



Factsheet East-Asian long-horned beetle

Additional measures for Boskoop buffer zone

Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands

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The East-Asian long-horned beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis*) is an organism on the EU quarantine list. In order to prevent its introduction and distribution, the European Commission announced stricter measures in 2008 (Decision 2008/840/EC) following the discovery of the long-horned beetles in various countries. In December 2009, two larvae of the long-horned beetle and a number of exit holes were discovered in canal plants in Boskoop. In January, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality set up a 2-kilometre buffer zone around the find in Boskoop, in accordance with European legislation. All businesses that fall within the buffer zone will be monitored by the Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands, part of the aforementioned Ministry, for a prolonged period of time, as described in the Commission's Decision [2008/840/EC](#). All businesses within the buffer zone were inspected at the end of January and the start of February 2010. On 12 February 2010, all businesses with host plants were released, which means trading from the buffer zone can return to normal. There have been **no** other finds of the East-Asian long-horned beetle.

Additional measures

Despite the inspections and measures already effectuated within the buffer zone, the talks by the Permanent Fytosanitair Comité (PFC) in Brussels at the end of February 2010 made it clear that a number of EU Member States remain concerned about potentially contaminated batches being traded from Boskoop.

In response to this, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality held consultations with the European Commission, during which agreement was reached on a set of additional measures. With these measures, the Netherlands hope to restore and maintain the EU Member States' trust in plant material originating from Boskoop.

The additional measures comprise four elements:

1. All businesses in the buffer zone must provide the Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands with **delivery details** for the previous and current trading season (October 2008 - June 2010). The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality will then submit these details to the European Commission in **strict confidence**. On the basis of these details, Member States can carry out risk-targeted inspections;
2. This year, all businesses within the buffer zone will be subjected to **additional inspections** carried out by Naktuinbouw, under the supervision of the Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands. A total of 4 inspections will be carried out in 2010.

During the next inspection in March/April/May, both visual **and destructive samples** will be taken, as a result of which 1% will have been destructively sampled after this inspection and the previous inspection;

3. **Public parks and gardens and private gardens** in the 2-kilometre zone will be checked for any signs of the long-horned beetle;
4. **Import inspections from China have been adjusted and tightened up** with immediate effect.

During the implementation of these measures, trading from the buffer zone in Boskoop can continue as normal. The measures apply to all businesses within the buffer zone.

Plant passport

According to the Decision ([2008/840/EC](#)), all the materials of the 17 host plants leaving the buffer zone must be accompanied by an EC plant passport. The initial origins of the materials do not matter at this point. If the plants were not physically present at the businesses (cultivation or trade) within the Boskoop buffer zone, no plant passports are included by virtue of this regulation.

EU list of host plants as referred to in the Commission's Decision 2008/840/EC

Acer spp., Aesculus hippocastanum, Alnus spp., Betula spp., Carpinus spp., Citrus spp., Corylus spp., Cotoneaster spp., Fagus spp., Lagerstroemia spp., Malus spp., Platanus spp., Populus spp., Prunus spp., Pyrus spp., Salix spp. and Ulmus spp.