

EPPO ACTIVITIES IN FOREST QUARANTINE

Dr. Andrei D. ORLINSKI

FAO Workshop on implementation
of phytosanitary standards in forestry,
Nyíregyháza, Hungary, 09-11 June 2015

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

- Multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection
- An organization setting International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
- Headquarters in Rome, FAO building

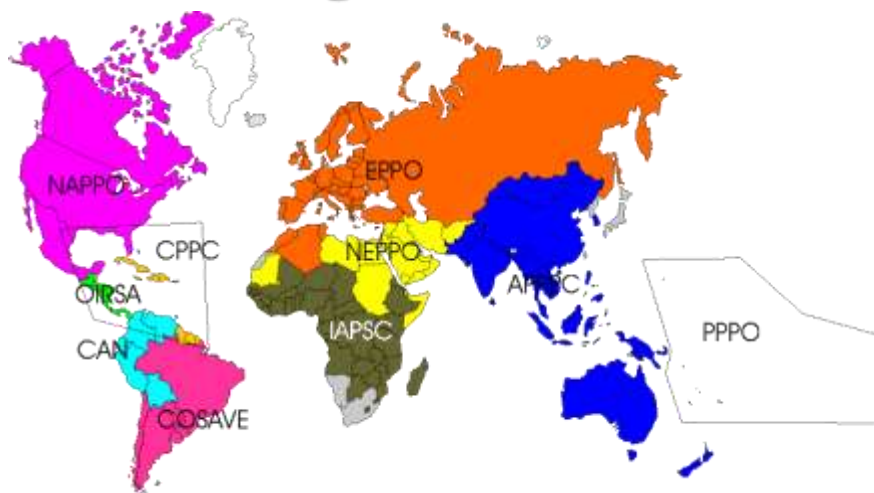


www.ippc.int 182 'contracting parties' in June 2015

By the way A little bit about acronyms

Does your NPPO conduct PRA according to IPPC and RPPO recommendations for RNQPs following ISPM 21 including options of PFA and PFPP?

Regional Plant Protection Organizations



European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

- Regional Plant Protection Organization
- Created in 1951 by 15 countries
- Headquarters in Paris
- Main task: ensure international cooperation in plant protection (plant quarantine and plant protection)



EPPO Panels

Panels are composed of experts nominated by EPPO member countries **with the exception for the Panel on BCA when IOBC can nominate experts**

Meet once a year (or twice)

Prepare draft recommendations for the Working Party, most of which in the form of standards



EPPO Technical bodies

Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations

Active Panels

Phytosanitary Measures
CPM affairs
Quarantine Pests for Forestry
Phytosanitary Treatments
Bacterial Diseases
PRA development
Diagnostics and Quality Assurance
Phytosanitary Procedures
Joint EPPO/IOBC Panel on biological control agents
Phytosanitary measures for potatoes
Ad hoc Panel on Nematodes
Ad hoc Panel on Invasive Alien Species
Panel on entomology
Panel on virology
Ad hoc Panel on Plant Protection Information

Dormant Panels

Certification of Fruit Crops
Certification of Pathogen-tested Ornamentals
Certification of Seed Potatoes
Ad hoc Panel on the Phytosanitary Risks of Composted Organic Waste

Working Party on Plant Protection Products

Active Panels

Efficacy Evaluation of Fungicides and Insecticides
Efficacy Evaluation of Herbicides and Growth Regulators
General Standards on Efficacy Evaluation
Ad hoc Panel on Harmonization of Data on Plant Protection Products
Resistance Panel on Plant Protection Products

Dormant Panels

Rodent Control
Environmental Risk Assessment of Plant Protection Products
Good Plant Protection Practice (GPP)

EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry

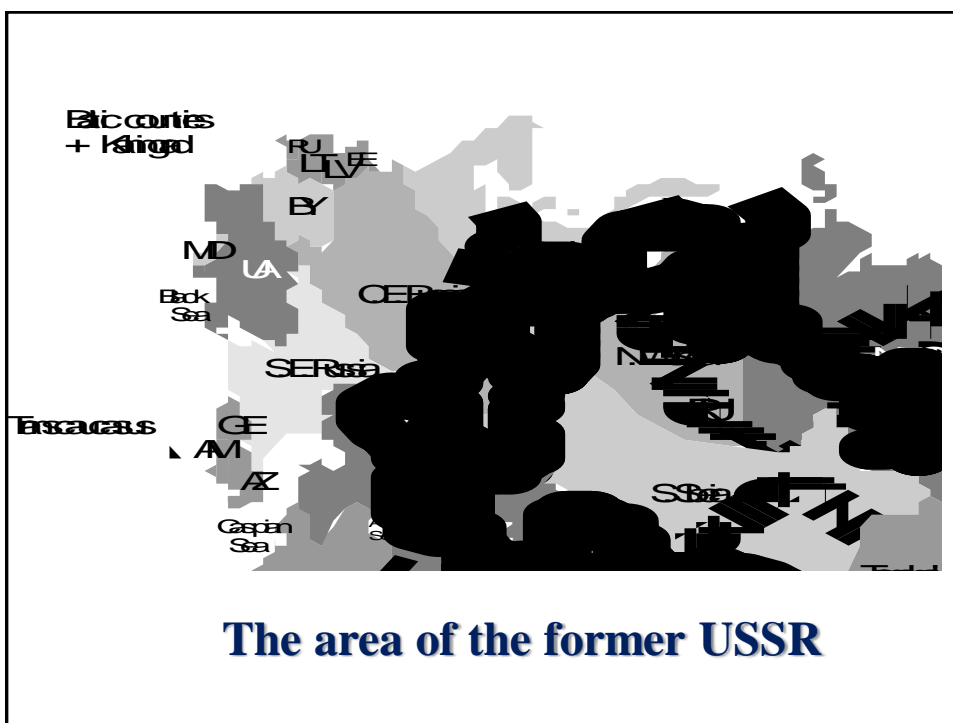
- EPPO Project on Quarantine Pests for Forestry: adopted by the EPPO Council in 1999
- EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry created to conduct the Project
- Project finished in 2006
- Since 2006, the Panel has ensured all EPPO activities in forest quarantine
- Last Panel meeting: Vienna 2014-03-10/12



First Panel Meeting in Helsinki (February, 2000)



Panel Meeting in Vienna (March, 2014)



Collection of information on forest pests

Groups of pests	No of species
Acari	13
Gastropoda	2
Coleoptera	594
Diptera	20
Hemiptera	25
Heteroptera	1
Homoptera	133
Hymenoptera	66
Isoptera	3
Lepidoptera	286
Orthoptera	18
Nematoda	1
Fungi	193
Bacteria	10
TOTAL	1365

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)

Pests recommended for regulation

Agrilus planipennis

Aeolesthes sarta

Hesperophanes campestris

Tetropium gracilicorne

Xylotrechus altaicus

Xylotrechus namanganensis

Ips hauseri

Ips subelongatus

Scolytus morawitzi

Strobilomyia viaria

Lepidosaphes ussuriensis

Dryocosmus kuriphilus

Sirex ermak

Dendrolimus sibiricus

Dendrolimus superans

Malacosoma parallela

Lymantria mathura

Erschoviella musculana

Stegophora ulmea

Pest Risk Analysis (PRA)

Pests not recommended for regulation

Melanophila guttulata

Corymbia succedanea

Dokhtouroffia baeckmanni

Monochamus impluviatus

Tetropium staudingeri

Turcmenigena varentzovi

Agelastica alni orientalis

Hylobius albosparsus

Polyphylla alba

Ips golovjankoi

Ips spessivtsevi

Strobilomyia luteoforceps

Cecidomyia pumila

Resseliella ingrica

Adelges lapponicus

Ceroplastes japonicus

Ceroplastes sinensis

Anacanthotermes ahngerianus

Anacanthotermes turkestanicus

Coleophora dahurica

Erannis jacobsoni

Phyllonorycter issikii

Dasychira albodentata

Euproctis kargalika

Sphinx morio

Cydia illutana ssp. dahuricolana

Commodity Standard for Coniferae (PM 8/2)

- Adopted by the EPPO Council in 2009
- Provide recommendations to EPPO countries on phytosanitary measures regarding Coniferae commodities
- Concern EPPO A1 and A2 forest pests that could be carried in Coniferae commodities
- Revised by the Panel in 2014
- The revision passed through country consultation and was approved by the EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations in June 2014 (Moldova)

Commodity Standard for *Quercus* & *Castanea* (PM 8/3)

- Went through country consultation
- Was discussed by WPPR in June and adopted by the EPPO Council in September 2010
- Provides recommendations on phytosanitary measures for *Quercus* & *Castanea* commodities to EPPO countries
- Concerns commodities that could carry A1 and A2 forest pests
- Revised by the Panel in 2014

EPPO Standard PM 9/1 on PWN (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*)

- The aim to provide guidance on measures at the detection of the pest: clear-cut zones, detection and delimiting surveys, sampling, etc.
- Initially adopted by the EPPO Council in September 2009
- Initially focused on areas and PWN hosts with Pine Wilt (PW) symptoms
- In 2010 & 2011, EPPO Panel on QPF adapted the strategy to areas without PW symptoms; adopted in 2012

EPPO Standards PM 9/14, 9/15 & 9/16 for EAB, ALB & CLB

- PM 9 standard on EAB was under development since 2009, PM 9 standards on ALB & CLB - since 2010
- The aim is to provide guidance on measures at the detection of pests: clear-cut zones, detection and delimiting surveys, sampling, etc.
- Difficulty: to get consensus
- Standards re-drafted in 2012
- Adopted by the EPPO Council in September 2013

**All EPPO Standards are
available on the EPPO
website:**

www.eppo.int/STANDARDS/standards.htm

Pests of *Buxus*

- EPPO Alert List is annually revised by the Panel
- *Cydalima perspectalis*: formerly in the EPPO Alert List (2007-2011), not possible to stop the spread
- *Cylindrocladium buxicola*: formerly in the EPPO Alert List (2004-2008), not possible to stop the spread
- *Rotylenchus buxophilus*: more information is needed
- Conclusion: deletion from the EPPO Alert List does not mean that the pest is no longer important

Urban trees issue

- an important phytosanitary problem
- a lot of tree pests enter and establish on urban trees before moving to forests
- important differences between EPPO countries in urban tree situations and responsibilities
- possibility of organizing an EPPO Workshop on this issue in 2016
- necessity to promote research on urban trees and to pay more attention to this issue

Collaboration with NAPPO

- The Panel considered possibilities for collaboration with the NAPPO Forestry Panel
- Exchange of experts for regular EPPO and NAPPO forestry meetings would be a good initiative

EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

- Background:
 - Little information on wood chips and wood waste commodities was available
 - International trade of these commodities is increasing: results in additional pest risk
- EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures initiated the EPPO Study initially called “on non-manufactured wood commodities”
- First objective was to classify wood commodities other than round wood, sawn wood and firewood

EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

Other objectives - to classify and describe:

- intended use of wood commodities
- current practices of their production (including industry practices, types of wood used, etc.)
- current practices in trade (including mode of transport, storage and packaging)
- pest groups likely to be associated and impact of processes on their survival in these commodities
- measures currently applied (both by industrial and phytosanitary) for these commodities
- possible measures that could be applied
- gaps in knowledge for developing measures

EPPO Study on Wood Commodities

- Preliminary document has been developed by a sub-contracted expert
- Advice received from IFORG experts after Rome meeting (2014-09-8/12)
- Advice received from EFSA meeting (Brussels, 2014-09-19)
- Advice received from 'ISO/TC 218 Timber' meeting (Paris, 2014-09-29/10-03)
- The document discussed and finalized by the EPPO AdHoc Expert Working Group (Paris, 2014-10-7/10)
- The final status of the document should be decided within EPPO

Decisions of the EPPO EWG

- To change the name of the Study to "EPPO Study on Wood Commodities other than round wood, sawn wood and manufactured items"
- To subdivide all wood commodities into:
 - Harvesting residues
 - Round wood
 - Processing wood residues
 - Bark
 - Sawn wood
 - Wood chips
 - Hogwood
 - Processed wood material
 - Manufactured wood items
 - Post-consumer scrap wood
- For 'firewood', the EWG concluded that it refers to the final use of wood commodities, which could be any of the abovementioned commodities

Commodity definitions of the *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

- ‘Round wood’ – ‘Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark’
- ‘Bark (as a commodity)’ – ‘Bark separated from wood’
- ‘Sawn wood’ – ‘Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark’
- ‘Processed wood material’ - ‘Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof’
- ‘Wood (as a commodity class)’ – ‘Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood waste, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material and processed wood material’

Proposed terms and definitions (in addition to the Glossary)

‘Harvesting residues’

- Definition: ‘Wood material consisting of any parts of trees left on the site after round wood harvesting’
- Includes: tree tops, branches, stumps and roots, parts of trunks
- Intended use: for fuel, chips & hogwood production
- Transported: loaded in open transport or in closed containers
- Possible measures: pest free area, chipping to specified size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation
- Gaps in knowledge: lack of information on trade volumes and distances

‘Logging residues’



Proposed terms and definitions (2)

‘Processing wood residues’

- Definition: ‘Parts of wood and bark that are left after the process of transforming round wood into sawn wood and further transformation of sawn wood
- Includes: sawdust, shavings, and off-cuts
- Intended use: for fuel, chips, hogwood & processed wood material production, animal litter, packing material
- Transported: in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on the intended use
- Possible measures: pest free area, chipping to specified size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation

‘Processing wood residues’



Proposed terms and definitions (3)

‘Bark’

- Glossary definition (‘bark (as a commodity)’): ‘Bark separated from wood’
- Intended use: for fuel, chips, hogwood & processed wood material production, animal litter, packing material
- Transported: in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on the intended use
- Possible measures: pest free area, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation

‘Bark’ used as mulch



Proposed terms and definitions (4)

‘Wood chips’

- Definition: ‘Wood with or without bark in the form of pieces with a definable particle size produced by mechanical treatment with sharp tools’
- Note: divided into different classes according to particle size, pest risk depends on size and MC
- Intended use: for fuel, production of mulch, pulp and processed wood material, for animal bedding, road covering, packing material, biofiltration
- Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: pest free area, limit of particle size, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation, production from bark-free wood

‘Wood chips’



Proposed terms and definitions (5)

‘Hogwood’

- Definition: ‘Wood with or without bark in the form of pieces of varying particle size and shape, produced by crushing with blunt tools such as rollers, hammers, or flails’
- Includes: sawdust, particle bark and/or wood with different size of pieces
- Intended use: ‘for fuel, production of mulch and processed wood material, for animal bedding, road covering, packing material’
- Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: pest free area, HT, DH, fumigation, irradiation

‘Hogwood’



Proposed terms and definitions (6)

‘Processed wood material’

- Glossary definition ‘Products that are a composite of wood constructed using glue, heat and pressure, or any combination thereof’
- Includes: agglomerated sawdust , pellets, brickets, plywood, particle board, oriented strand board, veneer, etc.
- Intended use: for fuel, production of manufactured wood items, packaging and packing
- Transported: in bulk or in closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: not needed

‘Processed wood material’



Proposed terms and definitions (7)

‘Post-consumer scrap wood’

- Definition: Wide variety of wood material from ex-commercial, industrial and domestic use made available for recycling
- Intended use: for fuel, production of chips hogwood, and processed wood material
- Transported: in open or closed containers of different types and sizes depending on intended use
- Possible measures: not needed

‘Post-consumer scrap wood’



Potential pest risk

- Depends mainly on
- freshness of wood (expressed by moisture content)
- bark presence
- size of particles

