

99089119261001, 99089119261001

Oak processionary moth

Heruntergeladen am 07.06.2025

<https://fimportal.de/xzufi-services/206862108/L100039>

Modul	Sachverhalt
Leistungsschlüssel	99089119261001, 99089119261001
Leistungsbezeichnung I	Oak processionary moth
Leistungsbezeichnung II	
Typisierung	4 - Land: Regelung
Quellredaktion	Rheinland-Pfalz
Freigabestatus Katalog	unbestimmter Freigabestatus
Freigabestatus Bibliothek	unbestimmter Freigabestatus
Begriffe im Kontext	
Leistungstyp	Leistungsobjekt mit Verrichtung
Leistungsgruppierung	Sicherheit und Ordnung (089)
Verrichtungskennung	Entgegennahme (261)
SDG-Informationsbereich	Mitnahme von Tieren, Pflanzen, Alkohol, Tabak, Zigaretten und anderen Waren bei Reisen in der Union
Lagen Portalverbund	Tierhaltung (1110300)
Einheitlicher Ansprechpartner	Nein
Fachlich freigegeben am	12.07.2018

Modul	Sachverhalt
Fachlich freigegeben durch	MUEEF/MSAGD
Handlungsgrundlage	
Teaser	
Volltext	<p>The oak processionary moth is a brown-grey butterfly that flies from the end of July to the beginning of September and is harmless to humans. However, the caterpillars of the butterfly, which are considered a pest, pose a considerable danger to humans. They hatch at the beginning of May, attack individual trees (mainly oaks) and feed on their foliage. They go through up to six stages of development before pupating at the end of June/beginning of July. In mid-June, the older caterpillars retreat into webbed nests during the day to moult. From there they go in search of food.</p> <p>The caterpillars' stinging hairs with their characteristic nettle venom and barbs are particularly dangerous to humans. These can trigger itchy, inflammatory skin rashes, redness, wheals and blisters (caterpillar dermatitis), rashes or even allergic shocks. Fully-grown caterpillars have around half a million stinging hairs, which break easily and are thus carried through the air by the wind. As a preventative protective measure, you should avoid direct proximity or direct contact with the caterpillar and its nests. The spun nests in which the stinging hairs remain pose a danger for years to come. Avoiding contact as a basic protective measure also applies to pets such as dogs or free-roaming cats.</p> <p>If you notice an infestation in your garden, you should have it controlled by professionals (pest controllers or arborists), as the stinging hairs can easily be whirled up, increasing the risk of injury to you and those around you. It is therefore not advisable to carry out the control yourself. Private individuals are not obliged to report oak processionary moths, but it is recommended that they do so.</p>
Erforderliche Unterlagen	Reporting the oak processionary moth in public areas is free of charge.

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	The costs of combating the oak processionary moth on private property are borne by the owner.
Voraussetzungen	
Kosten	
Verfahrensablauf	<p>The following measures are recommended in the event of contact with oak processionary spiders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soothe the itching with cold water • Rinse your eyes thoroughly with clean water but do not rub them, otherwise there is a risk that the stinging hairs and their barbs will become lodged in the cornea • Shower, wash hair and change clothes promptly • Then wash clothes at 60 degrees • Do not bring contaminated shoes and clothing into the living area if possible • if you have severe health problems, consult a doctor and inform them of your contact with the oak processionary moth • In the event of severe allergic reactions with breathing difficulties, the emergency services should be called immediately
Bearbeitungsdauer	
Frist	
weiterführende Informationen	
Hinweise	<p>Further information on the oak processionary moth can be found on the Federal Environment Agency's biocide portal</p> <p>https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/chemikalien/biozide/biozidprodukte/insektizide/informationen-eichenprozessionsspinner</p> <p>https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/chemikalien/biozide/biozidprodukte/insektizide/informationen-eichenprozessionsspinner</p>
Rechtsbehelf	
Kurztext	The caterpillars of the oak processionary moth pose a considerable health risk to humans. The caterpillars' stinging hairs with their characteristic nettle venom

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	and barbs can trigger itchy, inflammatory skin rashes, redness, wheals and blisters, rashes or even allergic shocks.
Ansprechpunkt	
Zuständige Stelle	
Formulare	
Ursprungsportal	Eichenprozessionsspinner , Oak processionary moth