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Longhorn Beetles Surveys in the EU

ANNUAL REPORT 2016/2017

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Longhorn beetles surveys in the EU and Switzerland

Annual Report 2016/2017

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Executive summary

Longhorn beetles (Anoplophora chinensis (Citrus longhorn beetle - CLB), Anoplophora glabripennis (Asian longhorn beetle - ALB), Aromia bungii and Saperda candida) are extremely damaging pests because they attack a wide range of healthy and vigorous plants, mainly trees, and can establish in the majority of European countries.

Substantial survey activities are carried out in the Member States and Switzerland for both CLB and ALB, and some 77,000 and 36,000 sites were inspected respectively for the two pests across the EU in 2016. For the vast majority of Member States, the surveillance intensity for both pests is similar.

The number of sites inspected for CLB in Italy is significantly higher compared to ALB, due to the intensive monitoring of the oldest and largest outbreak of this pest in the Lombardy region. There was one new CLB outbreak identified in this region which is under eradication, thus the number of plants found infested has slightly increased. There were no further findings in the outbreaks in the Lazio region or in Tuscany. In Croatia, an infested plant was found in one of the three existing outbreaks.

There were four new ALB outbreaks notified by Member States in the reporting period. This increases the total number of outbreaks in the EU to 22, which currently affect Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, and three in Switzerland. The situation is under control as delimitations remain the same for practically all the outbreaks. For the vast majority of outbreaks, the number of plants found infested steadily decreased and, in eight cases, there were no further findings which indicates that eradication is possible.

In addition to the old Aromia bungii outbreak in Italy, there was a new outbreak notified in the vicinity and another by Germany. While the old outbreak is under containment, both new outbreaks are under eradication.

There were no interceptions of CLB and a decrease in the number of interceptions of ALB and other longhorn beetles, which were practically all in WPM from China.

Despite the new findings and outbreaks, the situation is generally under control, as there were two demarcated areas for ALB declared eradicated (Austria and Switzerland) and there is a prospect of eradication for a number of other outbreaks.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation
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))
DA(s)	Demarcated area(s)
MS(s)	Member State(s)
WPM	Wood Packaging Material

1. INTRODUCTION

Member States (MS) are required by Commission Implementing Decisions 2012/138/EU¹ and 2015/893/EU² 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. 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, except Malta, 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 practically 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 risk sites. Due to the difference in the biology of the CLB and the 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 and Switzerland.

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.

The Commission has carried out a series of audits on the situation and controls of longhorn beetles (*Anoplophora chinensis*, *Anoplophora glabripennis*, *Aromia bungii* and *Saperda candida*) in the affected MSs (Italy, Austria and Germany (2014), France (2015)). The summary of these audits are presented in the overview report http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/overview_reports/details.cfm?rep_id=91.

2. CITRUS LONGHORN BEETLE (*ANOPOPHORA CHINENSIS*)

2.1. Survey reporting 2016/2017

The method of conducting the survey for CLB has not changed from the previous season while the total number of the visual inspections performed has increased. Table 1 (in Annex) shows the total survey activity at various sites and visual inspections carried out. In the 2016/17 survey period, the total number of survey sites inspected was 77,351, which is an increase compared to the previous season (70,211). As in previous years, Italy accounts almost for two thirds of all

¹ 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.

² 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.

inspections, with significantly increased inspections on public greens and gardens (44,115).

There were some changes observed in the number of sites inspected in the MSs. Significant increases in inspections was reported from Croatia, Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Italy and Spain while Belgium and Cyprus decreased the number of their inspections. The surveys in forestry sites were conducted in 21 MS and in Switzerland which is the same as in the previous year. Findings of CLB were confirmed in Italy in new and already established outbreaks in the Lombardy region and in one outbreak in Croatia.

2.2. Findings/outbreaks

Croatia and Italy were affected by CLB outbreaks, with three and six outbreaks respectively. In addition to that, one survey zone has been established in Germany and another in Switzerland. The map below indicates the CLB DAs (red pin) and survey zones (orange pin).



Situation in Croatia

During the 2016/17 season, adult CLB beetles were found on a single infested tree within the DA Sveti Filip i Jakov (2014). Eradication measures were implemented and no further findings were confirmed.

There were no infested plants or plants with signs or symptoms of infestation found in the other two DAs Biograd na Moru (2015) and Rugvica (2014).

Situation in Italy

Lombardy region

There are four separate CLB outbreaks in the Lombardy region, the oldest being in the provinces of Milan and Varese (2001) and the three other outbreaks in the province of Brescia (Montichiari (2007), Gussago (2008) and a new one in Sirmione (2016)). The outbreak in Sirmione was detected in August 2016. It is relatively small with 29 infested plants in open air parks and gardens. A DA was established and eradication measures were taken. The old outbreaks in the Lombardy region are managed on the basis of containment, while the aim of the measures for the recent outbreak in Sirmione is eradication. The seven 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 a total of 7,240 ha and one in Varese with 5,651 ha. In total there were 641,862 plants inspected and 1,520 were found infested, which is more than in the previous season (1,201). 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
2016	641,862	1,520

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

The number of inspected plants in 2016/17 has slightly increased from the previous year. Due to the identification of a new outbreak, the number of infested plants has increased for the first time after a constant decrease over the last nine years. All plants found infested were felled, and in addition, preventive felling was carried out, with a total of 4,965 plants being felled. 500 pheromone traps were also

installed for the capture of adults. 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 monitoring was carried out in the same way as in previous years. There were no infested plants or plants with signs or symptoms of infestation found in the 2016/17 season. The most recent finding was in 2013.

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. In the DA 8,536 plants were inspected within 354 monitoring points. 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.

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 in a survey zone after a single finding of a CLB adult beetle in Sirmach (Canton Turgau) in 2014.

2.3. Interceptions

There were no reports in the EUROPHYT system of any CLB interceptions in trade of plants, wood or WPM in the period from 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2017. Apart from one interception in the previous season, there have been no interceptions of CLB since 2013.

2.4. Conclusions on CLB

The overall implementation of the survey for CLB has not changed from the previous season. The total number of visual inspections has increased, where Italy accounts for some two thirds of all inspections. The largest increase in the number of inspections has been in Italy, with the next largest relative increases in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Croatia while Belgium and Cyprus 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 with only one new limited outbreak in Italy. The control measures implemented there have resulted in the stabilisation of the situation in all three old DAs in the Lombardy region. 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, a single infested tree was found in one of the outbreak sites and intensive surveillance and implementation of control measures is ongoing.

3. ASIAN LONGHORN BEETLE (*ANOPLOPHORA GLABRIPENNIS*)

3.1. Survey reporting 2016/2017

Reports on surveys for ALB were submitted for the second time in 2017 by 26 MSs (none from Luxembourg and Malta) 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 was an overall increase in the total number of sites inspected (35,749) compared to the previous season (27,243). Inspections were almost evenly distributed between nurseries with 12,038 sites inspected, public greens and gardens (11,974) and other sites (e.g. stone importers or other commercial sites using WPM) (11,737). The inspections in the forestry sites were carried out in 23 MSs and Switzerland.

There were significant changes in the number of sites inspected with some MSs increasing and some decreasing the number of inspections. The country with the largest number of inspection sites was Spain (7,577), which has carried out almost eight times more inspections compared to the previous season (956). It is followed by Italy (7,493 sites), Poland (3,170 sites), the Netherlands (2,506 sites), France (1,978 sites), Germany (1,815 sites) and the United Kingdom (1,634 sites). The largest group of eight MSs (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Romania) and Switzerland inspected sites ranging in number from 500 to 1,000. There were only two countries with less than 100 sites inspected, Estonia (93) and Cyprus (6 sites).

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 2016/17 there were four new ALB outbreaks or findings notified by MSs (France (1), Germany (2) and Italy (1)). Currently there are six MSs (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom) and Switzerland with ALB outbreaks. The total number of outbreaks has increased and there were 22 ALB outbreaks delimited in MSs and three in Switzerland. In addition, there were three survey zones established in two MSs and two in Switzerland. There were two outbreaks declared eradicated in 2016, one in Austria and another in Switzerland.

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 the outbreak was declared eradicated in November 2016.

The situation in the outbreak in Gallspach, discovered in 2013, has improved with three trees only found infested within the delimited infested area (22 in the previous

season). In addition to the infested trees, 317 trees without symptoms were preventively felled.

The following map indicates the ALB outbreaks (red pin), surveillance zones (orange pin) and declared eradication in 2016 (green pin).



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. Inspections in the demarcated area in 2016/17 have been carried out and no further ALB activity has been detected. Pheromone traps were also used but no beetles were caught.

Situation in France

There are four delimited outbreaks in France: Gien in the Central region (2003), Strasbourg (2008) in the Alsace region, Furiani (2013) in Corsica and a new one in Divonne-les-Bains (2016) in the Auvergne-Rhone Alps. There were 65 infested trees found in the recently notified outbreak in Divonne-les-Bains and it was estimated that the infestation took place between 10 and 15 years before the discovery. There were positive findings of ALB in all the DAs, except in Strasbourg, and even in Gien which has been a DA since 2003. There were no findings in the survey zone Village-Neuf (this survey zone is part of the DA Weil am Rhein in DE) in the Alsace region.

Situation in Germany

There are nine outbreaks and two survey zones demarcated in Germany.

In Bavaria there are five outbreaks under eradication: Feldkirchen (2012), Neubiberg (2014), Ziemetshausen (2014), Kelheim (2016) and new outbreak in Murnau (2016).

In the Feldkirchen outbreak, two infested maple trees were found in the forest area during the 2016/17 survey and ten trees were found with symptoms in the urban area. Felling of the infested tree and a clear cut radius of 100 m was carried out. A survey is ongoing using different methods including detection dogs and the placement of pheromone traps.

In the Neubiberg DA near Munich, no infestation with ALB was detected during the 2016/17 survey.

Due to the finding of two infested trees in 2016, the delimited area in the Ziemetshausen outbreak has slightly increased to 2,142 ha. No infestation was detected in the preventively felled trees. Continued monitoring from the ground was supplemented with tree climbers and detection dogs. Sentinel plants were placed in the DA and checked every two weeks from June to mid November 2015. In addition, more than 100 pheromone traps were installed.

During intense monitoring in the ALB outbreak in Kelheim in Bavaria (the port area at the river Danube), two infested maple trees were detected in November 2016 in close vicinity to the first finding of ALB.

The new outbreak in Murnau (district Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Bavaria) was detected in October 2016. 19 trees (*Acer* and *Aesculus*) have initially been found infested. The felling of approximately 3,500 trees took place in March and April 2017.

The DA Bornheim (2015) in North Rhine-Westphalia comprises of some 3,000 ha. During the survey activity in 2016/17 no ALB infestation or signs were detected.

In Baden-Württemberg the outbreak in Weil am Rhein (2012) is delimited with the survey zones over the border into France and Switzerland. No new infestation has been found since 2015.

In August 2016 another outbreak in Baden-Württemberg was reported from Hildrizhausen. A single adult beetle was found. After the survey was carried out, 18 infested trees (17 maples, 1 elm) were found. All specified plants (620 plants) in the infested zone were preventively felled and checked in January / February 2017 and no further infestation was detected.

The delimitation of the outbreak in Magdeburg (2014) in Saxony Anhalt is the largest one in Germany (4,000 ha). During the season 2016/17, 12 infested trees were detected. Eradication measures were carried out immediately, including preventive felling in a 100 m radius around infested trees.

In the survey zones Grenzach-Wyhlen (2015) in Baden-Württemberg and in Kehl (2008), there were no findings in the survey period 2016/17.

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 20,611,553 plants were monitored and nine trees found infested and destroyed.

Based on monitoring results, the DA Cornuda (2009) in the Veneto region was amended in 2016 with the area decreased to 4,555 ha (previously 7,585 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.

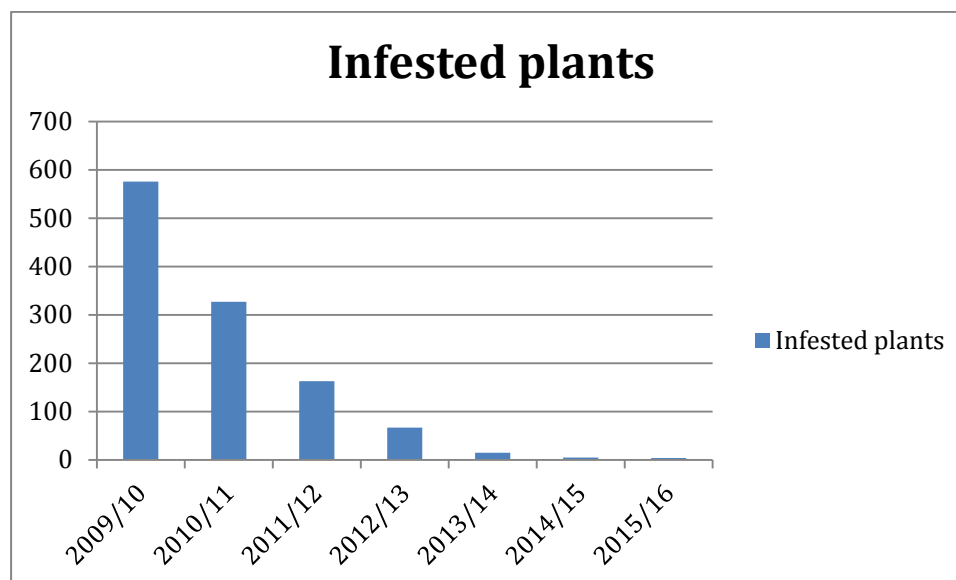


Figure 2. Number of plants found infested in the demarcated area Cornuda (Veneto Region) since 2009

During the 2016/17 season four plants were found infested and eradicated. In total, 60 plants were felled and destroyed.

In the Marche region, there are four outbreaks of ALB, three are located in the province of Fermo (Magliano di Tenna/Grotazzolina (2013), Fermo (2015) and Porto San Giorgio (2015)) and a new outbreak Ostra (2017) in the province of Ancona. The delimitation area was extended to 15,232 ha (previously 9,970 ha). In the 2016/17 season in total 125 plants were found infested (856 in 2015/16); the majority of them in the original outbreak Magliano di Tenna/Grotazzolina (106 plants) and 19 in the newly discovered outbreak in Ostra. There were no findings in the outbreaks at Fermo and Porto San Giorgio.

Situation in the United Kingdom

During the 2016/17 surveillance, there were no findings of ALB in the outbreak site of Paddock Wood (2012) in Kent. Surveying is ongoing, including sentinel trees and pheromone trapping and the prospect of eradication is very high.

Situation in Switzerland

The Winterthur (canton Zürich) outbreak detected in 2012 was declared as eradicated in December 2016.

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 Marly outbreak was detected in 2014. 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 of Weil am Rhein (2012) and Grenzach (2015) survey zone (across the Rhine river in Germany). No signs of infestation have been detected so far.

Another survey zone Chavannes-de-Bogis (canton Vaud) was established in 2016 as part of the buffer zone of the finding of ALB on French territory in Divonnes-les-Bains in 2016.

3.3. Interceptions

All of the ALB interceptions reported in EUROPHYT in the 2016/17 season were detected in WPM from China; no other sources of ALB infestation were reported. Figure 3 shows the number of interceptions in the 2016/17 season with the countries of destination.

Origin	Destination			
China	Austria	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Total
	4	1	2	7

Figure 3. Number of non-EU interceptions for ALB in the period from 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2017 (source EUROPHYT)

The number of ALB interceptions in WPM from China was significantly lower (7) than in the previous season (14).

3.4. Conclusions on ALB

The number of inspection sites visited for ALB was 35,749 and has increased since the previous season (26,626). In the majority of MSs it is very similar or even identical to that of CLB inspections. Spain has the highest number of inspections sites (7,577), followed by Italy (7,493), Poland (3,170), the Netherlands (2,506), France (1,978) and Germany (1,815).

There were four new outbreaks/findings detected and notified in the 2016/2017 season. The total number of delimited outbreaks has increased to 22 in MSs and three 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 DA without any new findings. Two outbreaks were officially declared eradicated, one in Austria and another in Switzerland. 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 traps.

The number of ALB interceptions in WPM from China was lower compared to the previous season.

4. OTHER LONGHORN BEETLES

4.1. Findings/outbreaks

An outbreak of *Saperda candida* in Germany in Schleswig-Holstein was notified in 2008. However, no update was received for the 2016/17 season.

In the first outbreak of *Aromia bungii* in Italy in the Campania region (2012) in the 2016/17 season, 222 plants were found infested. The outbreak is under containment measures.

A new outbreak of *A. bungii* in Marigliano/Somma Vesuviana in the Campania region was found in 2017, some 15 km from the original outbreak. 252 plants were found infested (*Prunus armeniaca* and *P. domestica*) and all were immediately destroyed. The aim of the control measures in this outbreak is eradication.

A new small scale outbreak of *A. bungii* was reported in 2016 also from Germany. In Rosenheim/Kolbermoor in Bavaria two infested trees were found. This outbreak is six km from a previously reported isolated finding of *A. bungii* in 2012. Control measures to eradicate the pest were taken.

4.2. Interceptions

The total number of longhorn beetles interceptions (46) from non-EU countries continues to decrease compared to the previous two years (51 in 2015, 72 in 2014).

Interceptions of other longhorn beetles than *Anoplophora* in WPM from China in the period from 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2017 were as follows:

- Mulberry longhorn beetles (*Apriona germari*) (1) (5 in 2015/16, 11 in 2014/15, 20 in 2013/14);
- *Monochamus* (1) (sawyer beetles) (4 in 2015/16, 1 in 2014/15, 3 in 2013/2014);
- *Trichoferus campestris* (7) (1 and the first interception in the 2015/16 season).

There were 13 intercepted longhorn beetles in WPM from China not determined to a genus or species level (Cerambycidae) which was a significant decrease from the previous seasons (20 in 2015/16, 39 in 2014/15, 42 in 2013/14).

There were four interceptions in WPM from other countries, reported as Cerambycidae: India (1), Russia (1), Turkey (1) and Ukraine (1). One was reported from Russia as *Monochamus*. There were also five interceptions of Cerambycidae in wood and bark: Cameroon (1), Suriname (1) and USA (3).

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Table 1: Survey results for *Anoplophora chinensis* - report 2016/2017

Table 2: Survey results for *Anoplophora glabripennis* - report 2016/2017

Table 1: Survey results for *Anoplophora chinensis* - report 2016/2017

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 /outbr.	Survey carried out? yes =Y, no=N	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings /outbr.	
Austria	254	0	161	0	N	0	100	0	515
Belgium	562	0	57	0	Y(25 ¹)	0	9	0	628
Bulgaria	178	0	100	0	Y(14)	0	139	0	417
Croatia	0	0	79	1 ²	Y(2)	0	27	0	110
Cyprus	0	0	71	0	Y(19)	0	83	0	154
Czech Republic	390	0	373	0	Y	0	51	0	814
Denmark	340	0	175	0	1(90)	0	126	0	641
Estonia	27	0	61	0	Y	0	17	0	105
Finland	26	0	79		N		0	0	105
France	1,115	0	432	0	N	0	471	0	2,018
Germany	740	0	380	0	Y (6 ³)	0	310	0	1,430
Greece	159	0	174	0	Y(10)	0	91	0	424
Hungary	225	0	288	0	Y	0	165	0	678
Ireland	153	0	262	0	Y	0	242	0	657
Italy	1,823	0	44,115	1 ⁴	Y(14)	0	1,073	0	47,012
Latvia	18		1,097		Y		12		1127
Lithuania	121	0	109	0	Y(67)	0	85	0	315
Luxembourg	8	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	8
Malta									
The Netherlands	2,442	0	9	0	N	0	200	0	2,651
Poland	1,876	0	400	0	Y	0	716	0	2,992
Portugal	59	0	164	0	Y(81)	0	117	0	340
Romania	352	0	122	0	Y(128)	0	171	0	645
Slovakia	71	0	262	0	Y	0	15	0	348
Slovenia	36	0	242	0	Y	0	86	0	364
Spain	902	0	1,555	0	Y	0	7,023	0	9,480
Sweden	90	0	30	0	N	0	100	0	220
UK	532	0	173	0	Y(5)		1,814	0	2,519
Switzerland	151	0	452	0	Y(490)	0	36	0	639
TOTAL	12,650	0	51,422	2	22	0	13,279	0	77,351

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

² Finding in an old outbreak site.

³ In Germany six Federal States included CLB in their forest monitoring.

⁴ Findings in old DAs and one new outbreak in Sirmione in the Lombardy region.

Table 2: Survey results for *Anoplophora glabripennis* - report 2016/2017

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=Y, no=N	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites	No. of findings /outbr.	No. of inspect. sites
Austria	251	0	184	0	Y	0	108	0	543
Belgium	562	0	109	0	Y(44 ¹)	0	17	0	688
Bulgaria	185	0	133	0	Y(15)	0	491	0	809
Croatia	0	0	79	0	Y(2)	0	27	0	106
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	Y(19)	0	6	0	6
Czech Republic	384	0	397	0	Y	0	54	0	835
Denmark	340	0	170	0	Y(116)	0	64	0	574
Estonia	0	0	60	0	Y	0	33	0	93
Finland	0	0	17	0	N	0	157	0	174
France	1,026	0	403	0	Y	0	549	0	1,978
Germany	722	0	489	2 ²	Y(9 ³)	0	601	1 ²	1,815
Greece	159	0	174	0	Y(10)	0	91	0	424
Hungary	225	0	288	0	Y	0	244	0	757
Ireland	153	0	261	0	Y	0	236	0	650
Italy	1,566	0	5,850	1 ⁴	Y(518)	0	76	0	7,493
Latvia	18	0	1,097	0	Y		25		1,140
Lithuania	109	0	101	0	Y(66)	0	84	0	294
Luxembourg									
Malta									
The Netherlands	2,442	0	8	0	N	0	56	0	2,506
Poland	2,009	0	412	0	Y	0	749	0	3,170
Portugal	114	0	75	0	Y(81)	0	34	0	223
Romania	352	0	122	0	Y(128)	0	171	0	645
Slovakia	67	0	274	0	Y	0	17	0	358
Slovenia	36	0	225	0	Y	0	86	0	347
Spain	736	0	402	0	Y	0	6,439	0	7,577
Sweden	90	0	30	0	N	0	100	0	220
UK	341	0	157	0	Y(5 ⁵)	0	1,136	0	1,634
Switzerland	151		457	1	Y(491)	0	86	0	694
TOTAL	12,038	0	11,974	3	24	0	11,737	1	35,749

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

² Three new outbreaks identified in Germany in 2016.

³ In Germany nine Federal States included ALB in their forest monitoring.

⁴ Findings in a newly identified outbreak in Ostra and in three old outbreaks.

⁵ Survey on Forestry sites was undertaken at five fixed observation points in England.

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