



## November 2012 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

**National Plant Protection Organization**  
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### First findings of *Drosophila suzukii*

#### Introduction

This report concerns the first official finding of *Drosophila suzukii* in the Netherlands confirmed at the beginning of October 2012 as part of a specific official survey using red wine/vinegar traps initiated at the end of September 2012. The pest was detected at 8 survey locations out of 12. The organism is not listed as a harmful organism in the EU directive 2000/29/EC and is listed on the EPPO A2 list.

The pest is considered present in the Netherlands, albeit at low prevalence. No phytosanitary measures are considered at the present time.

Reason for reporting First report.

Identity of the pest *Drosophila suzukii*

Categorization of the pest Alert List EPPO

Location: give suitable and appropriate details, e.g. localities, administrative regions, maps, GPS coordinates

**Pest status:** Present, at low prevalence.

#### Pest significance

Date of finding Beginning of October.

#### Detection and identification

- how the pest was found: Specific survey using McPhail traps filled with 100 ml of a red wine/vinegar mixture (1:1) with the addition of a few drops of dishwashing liquid. Traps were checked on a weekly basis for a maximum period of four weeks.

- how the pest was detected and identified: Morphological identification by experts of the National Reference Centre of the NPPO.

- if the pest finding is not directly related to plants or plant products, describe the general circumstances with details such as number of specimens found.

The survey was started at the end of September. Traps were placed in the southern half of the Netherlands, both in private gardens (10 traps) as well as in forests (two traps). In both forest traps *Drosophila suzukii* was captured. The pest was detected in eight traps out of twelve. In total 9 female adults and 13 male adults were captured. The survey is ongoing.

#### Impact

Severity / extent of damage: No specific damage to fruits or plants was recorded.

Host plants or articles concerned (if appropriate): give details on the type of host plants on which the pest was found, such as: No data are available on host plants in the vicinity of traps. plant name (Latin name, and cultivars if known)

Type of plant or mode of cultivation: Outdoor private gardens and forests.

#### Origin of the pest

- possible origin of the pest: Unknown. It is presumed that both natural spread and trade of contaminated fruits from other parts of Europe are the most probable pathways.

### **Phytosanitary measures and Pest Risk Analysis**

In view of the wider distribution in Europe, no phytosanitary measures are considered in the Netherlands at the present time.

Following the first records of *Drosophila suzukii* in southern Europe, an express pest risk analysis was completed at the beginning of 2009. At that time it was concluded to jointly complete a PRA with other European partners for investigating the possibility of phytosanitary measures. Following a presentation of a pest risk analysis at the Standing Committee on Plant Health in May 2012 it was concluded that no EU harmonised measures are being considered at the present time.

### **References:**

NPPO The Netherlands

Figure 1: Adult male captured on October 9 in the municipality Nijmegen.

