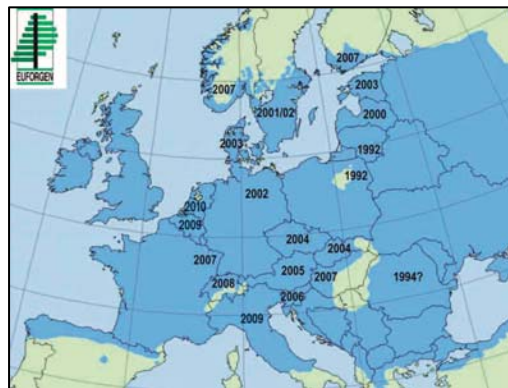


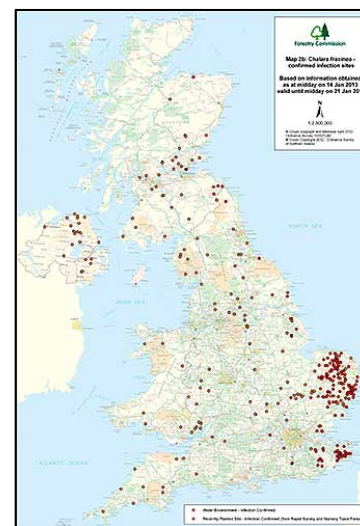
# Interim Chalara Control Plan

Bruce Rothnie

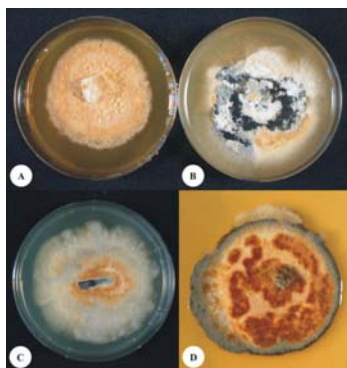
Plant Health Team Manager, FC England



European experience



Current Disease Extent



Current Scientific Knowledge

- Reduce the spread of the disease
- Develop resistance to the disease in the native ash population
- Encourage landowner, citizen and industry engagement in surveillance, monitoring and action in tackling the problem
- Build economic and environmental resilience in woodlands and in associated industries

# 1. Reduce the Rate of Spread

- Review the ban on import and movement of ash trees by Spring 2013

## New legislation from 29 Oct 2012:

- Prohibits import of ash trees or seed intended for planting into GB
- Prohibits movement plant-passported ash trees or seed within GB



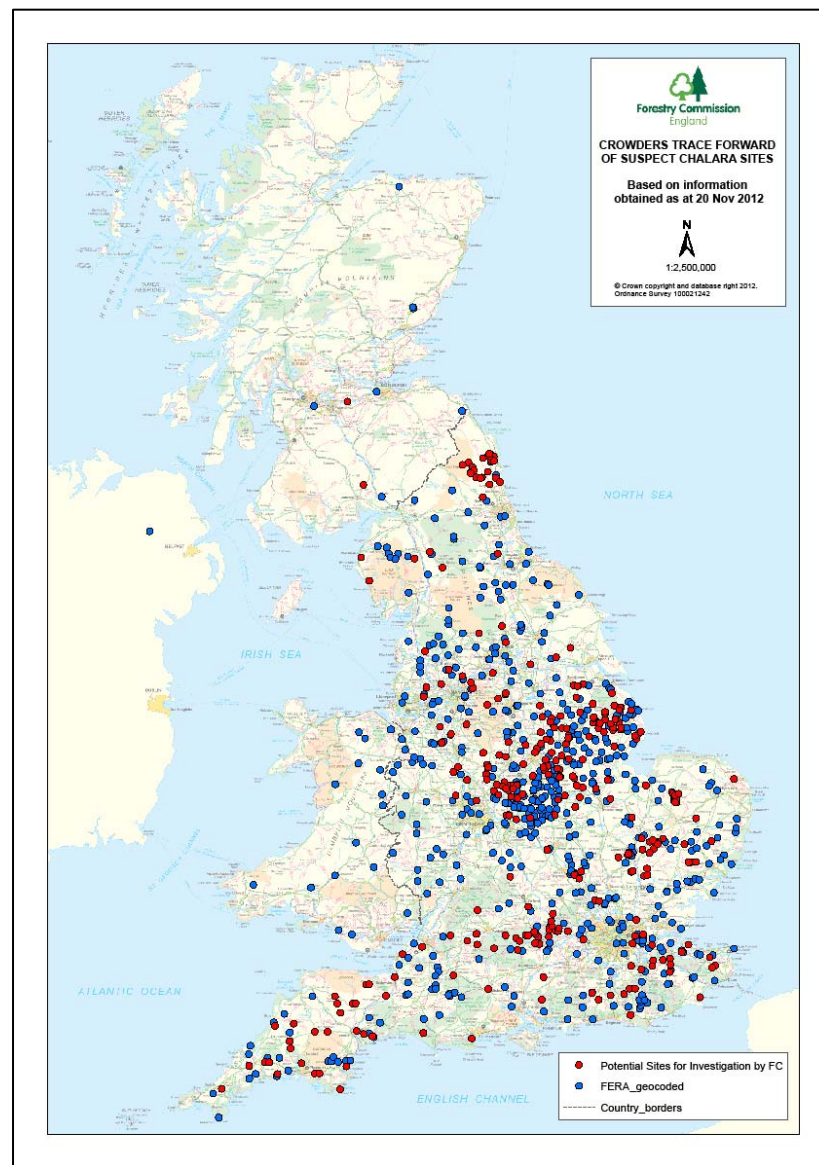
- But continues to allow import of ash logs, woodchip and firewood from EU countries
- And continues to allow movement of all ash timber within GB



- Explore options for management of infected trees

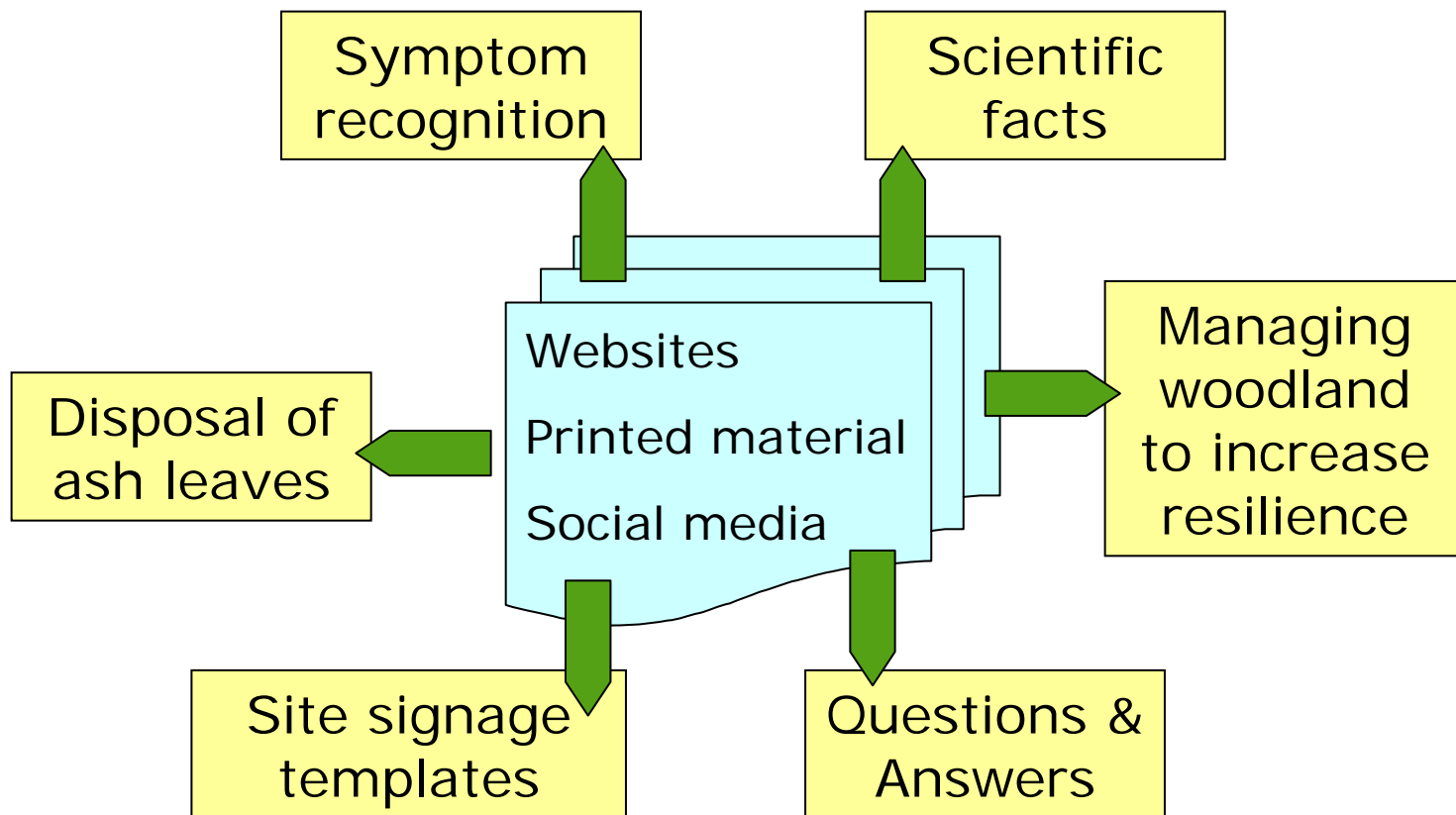
- Continue to inspect nurseries and require destruction of infected stock
- Continue to trace recently planted stock derived from infected sources
- Further work to assess the costs and benefits of tracing and destroying recently planted ash trees
- Currently no action on mature infected trees but seek to assess spore production under different management regimes

# 1. Reduce the Rate of Spread



# 1. Reduce the Rate of Spread

- Work with partners to publish information and targeted advice for a range of audiences



[www.forestry.gov.uk/chalara](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/chalara)

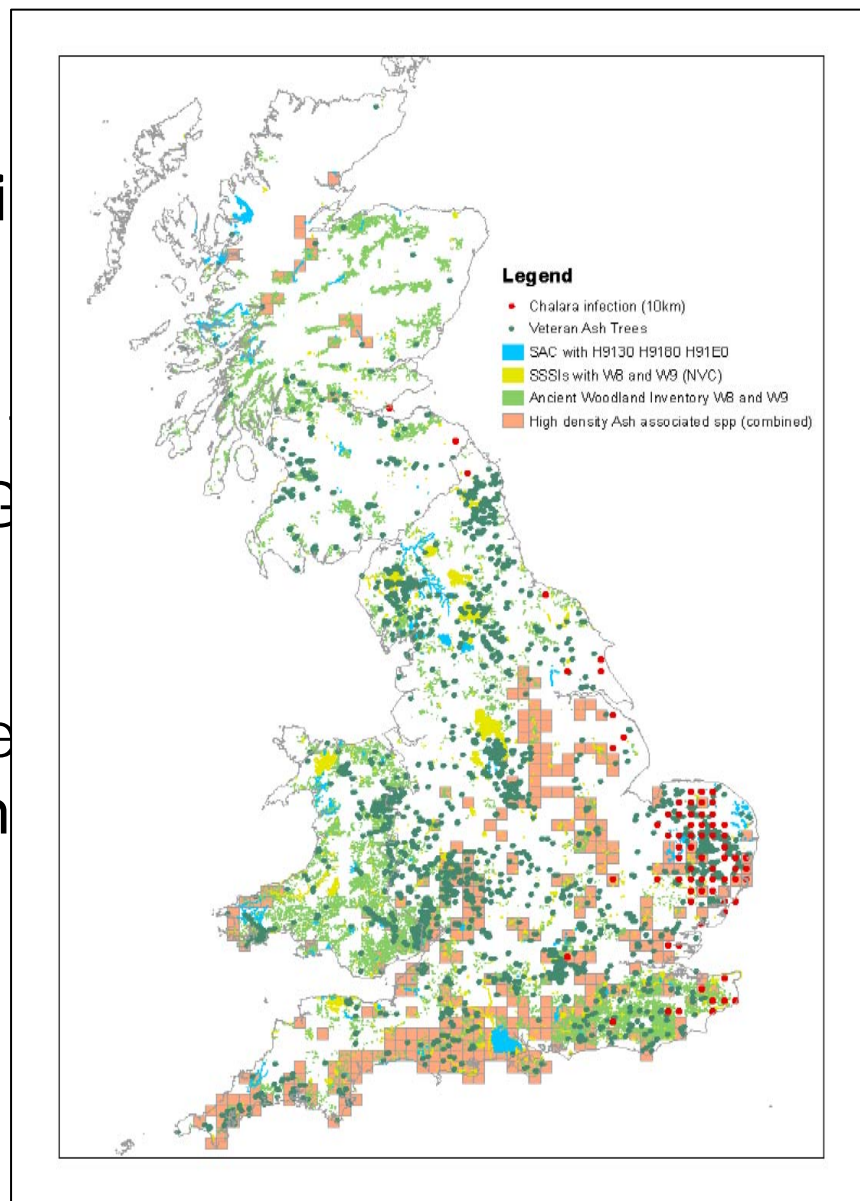
- Share data and experience across Europe of resistance to Chalara
- Work with research councils to identify and prioritise research needs on resistance



- Accelerate ObservaTREE a tree health reporting system using volunteer groups
- Develop network of trained people to support official surveillance and detection
- Develop OPAL survey on tree health
- Charter mark for plants of UK origin



- Publish silvicultural guide for Chalara
- Publish maps showing important ash across Great Britain
- Work with horticulture on long-term resilience to Chalara and other plant diseases



- Develop the interim plan with stakeholders and update by end of March 2013 in light of latest evidence
- Bring Plant Health policy closer to Government – FERA policy team move to DEFRA
- Review recommendations of Task Force on Tree Health

Once infection has been confirmed...

- Consider risk of spread to other areas
- If disposal appropriate, then seek to prioritise on-site disposal options over movement and destruction elsewhere

Disposal options in decreasing order of preference:

- Burn on site
- Burial in ground
- Incineration or landfill off-site
- Composting or other biological treatment off-site

Avoid moving ash leaves other than  
for destruction where possible