STATUS OF FOREST INVASIVE SPECIES IN TANZANIA

S.S. Madoffe (SUA)
& J. Mbwambo (TAFORI)
Legend:
Green – forests
Red - Towns
Invasive species

2.0 PLANTS

2.1 *Maesopsis emini*

- Origin primarily West Africa and is widely planted in Tanzania
- Introduced into East Usambara in the 1913 as timber species, however later used as a nurse tree for valuable tree species such as *Cephalosphaera usambarensis, Newtonia buchananii & Berchemedia kweo*
Maesopsis eminii in the E. Usambaras
2.2 Lantana camara

Widely distributed in natural forests and could course significant in regeneration also fire hazard
2.3 *Cedrela mexicana*
2.4 *Leucaena* spp.

- Introduced as multi purpose tree, however to date is a weed in some areas
- A good seeder that spreads easily to almost all ecological areas
3.0 Insects

3.1 Cinara cupressi (Lachnidae)

- Most serious (socially and economically) conifer aphid in Tanzania
- Accidentally introduced to Tanzania in 1987 probably from Malawi
- Attacks members of the conifer Cupressaceae, including *Juniperus, Cupressus, Thuja, Chamaecyparis, & Callitris*
Cypress aphid
3.2 Heteropsylla cubana

- Late 1980s, severe damage in several *Leucaena* growing areas
- Situation declined in 2000s probably due to effect of *Tamarixia leucaenae* (Morogoro and Tanga) & *Psyllaephagus yaseeni* (Tabora) in late 1990s
- These natural enemies now widely spread in Tanzania. Local natural enemies and adaptation of the *Leucaena* species may also have contributed
Leucaena psyllid
3.3 *Pineus boerneri* (PWA)

- PWA still a problem in all pine growing sites in Tanzania though no records of mortality in recent years
- Recent records show reduced attack in Sao Hill; could be same situation in other pine growing forests
Pine Woolly Aphid
3.4 *Phoracantha semipunctata* and *P. recurva*

- Recorded in Southern highlands of Tanzania; now in *E. camal x grandis* clones in Mwanga
- Although attack is not serious, problem may become more severe with intensification of *Eucalyptus* plantings
- No control done but forest hygiene could be an option
3.5 *Eucalyptus* chalcids

- **1st official records** - Tabora Feb 05 in TLTC eucalyptus plantations (Size 1-4ha)
- More records – Shinyanga April & Kibaha July 2005
- Kibaha; *E. camaldulensis* X *grandis* (clones from RSA) local land races: *E. camaldulensis*, and *E. grandis* (All planted April 2004)
- Currently problem appears stable perhaps due to rains
Eucalyptus clones attacked by chalcids – Kibaha, Tz
Some potential exotic pests to our alien plantations

i) *Eucalyptus* Cocciidae moth

ii) *Sirex noctilio* (Siricidae: Hymenoptera, Wood Wasp

iii) *Eucalyptus* psyllid - recorded in Kenya and Tanzania; stands a chance for infestation
On going research

- *Castilla elastica* - MSc
- *Cordia eliodora* - MSc
- *Cedrela odorata* – MSc
- Status of invasives in Amani - PhD
Problems/challenges

• Lack of funds
  – monitoring
  – quarantine
  – research

• Commitment of the government
Conclusion

- Tanzania has serious & potential invasive spp in her forests
- Monitoring & control has received very little attention due in part to lack of funds and experts
- FAO & other external donors have taken most of the control burden
- Regional & international efforts need to be intensified to fight the foe; invasives have no political boundaries
I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION