



August 2019 PEST Report - THE NETHERLANDS

National Plant Protection Organization
POBox 9102
6700 HC Wageningen
The Netherlands

1.1 Finding of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* on ornamental plants for planting of *Podocarpus* (closed conditions, professional grower).

1.2 Executive summary

This report concerns the official finding of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in the Netherlands on August 15, 2019, on ornamental plants for planting of *Podocarpus* (closed conditions, professional grower). The pest was detected as part of a regular post-import survey inspections. The origin of the finding is probably linked to China, as the plants had been imported from China in March 2019. The organism is currently listed in annex IIAI of EU Directive 2000/29/EC for plants of Citrus, Fortunella and Poncirus. In view of the risks for other plants, the Netherlands takes statutory measures against this pest since 2006 as based on article 16.2 of 2000/29/EC. As of 14 december 2019 this pest is envisaged as an EU quarantine pest. Minor infestation of the *Podocarpus* plants, but no damage.

Identity of the pest *Scirtothrips dorsalis*

Categorization of the pest: Quarantine pest.

Location: municipality, city or province.


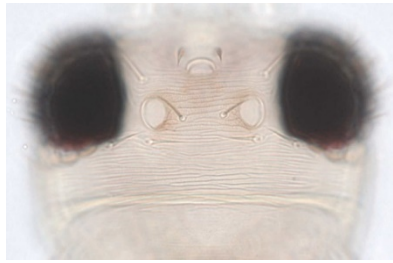

Reason of the notification: First report

How the pest was found (e.g. (1) pest related official survey;

Information on the infested area, severity and source of the outbreak - Minor infestation of the *Podocarpus* plants, but no damage.

Official phytosanitary measures - Measures aimed at eradication.

1.3 Type of notification	(1) partial 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	3.1 Sint Oedenrode (Municipality Meierijstad)
3.2 Map of the location.	na
4. Reason of the notification and pest status	4.1 Select: (1) First presence of the harmful organism
4.3 Previous Pest status	Select: (13) Absent: intercepted only.
4.4 Current Pest status	Select: (5) Present: under eradication.
5. Information relating to the finding.	(1) pest related official survey

5.2 Date of finding. [is in de regel 5.6]	15 August 2019 (diagnosis NRC).
5.3 Sampling for laboratory analysis	At the nursery by beating plants 11 females, 5 males and 6 second stage larvae were collected. The specimens were preserved in ethanol 70% 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.	<p>The adults were mounted in microscopic slides according to a Diagnostic Protocol for <i>Thrips palmi</i> (IPPC, 2016). The larvae were enclosed in microscopic slides according to Vierbergen & al. (2010). Specimens were identified with Mound & Palmer (1982), Hoddle & Mound (2003), Mound & Stiller (2011) and Mound & Tree (2019). Finally the specimens were compared with reference material from the NVWA collection.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> Male Female, head Larva II </div>
5.6 Date of official confirmation of the harmful organism's identity	15 August 2019
6. Information related to the area, severity of the finding and source of the finding	6.1. In total 92 plants were affected.
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; ornamental plants for planting.
6.3. Host plants in the infested area and its vicinity.	At the same grower many other true bonsais are cultivated. <i>Carmona macrophylla</i> <i>Ficus retusa</i>

	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> <i>Zanthoxylum piperitem</i> <i>Serissa foetida</i> <i>Ligustrum nitida</i> <i>Syzygium aqueum</i> <i>Sageretia teezans</i> <i>Zelkova</i> <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> <i>Pseudolarix</i> <i>Ilex crenata</i> <i>Acer palmatum</i> <i>Olea europaea</i>
6.4. Infested plant(s), plant product(s) and other object(s).	Ornamental plants for planting of <i>Podocarpus</i> .
6.5. Vectors present in the area.	Not relevant.
6.6. Severity of the outbreak.	Minor infestation of the <i>Podocarpus</i> plants, but no damage.
6.7. Source of the outbreak.	The probable source of the infestation is China, as the plants were imported from China in March 2019.
7. Official phytosanitary measures	
7.1. Adoption of official phytosanitary measures.	(1) Official phytosanitary measures in the form of chemical, biological or physical treatment have been taken.
7.2. Date of adoption of the official phytosanitary measures. In case of temporary measures, indication of their expected duration.	19 August 2019.
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.	The entire greenhouse is subjected to specific surveillance.
8. Pest risk analysis/assessment	(1) Pest risk analysis is not required (harmful organism is listed in Annex I or Annex II of Directive 2000/29/EC, or is subject to measures adopted pursuant to Article 16(3) of that Directive);
9. Links to relevant websites, other sources of information.	https://english.nvwa.nl/topics/pest-reporting/contents/pest-reports
