

**UNITED KINGDOM  
PROTECTED ZONE SURVEYS  
FOR  
FORESTRY PESTS  
2009**

**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. *Hypoxylon mammatum* (Wahlenberg) - Hypoxylon 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 (Wood and Bark) Order (NI) 2006.
4. The Plant Health Order (NI) 2006.
5. The Import and Export of Trees, Wood and Bark (Health) Ordinance, 1982; for Guernsey.
6. 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 A Sidebottom, Chief Forestry Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Isle of Man Government.

**Jersey:** Mr S Meadows, Entomologist, States of Jersey Department of Planning and Environment.

**Guernsey:** Mr N Clark, Plant Health and Seeds Inspector, Commerce and Employment 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 Planning and Environment and in Guernsey, the States of Guernsey Department of Commerce and Employment.

### 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 11 in section 2.2 (above) have been given in previous reports.

Monitoring in accordance with Commission Decision 2006/464/EC for the presence of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu, the oriental chestnut gall wasp was undertaken at the same time and at the same locations as the surveys for *Cryphonectria parasitica* (Murrill) Barr – Chestnut blight.

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Monitoring in accordance with Commission Decision 2007/433/EC for the presence of *Fusarium circinatum* (*Gibberella circinata*), Pitch pine canker; was also undertaken. Results of both these surveys have already been submitted.

**3.4 Detail of the permanent survey regime:**

In Great Britain 41 permanent study plots have been set up (supported by a programme of about 150 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 74 permanent survey plots, while the Isle of Man has 3, Jersey has 11 and Guernsey has 7. In addition, in Great Britain, 17 plots were monitored for the presence of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (and *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*) and 19 plots were monitored for *Gibberella circinata*.

**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 undertakes all pest and disease diagnostic work. 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:**

Seventy-seven plots were examined; details have been given in previous reports.

**3.8.2 Northern Ireland:**

Seventy-four plots were examined; details have been given in previous reports.

**3.8.3 Isle of Man:**

Three plots were examined; details have been given in previous reports.

**3.8.4 Jersey:**

Eleven plots were examined; details have been given in previous reports.

**3.8.5 Guernsey:**

Seven locations were examined; details have been given in previous reports.

**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 the UK has Protected Zone status, under Commission Regulation (EC) No. 690/2008. Not all import inspections involve timber consignments. Dunnage and wood packaging material is regarded as also presenting a risk of accidental pest introduction and many consignments of non-regulated goods, e.g. steel, are targeted for inspection including, exceptionally, wood and wood packaging material consigned from Portugal, to monitor compliance with Commission Decision 2006/133/EC and also to detect the presence of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (Steiner and Buhner) Nickle, the Pine Wood Nematode. 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 XX adult beetles during 2009 compared with 15 during 2008.

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 insects were found associated with the trap logs. All the insects listed below are commonly associated with timber and bark that are starting to rot in a forest situation; none give any cause for concern.

*Dryocoetes autographus*

*Hylurgops palliatus*

*Cerambycidae* spp.

*Hylobius abietis*

*Dolichomitus terebrans*

*Elateridae* spp.

*Diptera* spp.

*Pissodes* spp.

*Ips sexdentatus*

#### 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:

*Hylobius abietis*

*Hylastes cunicularius*

*Hylastes brunneus*

*Hylurgops palliatus*

*Dryocoetes autographus*

*Pityophagus ferrugineus*

*Tomicus piniperda*

*Rhizophagus* spp.

*Pissodes pini*

#### 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:

*Hydrophilidae* spp.

*Dryocoetes autographus*

*Hylobius abietis*

*Meligethes* spp.

*Rhizophagus* spp.

#### 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.

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**Incorporating details from reports produced:**

Northern Ireland:

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

Isle of Man:

Mr P Williamson (peter.williamson@daff.gov.im)

Jersey:

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

Guernsey:

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

### Results of survey of a Protected Zone

<b>Pest</b>	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> (and <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> )
<b>Country</b>	UK
<b>Region</b>	GB, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and Jersey)
<b>Period of Report</b>	2009

Visual Inspections					
Host	Location	Timing	Unit of inspection	Number inspected	Positives
<i>Castanea</i> spp	Great Britain	August/September 2009	Fixed observation point	17	None
<i>Castanea</i> spp	Northern Ireland	2009	Fixed observation point	4	None
<i>Castanea</i> spp	Guernsey	Sept./October 2009	Fixed observation point	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