

# Benefits and challenges of pest reporting from a national perspective using the example of Germany

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# Benefits and challenges of pest reporting from a national perspective using the example of Germany

1. Process and responsibilities of pest reporting in Germany
2. Updating pest reports
3. What makes determination of the pest status difficult?
4. Example
5. Challenges of pest reporting
6. Benefits from pest reporting



## Responsibilities for pest reporting in Germany



### Source of first information:

1. All persons (private and professionals) must notify outbreaks and suspicion to the **regional Plant Protection Service (PPS)** (= competent authorities in the 16 Federal States)
2. PPS detect pests (surveys, inspections)
3. Information related to other outbreaks, tracing investigations from other NPPOs via JKI

# Responsibilities for pest reporting in Germany



## 1. Regional Plant Protection Services:

- ✓ Investigate the situation, officially confirm the outbreak (including official laboratory result) and impose official measures
- ✓ Determine the pest status for the area/region (including surveys if needed)
- ✓ Include draft pest report in **EUROPHYT outbreaks** and inform JKI



# Responsibilities for pest reporting in Germany



## 2. Julius Kühn-Institute (JKI):

- ✓ National Reference Laboratory
- ✓ PRAs for new pests
- ✓ Technical advice (measures etc.)
- ✓ Check draft report and clarify questions
- ✓ Improve report (coherence, harmonized use of terms, translation, etc.)
- ✓ Determine and include pest status for Germany
- ✓ Notification to EU and EPPO by approval in EUROPHYT outbreaks ...

... and to IPPC via Website

<https://pflanzengesundheit.julius-kuehn.de/schaedlinge--auftretensmeldungen.html>

Two versions of a notification form are shown. The top one is a 'NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF A PEST TO THE COMMISSION AND TO OTHER MEMBER STATES' for 'Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens' (CFFHV) in Germany. The bottom one is a 'Notification of the presence of a harmful organism - update' for 'Cylindrocapsa sp.' in Poland. Both forms include sections for general information, pest details, location, and reasons for notification.

Logo of the Julius Kühn-Institut (JKI) and a notification form titled 'Notification of the presence of a harmful organism - update'. The form details an outbreak of Cylindrocapsa sp. in Poland in 2021, including the date of discovery, the location (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), and the reasons for notification.





# Reasons for updating pest reports



- Adjustment of **official measures** (additional measures or lifting e.g. because of RNQP status of pests)
- Detection of the **pest in the buffer zone** – adjustment of the demarcated area
- **New host plant species** infested
- **Eradication** of the outbreak
- **Correction** of the pest report

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF A PEST TO THE COMMISSION AND TO OTHER MEMBER STATES		Outbreak No.
Member State: DE - GERMANY	1.1 - Notification from: ZILBES-JOHN INSTITUTE FÜR KATZEN KANDIDAT KATZEN KANDIDAT KATZEN KANDIDAT	2.1 - Official contact: KATZEN KANDIDAT KATZEN KANDIDAT
Initial notification date: 2023-02-27 09:06:46	National reference number: DE/192/2023/003-003	Issue No. & date: 00/2023-02-27
<b>1 - General Information</b>		
1.1 - Details of the identity of the pest		
1.1.1 - Title: First Presence (confirmed) of <i>Corpsa mid mottle virus</i> in GERMANY (Bavaria)		
1.1.2 - Scientific name of the pest: <i>Corpsa mid mottle virus</i>		
1.1.3 - EPPO preferred name: <i>Corpsa mid mottle virus</i>		
1.1.4 - EPPO category of pest: Annex II A		
1.1.5 - EPPO category of pest: Annex II A		
1.2 - Executive summary		
1.2.1 - Short summary of the information submitted in point 3-7: On November 2022, the Netherlands detected <i>Corpsa mid mottle virus</i> (CPMV) for the first time in 112 garden rhododendron plants ('rhodo' plants) (EUROPHYT Outbreak No. 2099). The plants were prepared for final consumers and were inspected post entry. The plants of origin in total had been imported to the Netherlands on 18 September 2022. 9 plants of the lot were sold for a nursery in Bavaria, Germany. We received the information in January 2023. The concerned 9 rhododendron plants were seized and sampled in the Bavarian nursery. Symptoms were not visible on the rhododendron plants that were placed outdoors in January. The samples were tested in the official Bavarian laboratory and <i>Corpsa mid mottle virus</i> (CPMV) was identified. The 9 plants of origin were traced back to the Netherlands. The plants were destroyed in residual waste by burning. The competent authority in Bavaria considers the outbreak eradicated.		
1.2.2 - Reason for issuing the 6 working day deadline from after official confirmation of the presence of a pest to notification (Article 32.1 of Regulation (EU) 2018/875): Prevention (Confirmed)		
1.3 - Type of presence reported: 1.3.1 - Location of presence of pest: 1.3.1.1 - Administrative region or the location of presence of pest: 1.3.1.2 - NUTS code: 1.3.1.3 - NUTS 1: 1.3.1.4 - NUTS 2: 1.3.1.5 - NUTS 3: 1.3.1.6 - Local administrative unit: 1.3.1.7 - Other: 1.3.2 - Further information about location: "Please refer to boxes 6.1.4 and 7.3.2 where available"		
1.4 - Reason for notification, pest status of the area, and the Member State concerned: 1.4.1 - Reason for notification: 1.4.2 - Pest status of the area where the pest has been found to be present, after the official confirmation: 1.4.3 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned BEFORE the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest: 1.4.4 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned AFTER the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest: 1.4.5 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned BEFORE the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest: 1.4.6 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned AFTER the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest:		
1.5 - Administrative region of the location of presence of pest: 1 - NUTS code: 2021 NUTS 1: NUTS 2: NUTS 3: Local administrative unit: Other: 1.6 - Further information about location: "Please refer to boxes 6.1.4 and 7.3.2 where available"		
1.7 - Reason for notification, pest status of the area, and the Member State concerned: 1.7.1 - Reason for notification: 1.7.2 - Pest status of the area where the pest has been found to be present, after the official confirmation: 1.7.3 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned BEFORE the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest: 1.7.4 - Pest status in the MEMBER STATE concerned AFTER the OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the presence, or suspected presence, of the pest:		



Picture © Katrin Kaminski, JKJ

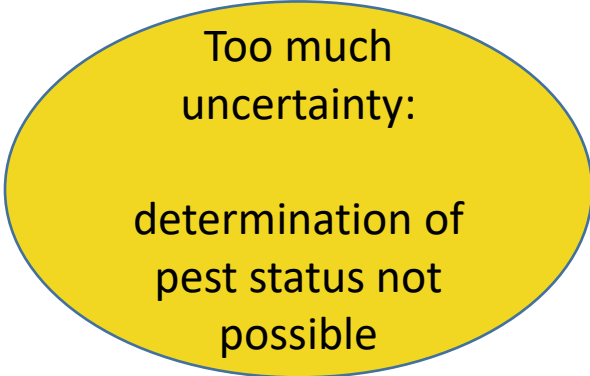
07.12.2022

## What makes determination of the Pest Status difficult?

- Federal structure of Germany – regional PPS responsible for the 16 Federal States
- Limited time (reporting deadlines)
- What is the area for the pest status? National and regional
- Difficult diagnosis
- Limited knowledge and availability of information, outdated pest reports
- Limited resources for surveys
- Difficult tracing investigations (e.g. suspicious plants delivered to final consumers)
- Likelihood of survival and establishment of pests (biology, host plants etc.)
- Pests with long latency period, host plants with latent infection

A large, light green arrow with a black outline, pointing from left to right. It contains the text 'Based on ISPM 8' and 'A slight uncertainty remains' in bold black font.

**Based on ISPM 8**  
**A slight uncertainty remains**

A yellow oval with a black outline, containing the text 'Too much uncertainty:' and 'determination of pest status not possible' in black font.

Too much  
uncertainty:  
determination of  
pest status not  
possible



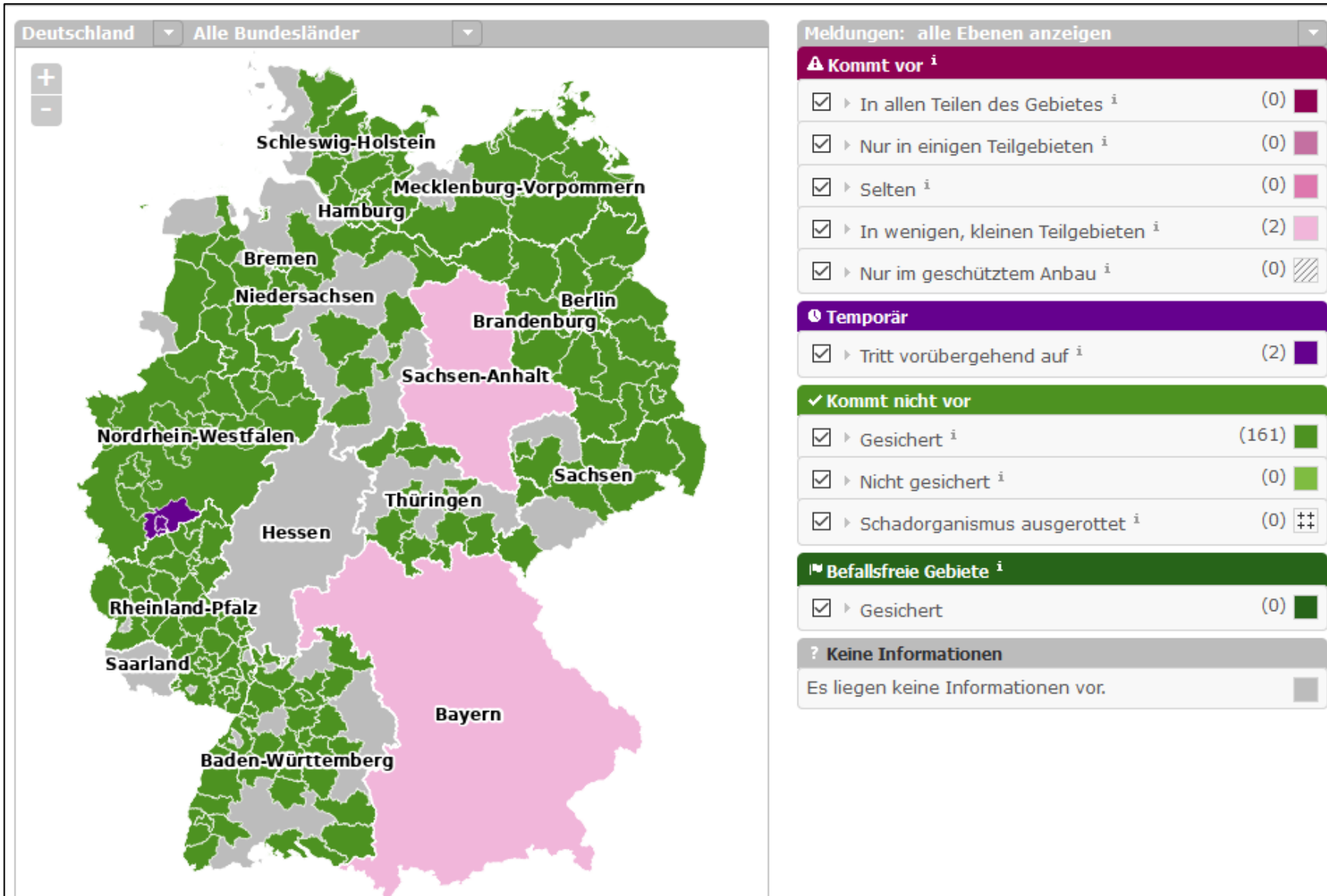
## What makes determination of the Pest Status difficult? – helpful techniques



- Teamwork – team decisions
- Good network including local authorities, laboratories, PRA experts, scientist etc.
- Priorisation
- Good data management: Databases / IT-tools for longterm data storage, merging local information and evaluation

# Database of Pest Status Information in Germany

## - WAtSon („WebAtlas für Schadorganismen“)



- Pest status indicated per pest
- Pest statuses shown in different colours
- New maps annually, with different levels of administrative areas
- Regional PPS include and update pest statuses in their areas
- Results from surveys and general surveillance

## Example of pest report with difficult diagnosis and pest status – *Hirschmanniella (caudacrena)* (Pratylenchidae)



- Nematode listed as Union quarantine pest (Annex II A of IR (EU) 2019/2072)
- Information from the Danish NPPO: suspicious *Vallisneria* water plants delivered from Denmark to Germany (origin Malaysia)
- Trace-forward investigations were carried out > small retailers received small amounts of plants
- **Finding in Schleswig-Holstein:**
  - **Difficult diagnosis** (1 adult non-European *Hirschmanniella*, probably *H. caudacrena*)
  - 10 *Vallisneria spiralis* ‚Tiger‘ and *Vallisneria* ‚Gigantea‘ delivered, 3 plants ‚Gigantea‘ found and tested positive, 7 plants already sold to final consumers
  - Aquarium plants
  - Plants were stored in a basin (other plants tested negative)
  - Likelihood of establishment in Germany very low in this case
  - **Pest status „absent, pest eradicated“**



## Challenges of pest reporting – data management

- **Lack of awareness**
- **Complex outbreak situations**, over a long period of time
- Difficult diagnosis
- Complicated federal structure - responsibilities
- **Quantity of information:**
  - Lack of information / availability ↔ A lot of information
- Storage of information (databases, IT systems, historical data)
- **Quality of information:**
  - Reliability - verification ↔ Relevance ↔ Keeping notifications updated
- (Quick) understanding of notifications
  - Standardized formats ↔ Storytelling
- Data protection issues (especially for geodata)
- Language issues (translation)

## Benefits from pest reporting – early warning system



- Early warning system for preparedness
- Learning from others (management information etc.)
- Input for risk assessment
- Identification of survey and research needs
- Good overview of the phytosanitary situation in our own country, including development over time
- Support for review of outbreak developments
- Transparency and justification for import and export situations

Take home message: pest reporting is essential for NPPOs but challenging in practice

A close-up photograph of a dense field of flowers. The primary focus is on several large, bright orange daisies with dark brown centers. Interspersed among them are smaller yellow daisies and some tiny purple flowers. The background is a lush, green field of foliage, creating a vibrant and natural setting. The text "Thank you for your attention!" is overlaid in the center in a yellow, sans-serif font.

Thank you for your attention!