

**UNITED KINGDOM
PROTECTED ZONE SURVEYS
FOR
FORESTRY PESTS
2006**

**Report on Surveys carried out for the purpose of the
recognition of a Protected Zone
(Reference: Commission Directive 92/70/EEC)**

2.1 Member State: United Kingdom.

2.2 Specific harmful organism:

(Protected Zones exist for the territories within the United Kingdom shown after each organism: B = Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), I = Isle of Man, N = Northern Ireland, J = Jersey and G = Guernsey.)

1. *Ips typographus* (Linnaeus) - Eight-toothed spruce bark beetle (B, I, N, J & G (UK)).
2. *Ips amitinus* (Eichoff) - Smaller eight-toothed bark beetle (B, I, N, J & G (UK)).
3. *Ips duplicatus* (Sahlberg) - Northern spruce bark beetle (B, I, N, J & G (UK)).
4. *Ips cembrae* (Heer) - Large larch bark beetle (I & N).
5. *Ips sexdentatus* (Börner) - Six-toothed pine bark beetle (I & N).
6. *Dendroctonus micans* (Kugelann) - Great European spruce bark beetle (I, N, & J).
7. *Cephalcia lariciphila* (Wachtl) - Web spinning larch sawfly (I, N, & J).
8. *Gilpinia hercyniae* (Hartig) - European spruce sawfly (I, N, & J).
9. *Gremmeniella abietina* (Lagerberg) - Brunchorstia disease (N).
10. *Hypoxyton mammatum* (Wahlenberg) - Hypoxyton canker (N).
11. *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr – Chestnut blight (B, N, J & G).

2.3 Description of geographic boundaries:

This report applies to Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland), Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey.

2.4 Relevant national implementing legislation:

1. The Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005.
2. The Plant Health Order 1999 (Isle of Man).
3. Plant Health Act (NI) (1967).
4. Plant Health (Wood and Bark) Order (NI) 2006.
5. The Plant Health Order (NI) 2006.
6. The Import and Export of Trees, Wood and Bark (Health) Ordinance, 1982; for Guernsey.
7. The Tree Pests Ordinance, 1982; for Guernsey.
And all amendments thereto.

3.1 Detail of official action programme and the responsible bodies:

The official action programme is based on prevention of introduction of exotic pest organisms through controls on host material introduced into the various territories. Movement of controlled material is monitored using a system of import inspections at the point of entry (in respect of material consigned from third countries) and a system of intelligence and liaison with those who are involved with trading in host material from all countries, or parts of countries, where the pests detailed above are known to occur. Plant Health Inspectors as part of their normal inspection duties undertake occasional monitoring of host material.

In addition, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, pheromone traps are sited at strategic points of entry and selected sawmills to detect the presence of exotic pests. Forest Health days are also carried out from time to time, to detect the presence of any cause of loss of health and to educate those in the forest industry regarding plant health matters.

At present there is no trade in round timber to or from the Isle of Man.

On Jersey, the official action programme is based on prevention and eradication which has been aided by an effective intelligence and monitoring system in conjunction with the Arboriculturalist of the Public Services Department. The Department of Agriculture maintains a high awareness of the appearance of forestry pests with the specialist sections of the Société Jersiaise and amongst persons engaged in forestry and it is stressed that any finding of suspect pests must be reported to the Plant Health Section of the Department of Agriculture.

On Guernsey, the official action programme is based on prevention and eradication, which is run by the Commerce and Health Department. At present there is no trade in round timber to or from Guernsey.

In order to comply with the requirements of Commission Directive 92/70/EEC, annual surveys under prescribed conditions have been carried out under the supervision of designated Plant Health Officers:

Great Britain: Mr N J Fielding, Entomologist, Forest Research (an executive agency of the Forestry Commission).

Northern Ireland: For insects: Dr A C Bell, Agri-Food and BioSciences Institute, Northern Ireland. For fungi: Dr A McCracken, Agri-Food and BioSciences Institute, Northern Ireland.

Isle of Man: Mr R Pollard, Chief Forestry Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Isle of Man Government.

Jersey: Mr S Meadows, Entomologist, States of Jersey Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Guernsey: Mr N Clark, Plant Health and Seeds Inspector, Commerce and Health Department.

The responsible body in Great Britain is the Forestry Commission; in Northern Ireland, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; in the Isle of Man, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; in Jersey, the Department of Agriculture and in Guernsey, the States of Guernsey Committee for Horticulture.

3.2 Persons entitled to act for the responsible body in monitoring the action programme:

Plant Health Inspectors.

3.3 Detail of the scientific and technical principles and methods of analysis upon which the survey has been based:

Full details of the surveys for the specific harmful organisms numbered 1 to 10 in section 2.2 (above) have been given in previous reports. The recent inclusion of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr – Sweet Chestnut blight, onto the list of specific harmful organisms against which we have Protected Zone Status has resulted in the requirement to undertake surveys for this organism. Full details of the GB programme, including the monitoring in accordance with Commission Decision 2006/464/EC for the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu, the oriental chestnut gall wasp; are given in appendix 1. The methodology described will be used in future surveys.

The Technical Services Unit of Forest Research, (an agency of the Forestry Commission), undertook these surveys.

3.4 Detail of the permanent survey regime:

In Great Britain 43 permanent study plots have been set up (supported by a programme of 139 pheromone traps located at major ports and sawmills around the country and surveys carried out in a pest-free area for *D. micans*, *Ips cembrae* and *Ips sexdentatus* in west Scotland). Northern Ireland has set up 80 permanent survey plots, while the Isle of Man has 3, Jersey has 11 and Guernsey has 3 permanent study plots. In addition, 17 new plots were identified for monitoring for the presence of *Cryphonectria parasitica*. These plots were also used for surveys for the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*.

3.5 Detail of the system of keeping records of the results of a survey:

Report forms have been completed for each survey point; they record all information relevant to the site. The report forms, once complete, are returned to the survey co-ordinators who retain the forms and produce reports as necessary.

3.6 Designation and qualifications of persons carrying out a survey:

In Great Britain all surveys are carried out under the authority of the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service. All surveyors have appropriate qualifications and experience. Forest Research Entomologists carry out beetle identification. In Northern Ireland staff of the Agri-Food and BioSciences Institute carry out surveys. On the Isle of Man Forestry Division staff from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry carry out surveys. On Jersey and Guernsey, official Plant Health Inspectors and scientists all of whom have appropriate qualifications and experience carry out surveys.

3.7 Date of notification of survey methodology and conduct to the Commission:

February 1994

3.8 Detail of Protected Zone Surveys:

3.8.1 Great Britain:

Full details of the 43 survey plots have been given in previous reports. Seventeen new chestnut plots were set up during the year.

3.8.2 Northern Ireland:

Eighty-one survey plots were examined; details have been given in previous reports. Four new chestnut plots were set up during the year.

3.8.3 Isle of Man:

Surveys were undertaken at three locations, details have been given in previous reports. Chestnut plots have been identified and will be surveyed during 2007.

3.8.4 Jersey:

Eleven sites were examined during August and October 2006; details have been given in previous reports. Chestnut plots have been identified and will be surveyed during 2007.

3.8.5 Guernsey:

Conifer trees at three locations were examined during September 2006; details have been given in previous reports. Chestnut plots have been identified and will be surveyed during 2007.

3.9 Detail of any further measures taken as part of the official action programme:

Import inspections were carried out as necessary during the year, about 80% of which concern material which is potential host material for the pests against which we have Protected Zone status. Not all import inspections involve timber consignments. Dunnage and wood packaging material is regarded as presenting a greater risk of accidental pest introduction and many consignments of non-regulated goods, e.g. steel, are targeted for inspection. Pheromone traps are sited at ports and selected inland points.

In Northern Ireland, Forest Service staff undertake continuous monitoring for pest and disease symptoms during day to day operations.

The Isle of Man authorities make the UK information leaflet on import controls available to HM Customs and Excise for reference in the event of any trade in roundwood. At the present time no such trade in roundwood takes place.

The Island of Jersey has increased public awareness by communication and information with the Société Jersaise, the Island's natural history society.

3.10 Outcome of surveys to date:

Pheromone traps, (see section 3.1) located at strategic points of entry into Great Britain and selected sawmills; baited with lures for *Ips typographus*, caught 26 adult beetles during 2006 compared with 3 during 2005.

The insect species that have been located at the survey points are detailed below:

3.10.1 Great Britain:

None of the standing trees or trap logs in the permanent study plots showed signs of any of the target organisms. The following beetles were found associated with the trap logs. All the beetles listed below are commonly associated with timber and bark that are starting to rot in a forest situation; none give any cause for concern.

Beetle	Trap number
<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i>	5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 30, 31, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50 and 54.
<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i>	5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 30, 31, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50 and 54.
<i>Cerambycidae</i> spp.	6, 8, 33, 44, 48 and 49.
<i>Hylobius abietis</i>	5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 25, 47 and 54.
<i>Pissodes</i> spp	7.
<i>Polygraphus poligraphus</i>	13.

3.10.2 Northern Ireland:

None of the target insects/organisms were located at any of the permanent study plots.

The following insects were found during the survey:

<i>Hylobius abietis</i>	<i>Hylastes cunicularius</i>
<i>Hylastes brunneus</i>	<i>Hylurgops palliatus</i>
<i>Dryocoetes autographus</i>	<i>Strophosomus melanogrammus</i>
<i>Otiorhynchus singularis</i>	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>
<i>Pissodes pini</i>	<i>Rhizophagus</i> spp.
<i>Urocerus gigas</i>	<i>Elatobium abietinum</i>

3.10.3 Isle of Man:

None of the target insects/organisms were located at any of the permanent study plots. However, the following beetles were found in the traps at each survey point:

Insect	Site
<i>Hydrophilidae</i> sp.	Archallagen and South Barrule.
<i>Chrysomelidae</i> sp.	Archallagen and South Barrule.
<i>Hylobius abietis</i>	Ballaugh.
<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	Ballaugh.
<i>Hylastes</i> sp.	Ballaugh.
<i>Elateridae</i> sp.	Ballaugh.
<i>Corylophidae</i> sp.	Archallagen, and Ballaugh.

3.10.4 Jersey:

The following insects were found either in the traps or during visual assessments of standing trees, at each survey point:

Pissodes castaneus
Lymantria dispar

3.10.5 Guernsey:

None of the target insects/organisms were located at any of the permanent study plots.

3.11 Details of standing written instructions relating to the implementation of the official action programme:

Various standing instructions, maps and advisory information have been published; details were given in previous submissions, with the exception of new instructions issued in respect of surveying for the presence of *Cryphonectria parasitica* and *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*. These are at Appendix 1.

Report prepared by:

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March 2007

Incorporating details from reports produced:

Northern Ireland: Insects: Dr A C Bell (Alan.C.Bell@afbini.gov.uk)

Fungi: Dr A McCracken (alistair.mccracken@afbini.gov.uk)

Isle of Man: Mr R Pollard (Robin.Pollard@daff.gov.im)

Jersey: Mr S Meadows (s.meadows@gov.je)

Guernsey: Mr N Clark (nigel.clark@commerce.gov.gg)

Appendix 1

CHESTNUT BLIGHT and ORIENTAL CHESTNUT GALL WASP PROTECTED ZONE SURVEY and MONITORING PROGRAMME

Background:

The EU Plant Health Directive has recently been amended to recognise a new protected zone within the Community in respect of *Cryphonectria parasitica*, the cause of Sweet Chestnut blight (Commission Directive 2005/18/EC of 2nd March 2005). At the same time we will set up a monitoring programme for *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, the oriental chestnut gall wasp (Commission Decision 2006/464/EC); which is considered as a likely plant health risk.

These changes to the EU Plant Health Directive will impact on movements of wood and bark of *Castanea sativa* (Sweet Chestnut) within the EU Member states, unless they have been granted Protected Zone (PZ) status. This is in response to a gradual spread of *C. parasitica* in continental Europe and pressure on the EU to change the status of this disease. The Directive recognises the UK (including the Channel Islands but not the Isle of Man) as one of the Protected Zones. As a result, plant passporting controls throughout the EU will, from 15th May 2007, be confined to plants for planting; with plant passport controls applying to wood (unless stripped of bark) and isolated bark moving into and within the protected zones. In order to maintain our PZ status, and controls on movements of wood and bark of *C. sativa*, we are obliged to carry out annual surveys to demonstrate continued freedom from this disease.

Chestnut Blight:

The disease is caused by the fungus *C. parasitica*. It was first discovered in New York (in 1904) and has since spread over the entire range of American chestnut, *C. dentata*. The disease was first recorded in Europe (in Italy) in 1938 where it was found on the trunks and branches of *C. sativa*. Spread rapidly occurred westwards into France (now as far north as Normandy), Spain and Portugal, east into the former Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary, Turkey and the Ukraine, and north into Switzerland and apparently as far north as Belgium. The fungus enters through wounds, and spreads through the bark and into the cambium and outer sapwood, producing greyish to buff-coloured mycelial fans in and under the bark. It gives rise to swollen reddish girdling cankers on stems, branches and coppice shoots. These cankers are at first smooth (and most conspicuous when the bark is wet) but they eventually become cracked and fissured. Later ochre-yellow fruit bodies develop on and around the cankers. The first symptoms seen are the yellowing, wilting and death of the beyond the cankers. The decline then continues progressively, with abundant formation of epicormic shoots below the cankers. Epidemics cause widespread deaths in chestnut forests and can lead to significant loss of production. In affected areas the disease is rare in amenity areas (as few chestnuts are used in amenity plantings) but fairly common in forest situations. As a result of the above it is classified as a quarantine organism.

Oriental chestnut gall wasp:

Larvae overwinter inside chestnut buds and at the time of bud burst in spring, the adults emerge and form 5–20 mm diameter green or rose-coloured galls, which develop in mid-April on new shoots. The larvae feed within these galls before pupating. Depending on locality and chestnut cultivar, pupation occurs from mid-May to mid-July and adults emerge from the end of May until the end of July. The emerging females lay 3–5 eggs per cluster inside buds. Each female can lay over 100 eggs. Some buds contain 20–30 eggs. The eggs hatch in 30–40 days. Larval growth then proceeds very slowly through the autumn and winter.

Galls which often containing portions of developing leaves stems and petioles develop on young twigs, leaf petioles or on the midrib of the leaves. After adult emergence, the gall dries, becomes wood-like, and remains attached to the tree for up to two years. While galls are readily detected on plants or parts of plants, eggs or first instar larvae inside the buds cannot be detected by simple visual inspections. Spread of *D. kuriphilus* into new countries occurs by introduction of infested twigs or shoots. Local spread occurs through the movement of infested twigs and young plants or by flight of the adult females between the end of May and the end of July.

By attacking the vegetative buds and forming a gall, *D. kuriphilus* disrupts twig growth and reduces fruiting. Commercial growers may expect yield reductions of 50–70%. Severe infestations may result in the decline and death of chestnut trees. *D. kuriphilus* is the most significant world-wide insect pest

of chestnut and can eliminate nut production and even kill trees Where chestnut is planted in Europe for timber and to stabilise slopes, *D. kuriphilus* could cause serious decline. It is very likely to be able to establish in many countries where cultivated or wild chestnuts grow. Spread of the pest from the infested area in south Piemonte (Italy) is very likely by flying females and movement of infested young chestnut plants and grafts. Transfer of the pest from infested areas in Asia and America to EPPO countries may occur, on a limited scale, by introduction of infested grafting materials with eggs or first instar larvae inside the buds.

In 2003 it was added to the EPPO A2 action list, and EPPO member countries were recommended to regulate it as a quarantine pest. Introduction of *D. kuriphilus* from Asia and America is effectively prevented by the fact that import of all plants of *Castanea* (except fruits and seeds) from non-European countries is in fact prohibited by most EPPO countries on account of other pests. Within the EPPO region, plants for planting of *Castanea* (young plants or shoots for grafting) from infested areas should be produced in a place of production kept free from *D. kuriphilus* by appropriate systemic insecticide treatment.

Surveys:

In order for Great Britain to retain PZ status against Chestnut blight and to check for the presence of *D. kuriphilus* we need to set up and maintain a survey of sweet chestnut plantations in England and Wales (there are no commercial plantations of chestnut in Scotland). Unlike the existing PZ surveys for conifer bark beetles, this survey will be mainly visual, but will involve the taking of samples should the disease be suspected.

Sites for survey have been selected with the assistance of Forestry Commission (FC) Conservancies and Forest Enterprise (FE) Districts. Seventeen sites have been selected in chestnut plantations that are more than two hectares in size with over fifty percent chestnut in the crop.

The following sites (all FE) were identified for survey:

Country	Forest District	Cpt.	P. Year	Grid Ref.
Wales	Coed y Mynydd	763d	1986	SH720209
Wales	Coed y Mynydd	1048f	1949	SN662731
Wales	Llanymddyfri	4102b	1951	SO485006
Wales	Llanymddyfri	7304b	1955	SO284246
Wales	Coed y Cymoedd	524e	1920	SS793900
England	Peninsula	7109e	1940	SX938853
England	Peninsula	5239f	1974	ST273325
England	West Midlands	2011d	1940	SO500744
England	West Midlands	8037e	1958	SO702801
England	New Forest	2725a	1927	SU253084
England	SE England	2082c	1998	SU750620
England	SE England	5041b	1987	TQ725327
England	SE England	9109a	1994	TR022503
England	Forest of Dean	55b	1974	ST546889
England	Forest of Dean	4437b	1975	SO571369
England	East Anglia	305g	1990	TM463724
England	East Anglia	2616a	1979	TL796931

Survey methodology:

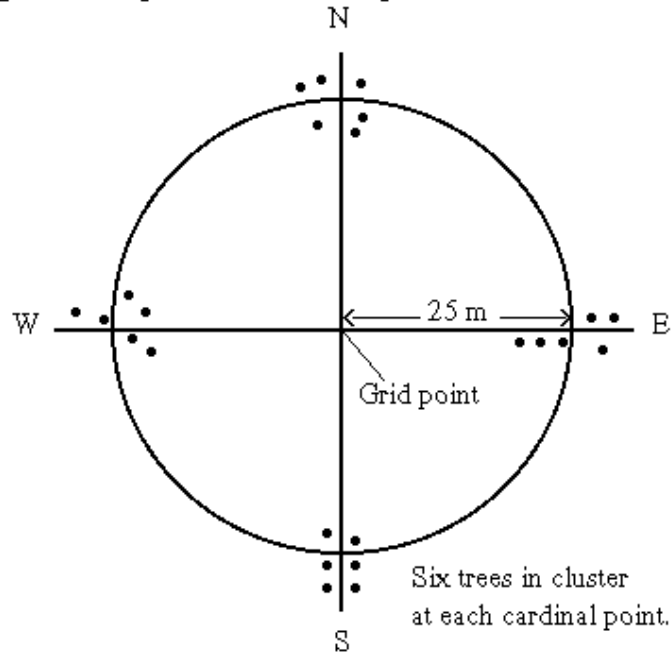
Initially the plot set and the visual assessments will be done at the same time and should be completed by the end of October 2006. In future (2007 onwards) assessments will be carried out during late summer.

Plot set up and marking:

Twenty-four (24) trees will be selected in a convenient part of the crop; this should if possible be towards the middle of the selected compartment, and the grid reference of the centre point will be recorded. The plot will be set up as shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1

Survey along cardinal points of the compass - Cardinal Survey



The six selected trees in each cluster will be permanently marked with a paint band to aid location of the trees in future years.

Visual surveys:

Surveyors should examine each of the 24 marked trees for symptoms of disease and galls. Illustrations of typical symptoms are included below. Any galls found should be collected and placed in a labeled plastic bag and sent to me at the address below. If suspected cankers are found these should be photographed if on the trunk or collected if on branches/twigs, again these should be placed in labeled plastic bags and sent to me as soon as possible. A form should be completed for each site, this must be returned to me as soon as possible after completion of the survey.

Nick Fielding

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30th September 2006

Symptoms of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* – Oriental chestnut gall wasp:



Symptoms of *Cryphonectria parasitica* – Chestnut blight:



CHESTNUT SURVEY

Please fill in all of this form.

Forest Enterprise District	
Forest name	
Compartment Number	
Grid reference	
Tree species	
Tree age	
Signature	
Name [in block capitals]	
Date	

Indicate presence or absence of symptoms in the table below

	North	South	East	West
Tree 1				
Tree 2				
Tree 3				
Tree 4				
Tree 5				
Tree 6				

Send completed forms to:

Nick Fielding
 Technical Services
 Forest Research
 Uphampton
 Shobdon
 Leominster
 Hereford, HR6 9PB

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Hypoxyton mammatum</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Northern Ireland		FOP	3	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Coniferales</i>	Northern Ireland		FOP	24	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Ips typographus</i>				
Country	UK (All parts)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	150	None
Coniferales	Isle of Man	July and October 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	11	None
Coniferales	Guernsey	September 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Great Britain	April to September 2006	FOP	43	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	150	None
Coniferales	Isle of Man	July and October 2006	FOP	3	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Ips duplicatus</i>				
Country	UK (All parts)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	150	None
Coniferales	Isle of Man	July and October 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	11	None
Coniferales	Guernsey	September 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Great Britain	April to September 2006	FOP	43	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Ips cembrae</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland and Isle of Man)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	150	None
Coniferales	Isle of Man	July and October 2006	FOP	3	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Ips amitinus</i>				
Country	UK (All parts)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	150	None
Coniferales	Isle of Man	July and October 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	11	None
Coniferales	Guernsey	September 2006	FOP	3	None
Coniferales	Great Britain	April to September 2006	FOP	43	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	50	None
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Isle of Man	Throughout the year	FOP	3	None
<i>Picea</i> spp.	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	4	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Dendroctonus micans</i>				
Country	Northern Ireland and Jersey				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
Coniferales	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	100	None
Coniferales	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	2	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i>				
Country	UK (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Larix</i> spp.	Northern Ireland	Throughout the year	FOP	50	None
<i>Larix</i> spp.	Isle of Man	July and September 2006	FOP	3	None
<i>Larix</i> spp.	Jersey	August and October 2006	FOP	2	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		

Results of survey of a Protected Zone					
Pest	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (and <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>)				
Country	GB, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Jersey)				
Region					
Period of Report	2006				
Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Castanea</i> spp	Great Britain	Oct-06	FOP	17	None
<i>Castanea</i> spp	Northern Ireland	July and September 2006	FOP	4	None
Laboratory Inspections					
Unit of Inspection	Number inspected	Positives			
Outbreaks					
Total found during period of report	Total number eradicated	Total number remaining in PZ	Total number > 2 years old		
None	None	None	None		