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OVERVIEW REPORT

# Longhorn Beetles Annual Surveys 2015/2016

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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
 DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY  
 Health and Food audits and analysis  
**Director**

## ***Anoplophora chinensis* and *A. glabripennis* surveys in the EU**

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### *Executive summary*

*Substantial survey activities are carried out in the European Union Member States for both Anoplophora chinensis (Citrus longhorn beetle - CLB) and for Anoplophora glabripennis (Asian longhorn beetle - ALB) with some 70,000 and 27,000 sites inspected respectively for the two pests across the EU in 2015. For the vast majority of Member States, the surveillance intensity for both pests is similar.*

*Overall, the situation is being controlled. During the period there were four cases where eradication of demarcated areas was declared; two for CLB (Denmark and the Netherlands) and two for ALB (Germany and the Netherlands).*

*The number of sites inspected for CLB in Italy is significantly higher compared to ALB due the intensive monitoring in the oldest and largest outbreak of this pest in the Lombardy region. The situation of CLB in Italy remains stable with regard to old outbreaks, and the number of plants found infested in demarcated areas in the Lombardy region has further decreased while there were no further findings in the outbreaks in the Lazio region or in Tuscany. In Croatia a third CLB outbreak was detected in 2016 as well as additional infested plants found in all three outbreaks.*

*There were five new ALB outbreaks notified by Member States and one by Switzerland in the reporting period. This increases the total number of outbreaks in EU to 19 which currently affect Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, and to four for Switzerland. The situation is under control as delimitations remained the same for practically all the outbreaks. For the vast majority of outbreaks the number of plants found infested steadily decreased and in five cases there were no further findings which indicates that eradication looks possible.*

*There was one interception of CLB on bonsai plants from China. No substantial changes were noticed with regard to the number of interceptions of ALB (14) and other longhorn beetles (36), which were practically all in WPM from China.*

## ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
CLB	Citrus longhorn beetle ( <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> (Forster))
ALB	Asian longhorn beetle ( <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> (Motschulsky))
<i>A. bungii</i>	Red neck longhorn beetle ( <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Faldermann))
MS(s)	Member State(s)
WPM	Wood Packaging Material

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Member States (MS) are required by Commission Implementing Decisions 2012/138/EU<sup>1</sup> and 2015/893/EU<sup>2</sup> to carry out official annual surveys for *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster) (Citrus longhorn beetle - CLB) and for *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky) (Asian longhorn beetle - ALB). The results of these surveys must be submitted to the Commission annually. Survey results for ALB for the season 2015/16 were submitted in 2016 for the first time. Notifications of outbreaks in MS and interceptions from non-EU countries have also been taken into account. MSs affected by outbreaks or findings of CLB, ALB or other non-European longhorn beetles provided an update on the current situation and this information is also included in the report. All MS and Switzerland have submitted reports which enable a general overview of the situation to be produced.

Official annual surveys for the presence of CLB and ALB and for evidence of their infestation on host plants are conducted in virtually the same way by all MSs. MSs are requested to report on the number of inspection sites visited in nurseries, public greens and gardens, forestry sites and other sites. Due to the difference in the biology of the CLB and ALB and in their pathway for introduction, the other risk sites for CLB are garden centres and for ALB stone importers and commercial sites using wood packaging material (WPM). Surveys in forestry sites are not obligatory; nevertheless, they are carried out in the majority of MSs. For positive findings or outbreaks, MS are requested to indicate if the finding or outbreak is on a plant species not listed in the relevant Decision under "specified plants".

Decisions 2012/138/EU and 2015/893/EU provide that affected MS must send a report each year to update the Commission and other MS regarding the outbreaks of CLB and ALB. The report should include an up-to-date list of all demarcated areas (DA) established, including information on their description and location with maps showing their delimitation and measures taken or planned. All affected MSs reported as required and the vast majority of them reported also on the number of infested plants found in outbreak sites, which is a reliable indicator of the effectiveness of implemented control measures.

## 2. CITRUS LONGHORN BEETLE (*ANOPLOPHORA CHINENSIS*)

### 2.1. Survey reporting 2015/2016

The method of conducting the survey for CLB and the total number of the visual inspections performed has not significantly changed from the previous season. Table 1 (in Annex) shows the total survey activity at various sites and visual inspections carried out. In the 2015/16 survey period, the total number of survey sites inspected was 70,211, which is slightly less compared to the previous season (71,704). As in previous years, Italy accounts for some two thirds of all inspections, with the vast majority on public greens and gardens, even though the total number of inspections has decreased to 41,888 (48,563 in 2014/15).

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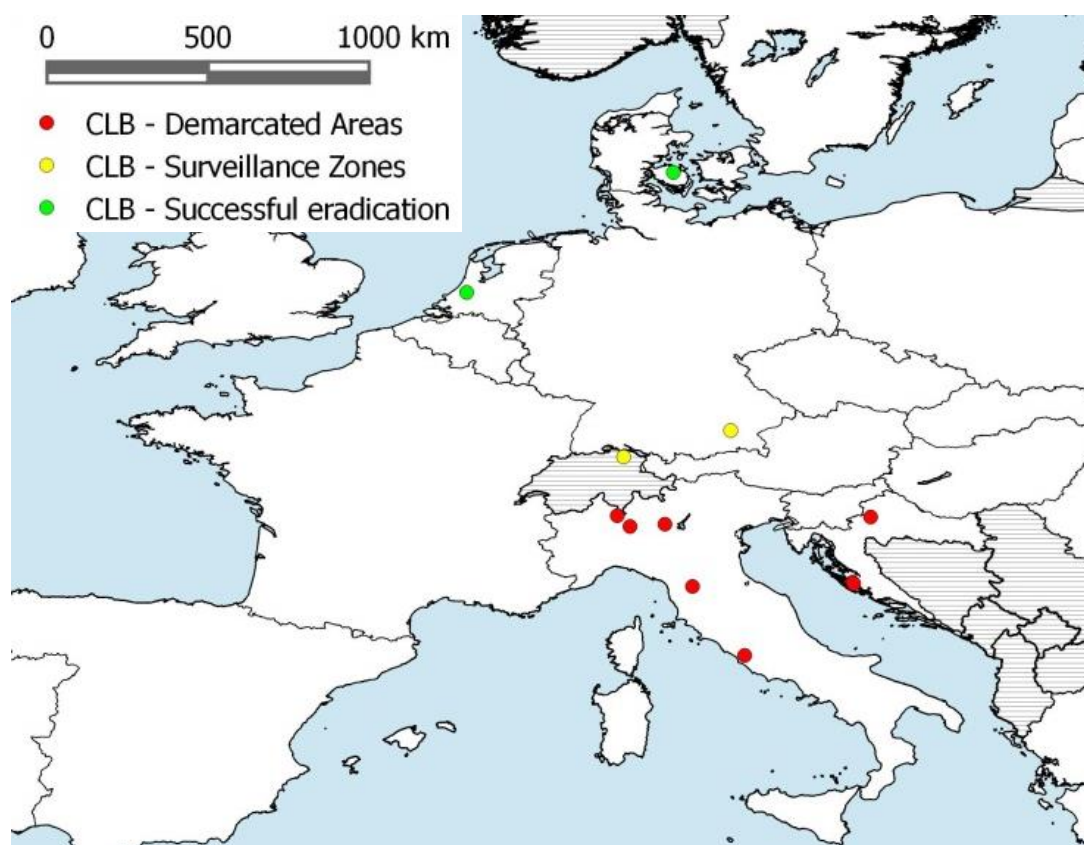
<sup>1</sup> Commission Implementing Decision of 1 March 2012 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster), O.J. L 64. 3.3.2012, p. 38-47.

<sup>2</sup> Commission Implementing Decision of 9 June 2015 as regards emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky), O.J. L 146. 11.6.2015, p. 16-28.

There were some changes observed in the number of sites inspected in the MSs. Spain has very significantly increased the number of sites inspected to 8,496 from 1,084 the previous season, with the vast majority carried out in garden centres. Significant increase in inspections was also reported from Denmark and Latvia while Austria and France significantly decreased their inspections. Croatia inspected 61 sites which is a very low number for an affected country. The surveys in forestry sites were conducted in 21 MS (one MS less than the previous year) and in Switzerland. Findings of CLB were confirmed in already established outbreaks in Italy or in their vicinity such as in one case in Croatia.

## 2.2. Findings/outbreaks

Croatia and Italy were affected by CLB outbreaks in the 2015/2016 season with, three and five outbreaks respectively. In Croatia one DA was extended. Denmark declared the eradication of CLB in October 2015. Similarly, in the Netherlands, there were no findings or symptoms found in the former DA Delft and the monitoring period finished in September 2015. The map below indicates the CLB DA, surveillance zones and successful eradication in the NL and DK.



### Situation in Croatia

In Croatia, the DA Sveti Filip i Jakov (2014) in the coastal region was extended due to the finding of an infested plants in the buffer zone in 2015. In the neighbouring DA Biograd na Moru (2015) a single infested plant was found in the infested zone in the 2015/16 survey season. In a third outbreak located in Rugvica (2014) near Zagreb, six plants were found infested. Eradication measures were taken; the infested plants were destroyed and preventive felling was carried out.

## Situation in Italy

### Lombardy region

There are three separate CLB outbreaks in the Lombardy region, the oldest being in the provinces of Milan and Varese (2001) and two outbreaks in the province of Brescia (Montichiari (2007) and Gussago (2008)). The outbreaks in the Lombardy region are managed on the basis of containment. The six DAs cover around 46,000 ha which is similar to the previous season. The three largest DAs are in Milan province with 33,267 ha, two in Brescia with total 7,240 ha and one in Varese with 5,651 ha. In total there were 621,119 plants inspected and 1,201 were found infested, which is lower than in the previous season. Figure 1 shows the total number of inspected plants for CLB and plants found infested in the region since 2008.

Monitoring for <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> in the Lombardy region		
Year	Plants inspected	Plants found infested
2008	353,243	6,382
2009	436,405	3,256
2010	501,795	3,310
2011	647,023	3,654
2012	810,551	2,065
2013	835,010	2,271
2014	838,836	1,652
2015	621,119	1,201

Figure 1. Total number of inspected plants for CLB and plants found infested in Lombardy since 2008

The number of inspected plants in 2015/16 has decreased by 25% from the previous year, when the largest number of plants was inspected. The number of infested plants has constantly decreased over the last eight years which indicates that the situation is under control and steadily improving. All plants found infested were felled, and in addition, preventive felling was carried out, with a total of 8,318 plants being felled. There were no findings detected in nurseries, garden centres or in forestry sites.

### Lazio region

The outbreak found in Rome in 2008 is under eradication and the situation is improving. There were no infested plants or plants with signs or symptoms of infestation found in the 2015/16 season. The most recent finding was in 2013. Monitoring was carried out in the same way as in previous years.

### Tuscany region

Since the outbreak in 2014 in Prato, the regional plant health service has continued activities for eradication as set out in the regional action plan. The plan includes the intensive monitoring of susceptible plants in the DA, inspection of all nurseries located within the DA and monitoring the boundaries using pheromone traps. In the



infested zone (some 100 ha) 1,614 plants were inspected within 380 monitoring points and 17,764 plants were inspected in the buffer zone (1,150 ha). In addition to the visual inspection, samples were also taken and pheromone traps installed. Monitoring activities in the rest of region include: inspection of nurseries, planting of sentinel trees, placing of pheromone traps and surveys in forests. No further infestation or signs were detected. With the amendment of the action plan in November 2015, the perimeter of the delimited zone (buffer zone) was reduced from 2 to 1 km from the outbreak (infested zone).

#### Situation in Germany

A survey zone was established in 2014 in Anzing in Bavaria after a single CLB beetle was found. Host plants were surveyed and no further infestation or signs of CLB were detected.

#### Situation in Switzerland

No further findings of CLB were detected after a single finding of a CLB adult beetle in Sirnach (Canton Turgau) in 2014.

### **2.3. Interceptions**

There was one interception of CLB notified by the Netherlands in a consignment of 2,000 *Acer palmatum* plants for planting (Bonsai) from China (period from 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2016). Interceptions of CLB in recent years have been almost non-existent and this was the first interception on plants since 2013.

### **2.4. Conclusions on CLB**

The method of implementation of the survey for CLB and the total number of the visual inspections performed has not significantly changed from the previous season, but with a slight decrease in number. Italy has decreased the number of inspection sites, nevertheless it still accounts for some two thirds of all inspections. Spain has increased the number of inspection sites eightfold from 1,084 in the previous season to 8,496, with the vast majority being carried out in garden centres. A significant increase in inspections was also reported from Denmark and Latvia while Austria and France significantly decreased their inspections. The surveys in forestry sites were conducted in 21 MS and Switzerland.

The situation in the affected MS seems to be under control and improving in some outbreak sites. In Italy, the control measures implemented have resulted in the stabilisation of the situation in all three demarcated areas in the Lombardy region, with decreased numbers of infested plants being detected. In the other two outbreaks in Lazio and in Tuscany there were no findings since 2013 and 2014 respectively and the prospects for the eradication of these two outbreaks are very high.

In Croatia, infested plants were found in all three outbreak sites and intensive surveillance and implementation of control measures is ongoing.

Two DAs were declared to be eradicated (Denmark and the Netherlands).

### 3. ASIAN LONGHORN BEETLE (*ANOPLOPHORA GLABRIPENNIS*)

#### 3.1. Survey reporting 2015/2016

Reports on surveys for ALB were submitted for the first time in 2016 by all 28 MSs and Switzerland following the adoption of Decision 2015/893/EU in 2015.

Table 2 (in Annex) shows the total survey activity at various sites and visual inspections carried out for ALB. There were 27,243 sites inspected in total, the majority in nurseries (11,595), followed by other sites (e.g. stone importers or other commercial sites using WPM) with 8,695 sites and 6,953 sites in public greens and gardens. The inspections in the forestry sites were carried out in 22 MSs and Switzerland. In Italy *Acer* plants were found infested in a nursery located inside the DA of Fermo province in the Marche region. Movement of material out of 11 nurseries in the Marche DA was blocked. In Germany, the finding in Grenzach-Wyhlen was discovered during survey activities.

The country with the largest number of inspection sites visited was Italy (6,855), followed by the Netherlands (2,811 sites), the United Kingdom (2,416 sites), Poland (2,334 sites) and France (2,321 sites). The largest group of nine MSs (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania, Spain) and Switzerland inspected sites ranging in number from 500 to 1,000. Countries with less than 100 sites inspected for ALB for the year were Estonia, Malta, Portugal, Cyprus, Croatia and Luxembourg.

Some MSs reported only new findings of ALB and not all MSs reported findings in already established DAs.

Many MSs have the same or very similar numbers of sites inspected for both CLB and ALB, because in practice, the majority of sites can be inspected at the same time for both pests.

#### 3.2. Findings/outbreaks

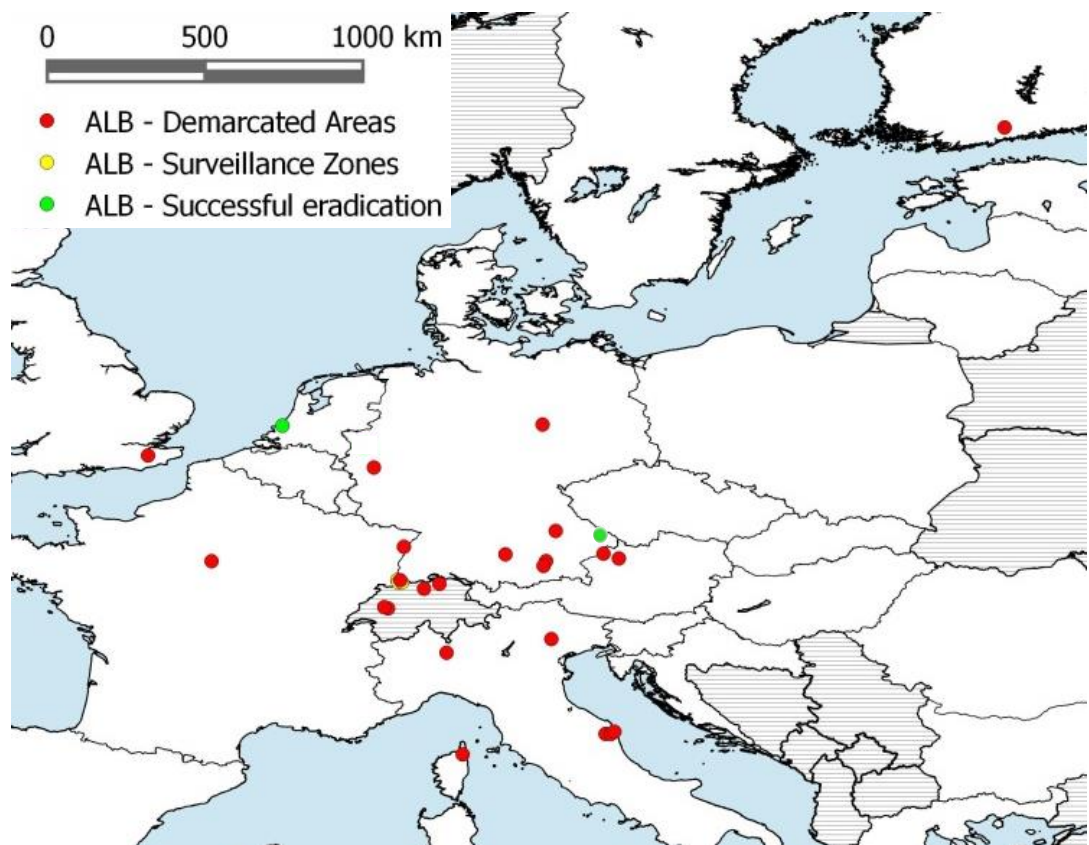
In 2015/16 there were five new ALB outbreaks or findings notified by MSs (Germany (2), Italy (2), first outbreak in Finland (1)) and one from Switzerland. Currently there are six MSs (AT, FI, FR, DE, IT, UK) and Switzerland with ALB outbreaks. There were in total 19 ALB outbreaks delimited in MSs and four in Switzerland. In addition, there were two survey zones established in two MSs and one in Switzerland. There were two outbreaks declared eradicated in 2015, one in Germany and another in the Netherlands.

##### Situation in Austria

After strict eradication measures were taken in St. Georgen bei Oberberg, immediately after the discovery of the outbreak in 2012, no further signs of infestation were detected and it is very likely that the eradication was successful.

In the 2015/16 season, a further 22 trees were found infested within the delimited infested area of the outbreak in Gallspach discovered in 2013. In addition to the infested trees, 742 trees without symptoms were preventively felled.

The following map indicates the ALB DAs, surveillance zones and declared eradication in 2015.



#### Situation in Finland

The first finding of ALB in Finland was confirmed in Vantaa Near Helsinki in 2015 in south Finland at a stone import company. During the delimiting survey, 12 amenity trees were found infested and eradication measures were taken including preventive felling in a 100 m radius around the infested trees. Pheromone traps were used but no beetles were caught. The source of infestation was most likely the WPM from the stone importing company.

#### Situation in France

In all three delimited outbreaks in France in Gien in Central region (2003), Strasbourg (2008) in Alsace region and in Furiani (2013) in Corsica, there were positive findings of ALB. The DA in Furiani was amended following a detection of infested trees in 2015. There were no findings in the survey zone Village-Neuf (survey zone is part of the DA Weil am Rhein in DE) in the Alsace region.

#### Situation in Germany

There are four outbreaks under eradication in Bavaria: Feldkirchen (2012), Neubiberg (2014), Ziemetshausen (2014) and very recently in Kelheim (2016). In the oldest outbreak in Germany in Neukirchen am Inn (2004), no findings have been detected since 2011 and the outbreak was declared eradicated at the end of 2015.

In the Feldkirchen outbreak, an infested maple tree was found in the forest area during the 2015/2016 survey. Felling of the infested tree and a clear cut radius of 100m was carried out. A survey is ongoing using different methods including the placement of pheromone traps.

In the Neubiberg DA near Munich, a single *Acer platanoides* infested tree was found in the forest site during the 2015/16 survey. Eradication measures were taken and an intensive survey, including the placing of pheromone traps, is ongoing.

The delimited area in the Ziemetshausen outbreak near Augsburg is 2,100 ha. After the detection of the infestation in 2014, 130 plants were found infested and felled between February and April 2015. *Sorbus aucuparia* was identified as a tree genus with a high risk and included in the preventive felling. Continuing monitoring from the ground was supplemented with tree climbers and detection dogs. Trap (sentinel) plants were placed in the DA which were checked every two weeks from June to mid November 2015. In addition, more than 100 pheromone traps were installed. The survey report did not report any new findings in the 2015/16 survey season.

The ALB outbreak in Kelheim in the port area at the river Danube, was detected in April 2016. Based on the updated notification, there were 18 trees found with symptoms, six of these with larvae, and investigations and surveys are ongoing. The infested trees were felled and the DA was established.

The DA Bornheim (2015) in North Rhine-Westphalia comprises of some 3,000 ha. During the survey activity in 2015/16 an individual maple tree was found with three exit holes in the DA. The tree was felled and preventive felling of host plants was carried out in a 100m radius. In 2016, pheromone traps will be used in addition to other surveillance methods.

In Baden-Württemberg the outbreak in Weil am Rhein (2012) is delimited with the survey zones over the border in France and Switzerland. In March 2015 an infested tree was found and eradicated.

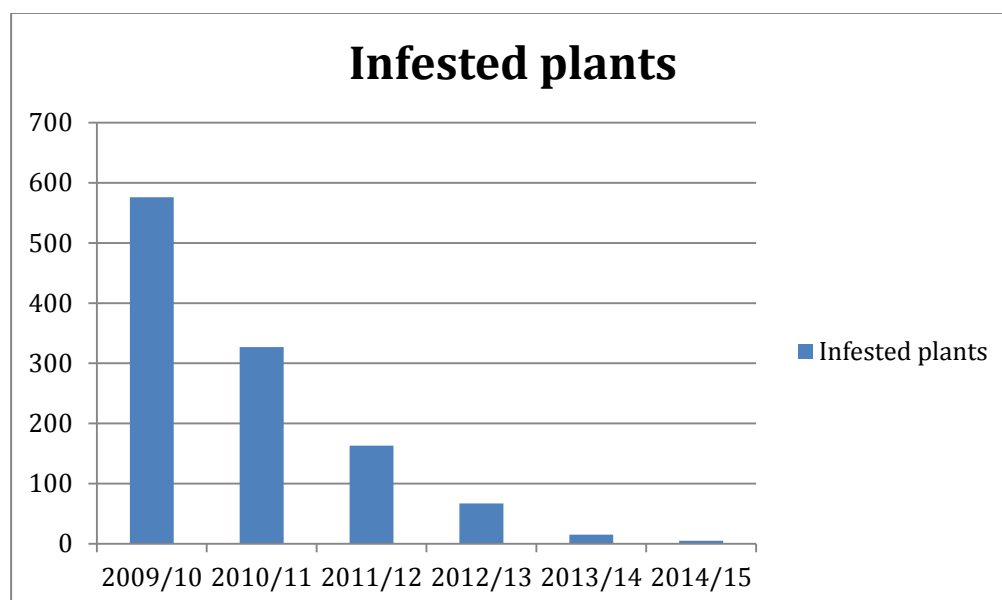
After the finding of a single infested tree (one larva and two damaged eggs) in Grenzach-Wyhlen (2015) in Baden-Württemberg, an intensive survey was carried out and it was assumed that there was no establishment of the pest, and a survey zone was established. The survey will be carried out for the next four years. As a preventive measure movement of wood is restricted and green waste is collected at the central collecting site.

The delimitation of the outbreak in Magdeburg (2014) in Saxony Anhalt is the largest one in Germany (4,000 ha). During the season 2015/2016, 18 infested trees were detected. Eradication measures were taken, including preventive felling in a 100m radius around infested trees.

### Situation in Italy

In the DA Corbetta (2007) in the Lombardy region, intensive monitoring was carried out, inspecting all host plants in the infested zone and a proportion of host plants in the buffer zone. In total 20,656 plants were monitored and ten trees found infested and destroyed.

In the DA Cornuda (2009) in the Veneto region, the delimited area is 7,594 ha. The number of plants found infested is continuously decreasing since the detection of the outbreak. Figure 2 shows the number of plants found infested since 2009.



*Figure 2. Number of plants found infested in demarcated area Cornuda (Veneto Region) since 2009*

During the 2015/16 season five plants were found infested and eradicated.

In the Marche region, the delimited area of the first outbreak in Magliano di Tenna/Grotazzolina (2013) and in newly detected outbreaks in the vicinity of Fermo (2015) and Porto San Giorgio (2015) is 9,970 ha. The original outbreak is the source of infestation in the two newly discovered outbreaks. In the 2015/16 season in total 856 plants were found infested and some 3,500 plants were felled and chipped.

#### Situation in the United Kingdom

During the 2015/16 surveillance, there were no findings of ALB made in the outbreak site of Paddock Wood (2012) in Kent. A range of methods for surveys, such as ground surveys during the winter, tree climbing, trap (sentinel) trees and pheromone traps were used.

#### Situation in Switzerland

The Winterthur (canton Zürich) outbreak detected in 2012 is close to eradication. Intensive surveillance has been carried out since Autumn 2013 and no further ALB activity has been detected. Most likely the WPM from Asia was a source of infestation.

In Brünisried (canton Fribourg) the outbreak was detected in 2013 and eradication measures were taken. No further ALB activity has been detected since then. The source of infestation was revealed in 2014, when a third ALB outbreak was detected in Marly (also canton Fribourg), some 10 km from Brünisried. It was discovered that infested firewood from Marly was transported to Brünisried in Winter 2010/11 and caused the infestation there.

The Marly outbreak is probably some ten years old. Eradication measures were taken following the detection of the outbreak and no further ALB presence was found since.

In Berikon (canton Aargau), a single infested tree was found in 2015. A DA was established and preventive felling was carried out. Intensive monitoring is ongoing and no further signs of infestation were found.

The survey zone Basel is part of the buffer zone of the DA Weil am Rhein (2012) and Grenzach (2015) survey zone (across the Rhine river in Germany). No signs of infestation have been detected so far.

### 3.3. Interceptions

All the ALB interceptions in 2015/16 season were detected in WPM from China; no other sources of ALB infestation were detected. Figure 3 shows the number of interceptions in the 2015/2016 season with the countries of destination.

Origin	Destination						
China	AT	EE	DE	NL	UK	CH	Total
	5 (4 ALB + 1 A. sp.)	2	2	3 (2 ALB + 1 A. sp.)	1	1 (A. sp.)	<b>14</b>

Figure 3. Number of non-EU interceptions for ALB in the period from 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2016 (source EUROPHYT)

The number of ALB interceptions in WPM from China was higher (14) than in the previous season (10). Three interceptions identified as *Anoplophora* sp. were counted as ALB interceptions.

### 3.4. Conclusions on ALB

The number of inspection sites visited for ALB was 26,626 and in the majority of MSs it is very similar or even an identical figure to that of CLB inspections. Italy has the highest number of inspections sites (6,855), followed by the Netherlands (2,811), the United Kingdom (2,416), Poland (2,334) and France (2,321).

There were six new outbreaks/findings detected and notified in the 2015/2016 season, with Finland as a newly affected country. The total number of delimited outbreaks has increased to 19 in MSs and four in Switzerland. Overall, the situation is under control with appropriate monitoring activities and control measures taken immediately after infestations were detected. The reported measures taken and planned seem to be appropriate. In the majority of the outbreaks, the situation is improving as the number of plants found infested is steadily decreasing and, for some years, there are outbreaks with the absence of findings. Two outbreaks were officially declared eradicated, one in Germany and another in the Netherlands. In many DAs, pheromone traps were put in place, however, there were no reports of any catches. It is not possible from the submitted data to make any firm conclusions about the effectiveness of the lures.

The number of ALB interceptions in WPM from China was higher compared to the previous season, but it could be that a higher number of longhorn beetles were identified as ALB (see also section 4.2 below). A longer period should be observed to identify a trend.

## 4. OTHER LONGHORN BEETLES

### 4.1. Findings/outbreaks

An outbreak of *Saperda candida* in Germany in Schleswig-Holstein was notified in 2008. An outbreak of *Aromia bungii* in Italy in the Campania region was confirmed in 2012 as well as isolated findings in 2013 in the Lombardy region. Another isolated finding of *A. bungii* was reported in Germany in 2012. All these outbreaks are subject to eradication measures. However, no updates were received for the 2015/16 season.

### 4.2. Interceptions

The total number of longhorn beetles interceptions from all non-EU countries dropped from 72 in 2014 to 51 in 2015.

Interceptions of other longhorn beetles than *Anoplophora* in WPM from China in the period from 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2016 were as follows:

- Mulberry longhorn beetles (*Apriona germari*) (5) (11 in 2014/15, 20 in 2013/14);
- *Monochamus* (4) (sawyer beetles) (1 in 2014/15, 3 in 2013/2014)
- *Hesperophanes* (2);
- *Batocera lineolata* (2) and *Batocera* sp. (2);
- First interception of *Trichoferus campestris* (1).

There were 20 intercepted longhorn beetles in WPM from China not determined to a genus or species level (Cerambycidae) which was halved compared to the previous two seasons (39 in 2014/15, 42 in 2013/14). This also indicates the improvement of MSs in the determination of the pests.

There were two interceptions in WPM from other countries, reported as Cerambycidae: Costa Rica (1) and Taiwan (1). One was reported as *Monochamus*: (Russia) (3 in 2014/2015). There was also one interception of Cerambycidae in wood and bark from Ukraine and one interception of *Saperda* in wood and bark (*Ulmus rubra*) from the USA.

## 5. LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Survey results for *Anoplophora chinensis* - report 2015/2016

Table 2: Survey results for *Anoplophora glabripennis* - report 2015/2016

Table 1: Survey results for *Anoplophora chinensis* - report 2015/2016

MS	Nurseries		Public Green and Gardens		Forestry sites		Other sites (e.g. garden centres)		Total
	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings / outbreaks	Survey carried out? yes=1, no=0	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings /outbr.	
Austria	233	0	138	0	0	0	78	0	449
Belgium	562	0	183	0	1	0	76	0	821
Bulgaria	224	0	76	0	1	0	179	0	479
Croatia	27	6 <sup>1</sup>	17	15 <sup>1</sup>	1	0	17	0	82
Cyprus	31	0	4	0	0	0	206	0	241
Czech Republic	367	0	394	0	1	0	76	0	837
Denmark	335	0	197	0	1 (118 <sup>2</sup> )	0	156	0	688
Estonia	45	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	47
Finland	36	0	0		0		63	0	99
France	1,330	0	80	0	1	0	107	0	1,517
Germany	633	0	260	0	1 (5 <sup>3</sup> )	0	311	0	1,204
Greece	120	0	170	0	1	0	61	0	351
Hungary	302	0	191	0	1	0	185	0	678
Ireland	188	0	175	0	1	0	313	0	676
Italy	1,812	0	39,594	5 <sup>4</sup>	1 (276)	0	482	0	41,893
Latvia	27		628		1 (134)		14		669
Lithuania	90	0	60	0	1	0	36	0	186
Luxembourg	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Malta	11	0	7	0	0	0	36	0	54
The Netherlands	2,443	0	50	0	0	0	200	0	2,693
Poland	1,880	0	355	0	1	0	576	0	2,811
Portugal	62	0	94	0	1	0	127	0	283
Romania	343	0	150	0	1 (148)	0	122	0	615
Slovakia	76	0	120	0	1	0	207	0	403
Slovenia	55	0	174	0	1	0	211	0	440
Spain	801	0	104	0	1	0	7,591	0	8,496
Sweden	139	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	159
UK	469	0	276	0	1		1,895	0	2,640
Switzerland	150	0	560	0	1 (335)	0	6	0	716
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>44,097</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,211</b>

<sup>1</sup> Number of plants found infested.

<sup>2</sup> In brackets, the number of sites inspected in forests, not all MS reported that.

<sup>3</sup> In Germany five Federal States included CLB in their forest monitoring.

<sup>4</sup> Findings in old DAs.



Table 2: Survey results for *Anoplophora glabripennis* - report 2015/2016

MS	Nurseries		Public Green and Gardens		Forestry Sites		Other Sites (e.g. stone importers, commercial sites using WPM)		Total
	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings / outbr.	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings / outbreaks	Survey carried out? yes=1, no=0	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. Sites	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites
Austria	307	0	206	0	1	0	119	0	632
Belgium	562	0	137	0	1(50 <sup>1</sup> )	0	33	0	732
Bulgaria	175	0	92	0	1	0	85	0	352
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
Czech Republic	354	0	407	0	1	0	77	0	838
Denmark	335	0	211	0	1	0	38	0	584
Estonia	0	0	16	0	1	0	24	0	40
Finland	0	0	13	0	0	0	87	1	100
France	1,397	0	750	0	1	0	174	0	2,321
Germany	574	0	264	1	1(5 <sup>2</sup> )	0	504	0	1,342
Greece	120	0	170	0	1(12)	0	61	0	351
Hungary	302	0	191	0	1	0	87	0	580
Ireland	172	0	162	0	1	0	258	0	592
Italy	1,505	1	1,600	5 <sup>4</sup>	1	0	3,750	0	6,855
Latvia	27		628		1		21		676
Lithuania	90	0	60	0	1(16)	0	36	0	186
Luxembourg	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Malta	11	0	7	0	0	0	36	0	54
The Netherlands	2,443	0	298	0	1	0	70	0	2,811
Poland	1,507	0	325	0	1	0	502	0	2,334
Portugal	0	0	10	0	1(36)	0	0	0	10
Romania	343	0	150	0	1	0	122	0	615
Slovakia	76	0	120	0	1	0	207	0	403
Slovenia	55	0	174	0	1	0	212		441
Spain	530	0	122	0	1(354)	0	307	0	959
Sweden	139	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	159
UK	414	0	260	0	1(7 <sup>3</sup> )	0	1742	0	2,416
Switzerland	150		560	1	1	0	47	0	757
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,595</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,695</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27,243</b>

<sup>1</sup> In brackets, the number of sites inspected in forests, not all MS reported that.

<sup>2</sup> In Germany five Federal States included ALB in their forest monitoring.

<sup>3</sup> Survey on Forestry sites was undertaken at five sites in the UK and two in Jersey.

<sup>4</sup> Findings in old and newly established DAs.

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