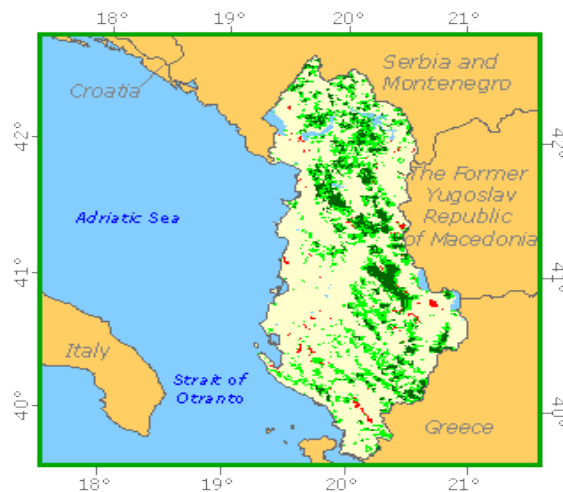


Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry

ALBANIA

Regional workshop on
Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry
Nyíregyháza, Hungary, 09-11 June 2015

MAP OF THE FORESTS AREA



Forest in Albania

- The Albanian forests cover 36% of the territory. They consist of the high stem forests (45.7%) and coppice (54.3%). The single species forests occupy 72.3 % and the mixed species forests 27.7 %. According to their functions forests may be classified as production forests (86.0 %) and protection forests (14.0 %). Also, one may distinguish 91.2% natural forests and 8.8% man made forests or plantations

Forest in Albania

• Total Land Area (1000 square kilometers)	2740
• Total Forest Area (1000 ha)	776
• Percent Forest Cover	28
• Primary Forest Cover (1000 ha)	85
• Primary Forest, % total forest	11
• Other wooded land (1000 ha)	255
• Percent other wooded land	9

Forest in Albania

- According to the more up-to-date information gathered from monitoring reports between 2007 and 2009, as many as 46 mammal species (of the newly indicated total of 91 mammal species, thus 50.1 per cent), 115 bird species (of the new total of 330, thus 34.8 per cent), 37 reptile species (100 per cent), 15 amphibian species (100 per cent), 54 fish species (of 311, thus 17.4 per cent), 108 insect species (of 680, thus 15.9 per cent) and 130 mollusc species (of 183, thus 71 per cent) were considered to be threatened on a national scale in Albania

Forest diseases and pests

- The forest diseases and pests in 1997/1998 affected a general surface of about 50.000 ha.
- From the surveys carried out results that the pests are the cause of more than 60% of the damages of forest trees. We can say that, at national level, the phytosanitary situation is somehow problematic, especially for the species of oak and black pine.

Forest pests

Scientific name	English	Albanian
<i>Evetia buoliana</i> , Schiff		Dëmtuesi i sythave të pishës
<i>Phalera bucephala</i> , L		Hënëza e argjendtë
<i>Paranthrene tabaniformis</i> , Rott		Sesia e plepit
<i>Melasoma populi</i> , L		Krizomela e plepit
<i>Hylobius abietis</i> , L		Turigjati i plepit
<i>Lyta vesicatoria</i> , L	Spanish fly	Lyta e frashërit
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>, L	Gypsy moth	Vemja e dushkut
<i>Stilpnotia salicis</i> , L		Flutura e bardhë e shëlgut
<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i> ,		Flutura bishtartë
<i>Orygia antiqua</i> , L	Rusty Tussock Moth	
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i> , L	Lackey moth	Flutura unazore
<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>, Drury		Flutura e bardhë amerikane

Scientific name	English	Albanian
<i>Operophtera brumata</i> , L		Flutura dimërore
<i>Tortrix viridana</i> , L		Gjethpërdredhsja e dushkut
<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> , Schiff	Pine process. moth	Procesionaria e pishës
<i>Thaumetopoea proccessionea</i> , L		Procesionaria e dushkut
<i>Diprion pini</i> , L	Pine sawfly	Diprioni i pishës
<i>Byrsocrypta gallarum</i> , Gm	Elm leaf aphid	Morri i gjetheve të vidhit
<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>, Comst	San José scale	Breshkëza e kalifornisë
<i>Blastophagus piniperda</i> , L		Drungrënësi i madh i pishës
<i>Ips typographus</i> , L		Lëvorengrënësi i halorëve
<i>Saperda carcharias</i> , L		Saperda e madhe e plepit
<i>Saperda populnea</i> , L		Saperda e vogël e plepit
<i>Cerambyx ceder</i> , l		Drungrënësi i dushkut

The species in bold are among most dangerous of 100 the worst, according to DAISIE (Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe)

Scientific name	English	Albanian
<i>Cerambyx scopolii</i> , Fussl.		Drungrënësi i gjethoreve
<i>Sirex gigas</i> , L		Sireksi gjigand
<i>Cossus cossus</i> , L		Krimbi i trungut
<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i> , L	Leopard moth	Krimbi i degëve
<i>Curculio glandinum</i> , Mrsh		Turigjati i lendeve të lisit
<i>Dioryctria abietella</i> , S.V.		Farëngrënësi i halorëve
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>, Deshka & Dimic	Horse-chestnut leaf miner	Tenja minuese e gështenjës së kalit
<i>Rhyncophorus ferrugineus</i>	Red palm weevil	Turigjati i palmave
<i>Cinara cupressivora</i> ,	The cypress aphid	Morri i tujës

HARMFUL ORGANISMS

Pine Processionary (*Thaumetopoea pityocampa*, Den and Schiff)

- National Program for the Mechanical Control in 4 regions
- Rate of infection 35-40%
- Rate of spread 55%



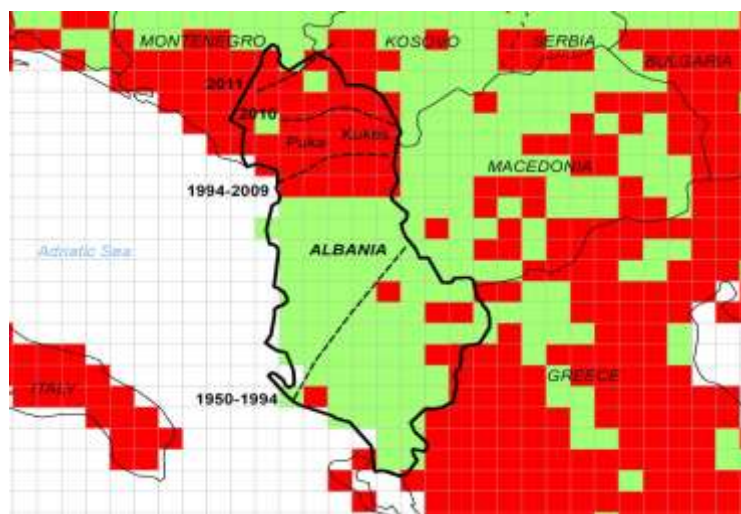
HARMFUL ORGANISMS

Gypsy Moth (*Limantria dispar* L) *Quercus* spp



- Rate of infection 15-22%
- Rate of spread 35%

E. Çota. Past and present distribution of pine processionary moth in Albania and neighboring countries on a 16km- cell grid. Red squares show the presence of *T. pityocampa* whereas the moth is absent in areas figured in green. The lines 1950-1994, 1994-2009, 2010, 2011 show the front edge of the moth distribution at these different periods.



- More recently, pine processionary moth was monitored from 2009 to 2012 at the northern border of Albania, mainly in Puka and Kukës, in a region mainly dominated by black pine, which could have favored the expansion and damage caused by this species.
- Indeed, while the winter temperature was increasing, the moth expanded towards the northern mountainous areas of Albania.
- In 2009, the infestation rate in Puka region (northern frontier) was 2-4 tents/pine trees over 100 examined trees. This high infestation rate was rather stable with 2-3 tents/ tree in 2010 and 3-4 in 2011

INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED AND RESPONSABILITIES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

- PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES ON IMPORTS
- PHTOSANITARY MEASURES ON EXPORTS
- CERTIFICATION OF THE NEW PLANTS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND WATER ADMINISTRATION

- FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION
- PESTS MONITORING AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES ON THE SPOT

PHYTOSANITARY LEGISLATION IN LINE WITH EU DIRECTIVES AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- Law on Plant Protection Nr. 9362, dat 24.3.2005 (amended, 2008).
 - DCM Nr. 750, date 14.07.2010 “Rules on phytosanitary quarantine inspection” (Harmonized with DIR 2000/29/EEC).
 - **Guidance of Minister Nr. 7, date 27.02.200 “Rules for regulating wood packaging material in the international trade and within the Republic of Albanian territory” (in accordance with ISPM 15).**
- Law Nr. 10416 date 07.04.2011 “On planting material and plant propagating material”.
- Law on Protection of the Environment nr. 8934, datë 5. 9. 2002 (ammended, 2008).

Phytosanitary Measures Applied

- Phytosanitary inspection of wood and wood packaging material in the BIP-s according to the national legislation requirements.
- Implementation of the approved measures related with wood packaging material by the producer – markings.
- Production and use of healthy - pest free new plants and propagating material.
- Combination of the various pest control methods (mechanical, biological, chemical, etc.) .

The adaptation strategy

- Preparation of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of Forest;
- Preparation and implementation of the research programs aimed at the management of forest units on genetically resources, adapting of the forest species and provenance, production of hybrid species that are better adapted to climate change and sea level rise, and the identification of better adapted cultivation systems;
- Evaluation of the actual situation for each forest type, in relation with climate change and sea level rise;
- Increasing of the protected forest area;

- Reduction of the illegal cuttings at the maximum extent and studying of the real need for fuel wood;
- Increasing of the investments to implement more actions in existing forests and environmental protection areas;
- Implementation of actions to increase the existing forest productivity (rehabilitation of the degraded forests, conversion of the coppice and shrub forests to high stem forests or planting the fast-growing species or more capable species to sink CO₂ emissions);
- Increasing of the forest area through the new reforestation;
- Study and monitoring of the forest health situation as well as effects of applied measures in forests (a.o. the fire situation).

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