

Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry in Ukraine

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The Forestry Pests in Ukraine

*Conifer sawflies (Diprion pini and Neodiprion sertifer),
Bupalus piniarius, Panolis flammea, Dendrolimus pini* -
damage pine species (mainly Scots pine) and spread
everywhere in Ukraine

*Pea-green oak twist (Tortrix viridana) and Euproctis
chrysorrhoea* damage hardwood species (mainly oak) and
spread everywhere in Ukraine.

Gipsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) is known to damage the foliage
of hundreds of species of plants in Ukraine but its most
common hosts are oaks, linden, hornbeam, poplar.

The fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*) feed on the more than
300 different species of herbaceous, shrub and trees, mainly
mulberry, American maple, quince, elderberry, cherry, pear,
grapes, walnuts, plums, hops, apple. It spreads in the South
and East.

- Damping-off Diseases (*Fusarium*, *Alternaria* *Botrytis cinerea*, *Pithium* etc.) is widespread in the seedling plantation, particularly in nurseries
- *Diplodia Tip Blight: Sphaeropsis sapinea* - attacks pine trees that are growing under stressful conditions. Most commonly - Scots (*Pinus sylvestris*), Crimean (*Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana*) and other trees and can be found everywhere in Ukraine
- *Lophodermium seditiosum* is a serious needle pathogen on pine everywhere.
- Dothistroma needle blight (DNB) is affecting pine stands in ten regions of southern and eastern Ukraine. *Dothistroma pini* was found on both *P. nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* and *P. sylvestris* in nine regions. While, *Dothistroma septosporum* was found on *P. sylvestris* and *P. nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* in two regions in Eastern Ukraine.

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- Root rot disease (Honey fungus, or *Armillaria*, *Heterobasidion annosum* etc) are an economically important pathogen of conifers and hardwoods, including *Acer*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, *Quercus* and are widespread in the Ukraine.
- Dutch elm disease is caused by *Ophiostoma ulmi* affecting elm trees and is spread by the elm bark beetle everywhere in Ukraine where elm trees are here.
- Ash dieback is an emerging infectious disease of European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) caused by the new invasive pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea*), currently spreading in Europe, inclusive of Ukraine.
- *Erwinia amylovora* - Fire blight, a disease that affects and can cause extensive damage to apple and pear trees, is caused *Erwinia amylovora*. It can also affect other plants in hardwood forest (mountain ash, hawthorn).

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The main forest quarantine pests in Ukraine

- *Dothistroma pini* and *D. septosporum* are not quarantine pest in Ukraine but EPPO quarantine pest
- *Erwinia amylovora* - limited spread quarantine pest
- *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (anamorph *Chalara fraxinea*) has been included in EPPO Alert List in 2010. In 2014, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

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- Contingency plans/diagnostic protocols for quarantine forest pests that have a high likelihood of being introduced:
- *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, commonly known as pine wood nematode or pine wilt nematode (PWN). This species is absent in Ukraine but we have translated EPPO standard EPPO diagnostic protocol for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*.

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- ISPM No. 2 (1995) Guidelines for pest risk analysis
- ISPM No. 5 (2005) Glossary of phytosanitary terms
- ISPM No. 6 (1997) Guidelines for surveillance
- Determination of pest status in an area
- ISPM No. 9 (1998) Guidelines for pest eradication programmes
- ISPM No. 11 (2004) Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms
- ISPM No. 14 (2002) The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management
- ISPM No. 15 (2002) Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade
- ISPM No. 16 (2002) Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application
- ISPM No. 20 (2004) Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system
- ISPM No. 21 (2004) Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests
- ISPM No. 22 (2005) Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence
- ISPM No. 24 (2005) Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures