



November 2022 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS Update Pest report

1.1 Eradication confirmed in the Netherlands.

Eradication of the second finding of *Euwallacea fornicatus* on ornamental tropical plants for planting at one greenhouse for commercial retail. (Province: Noord Holland)

1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns confirmation of the full eradication of *Euwallacea fornicatus* from the Netherlands. On 26th October 2022 the eradication of the second outbreak of this beetle at a greenhouse of 7 hectares for commercial retail was confirmed following one year of eradication measures. Another earlier similar outbreak at another company was confirmed eradicated on 15 February 2022.

Confirmation of eradication was based on a combination of monitoring using 40 specific pheromone traps and visual inspections every four weeks. The population was considered "eradicated" when no additional specimens were found during a 12 weeks uninterrupted period of monitoring by traps and visual inspections. Eradication at this greenhouse proved difficult due to repeated findings of the beetle on traps and plants. Since the first detection of this outbreak on 1 July 2022, the beetle was recorded on 34 traps during the period 2 September 2021 until 17 February 2022 (25 times 1 single beetle, 9 times multiple beetles). In total 26 individual plants were found infested of 7 different plant species (*Ficus benghalensis*, *F. benjamina*, *F. binnendijkii*, *F. lyrata*, *F. microcarpa*, *F. religiosa*, *Schefflera arboricola*).

Eradication measures:

1. Affected plants have been destroyed under official supervision.
2. For the affected production site of the company all plants in the greenhouse were placed under quarantine. This includes all woody species, all palms with a stem and all other plants with similar woody stem such as *Carica papaya*, *Ricinus communis*, *Dracaena* spp., with the exception of *Musa*, *Cycas* and *Dicksonia*. Individual plants were released following an inspection, with a stem diameter of at least 2 cm (and for *Ficus* plants at least 1 cm).
3. Trap monitoring 12 weeks: every two weeks (lures: quercivorol and alpha-copaene)
4. Visual inspections: every four weeks.

There are possibly multiple sources to this outbreak. The company has imported plants from various countries worldwide during many decades. The pest is listed as quarantine pests as part of EU regulation 2016/2031.

Identity of the pest (scientific name) *Euwallacea fornicatus*

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

Location: province Noord Holland

Reason of the notification: Close-out report

<u>How the pest was found</u> Export inspection <u>Information on the infested area, severity and source of the outbreak</u> – summary In total 26 individual plants for planting were found infected in one production site of the retail company. Several exit holes and frass were recorded on affected plants.	
1.3 Type of notification	(3) final notification
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: Noord-Holland
3.2 Map of the location.	Not relevant.
4. Reason of the notification and pest status	Close-out report: eradication confirmed.
4.3 Previous Pest status	Transient: under eradication
4.4 Current Pest status	Absent, pest eradicated.
5. Information relating to the finding.	5.1 How the harmful organism was found. Export inspection.
5.2 Date of finding. [is in de regel 5.6]	The identity of the pests was confirmed by the National Reference Centre on 1 July 2021.
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	
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	1 July 2021

harmful organism's identity	
6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding	1 greenhouse of 7 hectares
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.	Many tropical woody plants.
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	In total 26 individual plants were found infested of 7 different plant species (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>F. benjamina</i> , <i>F. binnendijkii</i> , <i>F. lyrata</i> , <i>F. microcarpa</i> , <i>F. religiosa</i> , <i>Schefflera arboricola</i>)
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not relevant.
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	In total 26 individual plants were found infested of 7 different plant species (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>F. benjamina</i> , <i>F. binnendijkii</i> , <i>F. lyrata</i> , <i>F. microcarpa</i> , <i>F. religiosa</i> , <i>Schefflera arboricola</i>)
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	Multiple sources: The company has imported plants from various countries worldwide during many decades.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	(3) Official phytosanitary measures for the affected greenhouse. 1. All affected plants are destroyed under official supervision. 2. For the affected production site of the company all plants have been placed under quarantine. Individual plants can be released following an inspection. 3. Trap monitoring 12 weeks: every two weeks (lures: quercivorol and alpha-copaene) 4. Visual inspections: every four weeks.
7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary	1 November 2022

measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	
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 7 ha.
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.	Annually a post-import specific survey is aimed at tropical woody plants whereby non-European Scolytinae are targeted.
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	(1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex II of Regulation 2019/2072). (2) For <i>Cryphalus sp.</i> and <i>Hypothenemus sp.</i> a specific preliminary risk analysis will be drafted since no other risk analysis exists of both <i>Scolytinae</i> .
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports