated.
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	(1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/2072)
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports