Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

United Kingdom demarcated area report for *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Asian longhorn beetle); March 2014 – April 2015

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Introduction

Anoplophora chinensis (Citrus longhorn beetle, or CLB) and the closely related *A. glabripennis* (Asian longhorn beetle, or ALB), are both Annex IAI listed pests in the EU Plant Health Directive 2000/29/EC. As a result they are organisms whose introduction, and spread within, all Member States (MS) is banned.

The EU have also introduced specific emergency measures (Commission Implementing Decision 2012/138/EU – the "Decision") for *Anoplophora chinensis* (Citrus longhorn beetle), to prevent its introduction and spread within the Union. Specific EU emergency have recently been agreed for *A. glabripennis* and the UK's contingency plan for *A. chinensis* already forms the basis of the UK response to *A. glabripennis* as well.

Scope of the report

This report sets out for the Commission and other MS the measures taken between April 2014 and March 2015 and future measures the UK intends to take within the demarcated area following the 2012 outbreak of *A. glabripennis* in Kent, South East England. This is the second year of surveillance following the last detection of the pest and completion of host removal at the outbreak site. The report does not include details on the detection of the outbreak, host removal and findings which were reported in the 2012-2013 report.

Location of outbreak

The outbreak detected in 2012 is in Kent in the south-east of England. It is approximately 2km north of the town of Paddock Wood and 50km south-east of the centre of London. Most of the infested trees were found in trees alongside a rural road, but some have also been found on a commercial property and some within domestic properties.

Surveillance

- April 2014 – survey of sentinel trees
- August 2014 – pheromone trapping survey
- December 2014 – February 2015 Winter ground survey
- March/April 2015 – Winter survey concluded, follow up tree climbers

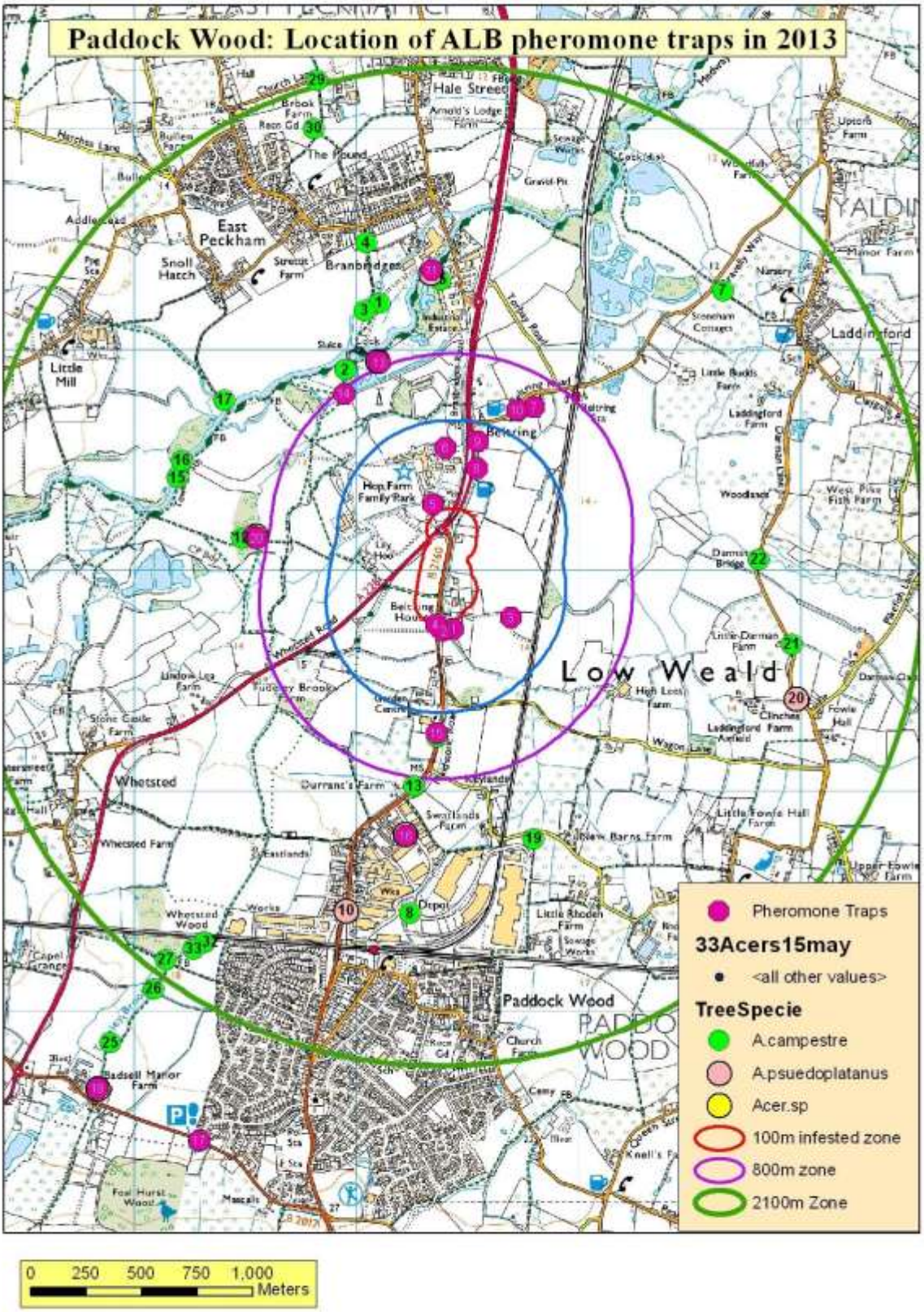
Survey of sentinel trees

Plant Health and Seeds Inspectors from the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) surveyed, from the ground, 33 stands (single/groups of *Acer* spp. including *A. pseudoplatanus* and *A. campestris*) of established trees identified for sentinel purposes in the 100m – 2.1km zones. These sentinel trees were identified during the original outbreak in 2012. In line with surveillance since 2012, no further findings were detected in 2014/2015 surveys. Table 1 below indicates the species of sentinel trees as identified in 2012

Table 1 - Species of sentinel trees as identified in 2012

Tree Species	**Number**	**Percentage (%)**
Acer campestre	26	79
Acer saccharum	1	3
Acer pseudoplatanus	6	18

Fig.1 below indicates the location of the 33 stands and the host species surveyed at each location in relation to the outbreak infestation and buffer zones



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From the infestation data from Paddock Wood as documented in Straw et al. (2014) and data from elsewhere in Europe, especially from Cornuda in Italy, further genera to

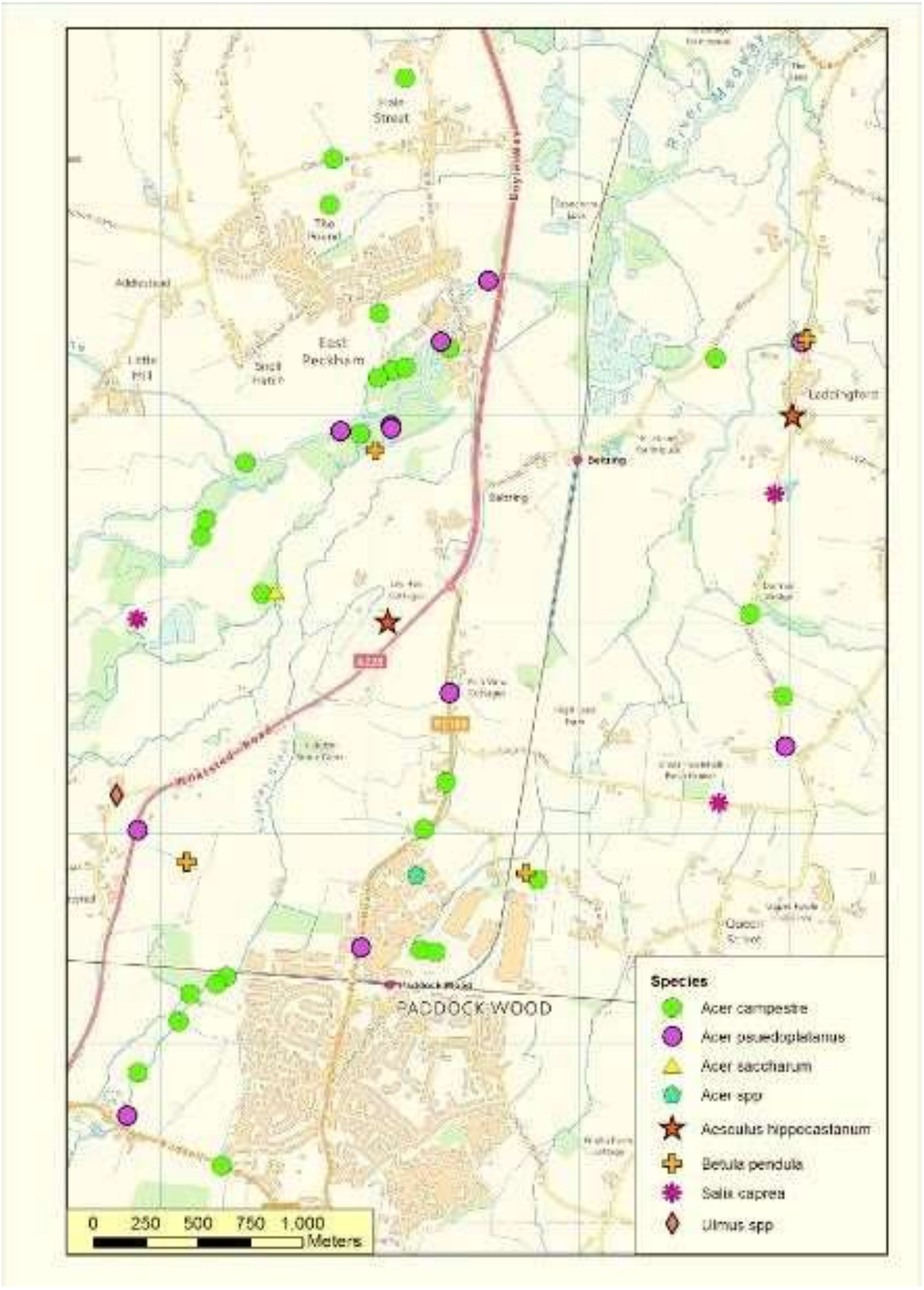
consider other than Acers were identified as *Aesculus, Betula, Ulmus* and *Salix*. *A. campestre* also appeared to be a less suitable host than other tree spp. In response to these published data, the sentinel trees being monitored were reviewed in February 2015.

The information in table 2 below indicates the composition of sentinel tree species at 17 additional trees/stands selected to give a more extensive distribution, which totals 50 sentinel trees for future monitoring in 2015/2016. This includes addition of *Aesculus, Betula, Ulmus* and preferred *Salix* spp.

Table 2 - Sentinel tree species Composition for monitoring in 2015/2016

Tree Species	**Number**	**Percentage (%)**
Acer campestre	27	54
Acer pseudoplatanus	11	22
Acer spp	1	2
Acer saccharum	1	2
Aesculus hippocastanum	2	4
Ulmus spp	1	2
Betula pendula	4	8
Salix caprea	3	6

Fig 2 below indicates the location of Paddock Wood sentinel trees with additions



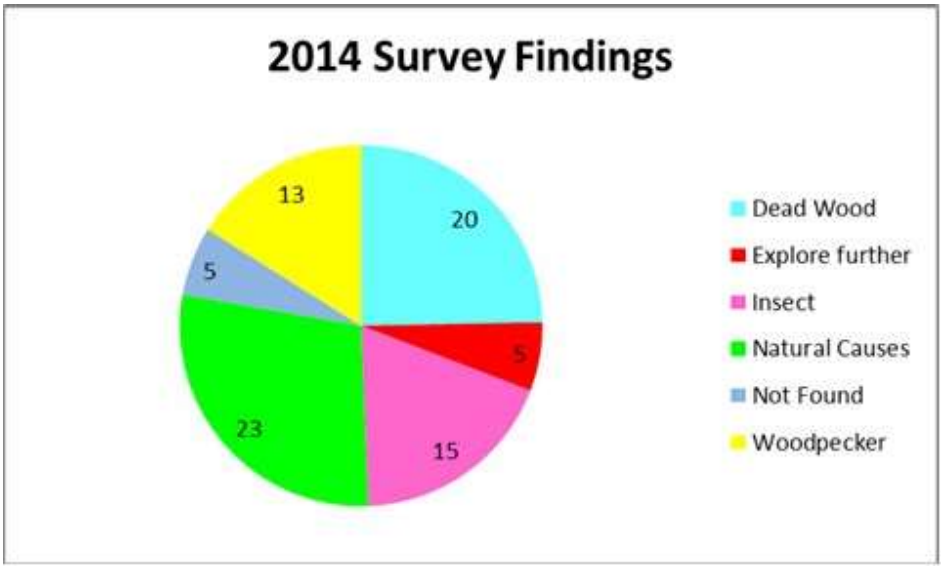
Pheromone trapping

In August 2014, as in previous years, ALB pheromone traps were deployed in sentinel trees within the 0.1 – 2.1km zones surrounding the outbreak site. The traps remained in

place until December 2014 and were checked every 2 to 3 weeks. There were no findings of ALB in the traps.

2014-2015 Winter survey

From December 2014 to February 2015, a winter survey inspecting all trees from 100m to 500m was carried out by APHA PHSI. A similar number of trees, 5, were “tagged” for follow up as in the previous year’s survey. These “tagged” trees were then followed up in more detail by surveyors, 3 required the use of tree climbers. All follow up inspections have subsequently been completed and causes of the symptoms established, all were negative for *Anoplophora*. A summary of symptom causes is shown in Table 3 below:



Next steps

A local awareness raising campaign is planned, prior to beetle emergence/flight period in June/July. This will be delivered through a leaflet mailing to local residents.

Future surveys are likely to include ground and tree climber elements, and the repeat use of detection sniffer dogs, is also being considered (which could include survey of wood packaging material)

In response to the findings from the Paddock Wood outbreak and reports in the scientific literature which suggest completion of the ALB lifecycle in the UK will take 3 years not 2, the period of monitoring at Paddock Wood has been extended to 2018, allowing 2 complete lifecycles to be completed before eradication can be officially declared.