# Vector required: the case of the quarantine pine wilt nematode Bursaphelenchus xylophilus and the Monochamus longhorn beetles in Belgium

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> 12<sup>th</sup> March 2014 Aliens on the Horizon







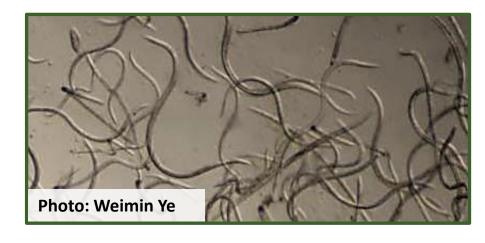


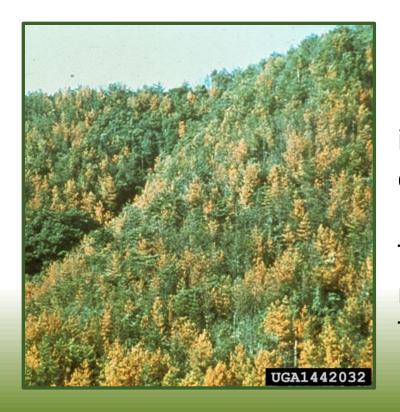




# Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

The Pine Wilt Nematode (PWN) Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is native to North America.





In the late 1970's the nematode was introduced into South-East Asia by timber consignments.

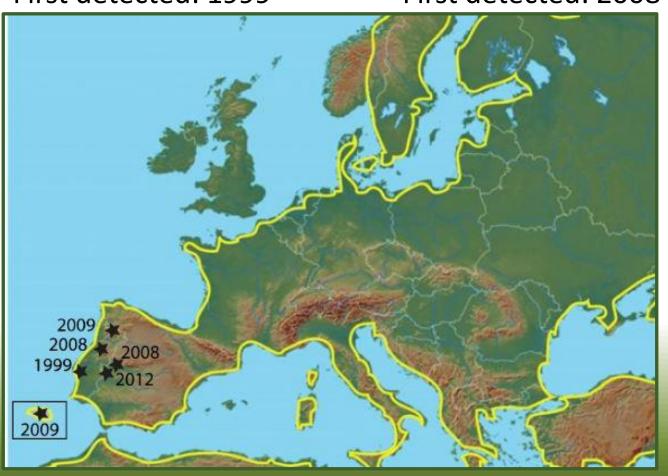
The nematode spread rapidly through many Asian countries (e.g. Japan, China, Taiwan, etc.) and caused the damaging Pine Wilt Disease (PWD).

# Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

The PWN was also introduced into Europe

<u>Portugal</u> <u>Spain</u>

First detected: 1999 First detected: 2008

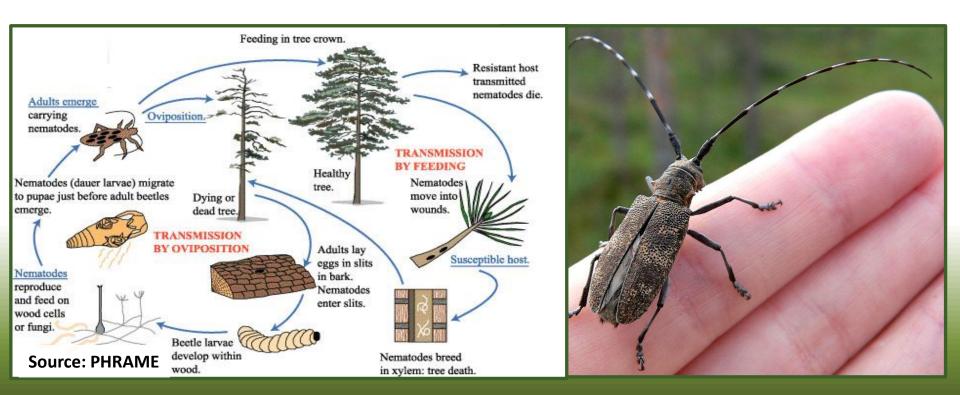


# Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

PWN is easily spread via (global) trade:

- Via a contaminated commodity (live plants, logs, sawn timber)
- via wood packaging of trade goods

PWN is also spread via insect vectors, i.e. longhorn beetles of the genus *Monochamus* 



#### Phytosanitary measures:

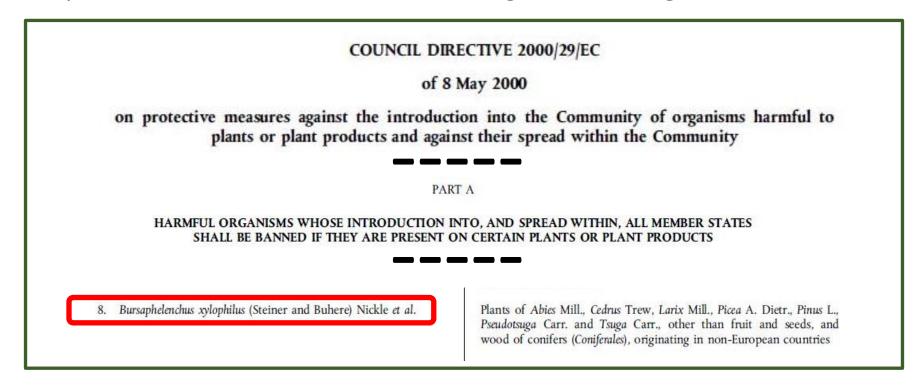
- EPPO A2 list
- "Implementing decisions" by the European Commision
- Quarantine status in legislation of several countries
- NPPO inspections of trade goods
- ISPM No. 15 "Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade" (IPPC)
- National surveys

**EPPO A1 and A2 list**: "To support members in assuring plant health in their countries. Pests are added after being evaluated through the European Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) PRA process. This list distinguishes pests which are absent (A1) from the EPPO region from those which are present (A2)."

**EPPO Alert list:** "To alert NPPOs in the EPPO region of new potential phytosanitary risks. The list can also be used to select pests for which PRA should be conducted within the EPPO system."

Nematodes			
Aphelenchoides besseyi	<u>ds</u> <b>■</b>	diag	pict
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	<u>ds</u> <b>■</b>	diag	pict
Ditylenchus dipsaci	<u>ds</u> <b>11</b>	diag	pict
Globodera pallida	<u>ds</u> <b>■</b>	<u>diag</u> + <u>erratum</u>	pict
Globodera rostochiensis	<u>ds</u> ■■	diag + erratum	pict
Heterodera glycines	<u>ds</u>	diag	pict

European Commission: directive stating harmful organisms for EU



If a harmful organism is found in the EU, the country concerned must:

- Notify the Commission and the other EU countries;
- Eradicate or prevent the spread of the harmful organism.

Quarantine status in Belgian legislation: KB 10/08/2005

37655 MONITEUR BELGE — 31.08.2005 — BELGISCH STAATSBLAD ANNEXE II A. Organismes nuisibles dont l'introduction et la dissémination doivent être Partie interdites dans tous les Etats membres s'ils se présentent sur certains végétaux ou produits végétaux Chapitre I. Organismes inexistants dans la Communauté et importants pour toute la Communauté (a) Insectes, acariens et nématodes à tous les stades de leur développement Espèce Objet de la contamination Aculops fuchsiae Keifer Végétaux de Fuchsia L., destinés à la plantation, à l'exception des semences Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner et Végétaux de Abies Mill., Cedrus Trew, Larix Bührer) Nickle et al. Mill., Picea A. Dietr., Pinus L., Pseudotsuga Carr. et Tsuga Carr., à l'exception des fruits et semences, et bois de conifères (Coniférales), originaires de pays non européens

#### NPPO inspections of imorted goods and national surveys

Results of phytosanitary controls and national surveys in Belgium for *Monochamus* spp. (packaging wood from import) and *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*; n.d.: not determined

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NEMATODES									
Total number of samples	106	90	123	239	251	213	200	178	143
Samples of imported materials:					25	55	51	96	96
wood					18	5	1	1	1
bark					0	44	46	80	95
packaging wood					7	6	4	15	0
Samples with <i>B. xylophilus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>INSECTS</u>									
Total number of samples (all import)	13	2	9	1	11	4	7	6	8
Samples with Monochamus spp.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Samples with other longhorn spp.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

IPPC (FAO): an international agreement aiming to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. 181 countries are participating at the moment

ISPM No. 15 "Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade" (IPPC (FAO)) from 2003 and onwards:

"All wood packaging material for international trade must be debarked, then heat treated or fumigated and finally be stamped or branded with a mark of compliance"





#### Implementing decision of the commission

L 266/42

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

2.10.2012

#### COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 26 September 2012

on emergency measures to prevent the spread within the Union of Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner et Buhrer) Nickle et al. (the pine wood nematode)

(notified under document C(2012) 6543)

(2012/535/EU)

Commission Decision 2006/133/EC (²) requires Member States temporarily to take additional measures against the dissemination of pine wood nematode (PWN) as regards areas in Portugal, other than those in which it is known not to occur. PWN outbreaks in Spain and repeated interceptions by other Member States of PWN-infested pine wood, wood packaging material and bark from Portugal show that the risk has increased that PWN might spread out of areas in Portugal, in which PWN is known to occur. The economic, social and environmental impact of PWN spread across the Union would be unacceptably large. It is therefore appropriate to extend the scope of the measures concerning PWN to all Member States.

With a view to prevent PWN introduction and spread, Member States should carry out annual surveys for the presence of PWN in areas where it is not known to occur and adopt contingency plans to be prepared for findings of the presence of PWN.

MONOCHAMUS FOD project: A study of the Monochamus spp. populations present in Belgium to assess their capacity to propagate the pine wood nematode, and to develop preventive control methods

#### General objective:

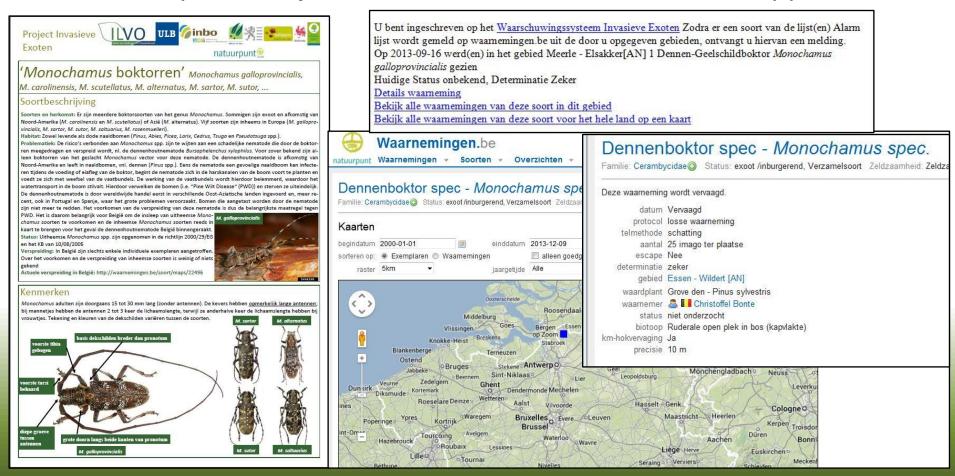
Establish a sampling plan and emergency response plan for Belgium

---> Identify and map the distribution of native and alien Monochamus spp. occurring in Belgium



#### Establish a public awareness network:

- inform the public of the risk related to PWN and its vector Monochamus
- stimulate public to join in the search for Monochamus spp.



Establish a network of monitoring traps throughout Belgium Based on advice and experience of research groups in other European countries (France, Portugal, Spain, Slovenia, ...)

- Teflon coated cross vane traps
- Galloprotectant Pack attractants (aggregation pheromone and kairomonal attractants)







87 traps set up in pine stands

Wallonie: DEMNA (34)

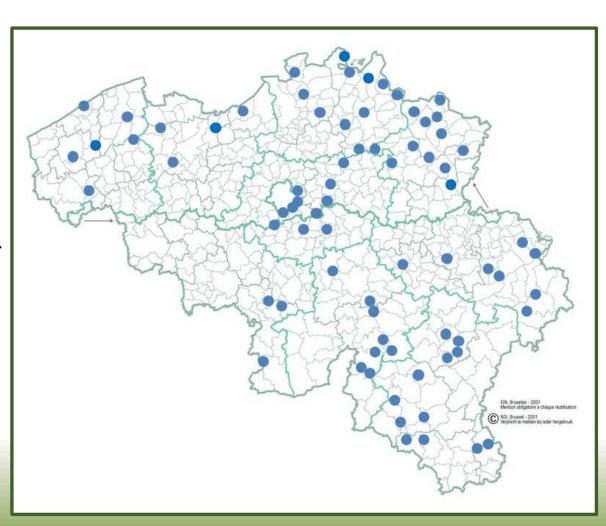
• Brussels: ULB (4)

• Flanders: ILVO (39)

Import locations: AFSCA-

**FAVV (10)** 

1 trap per pine stand Checked every 3-4 weeks



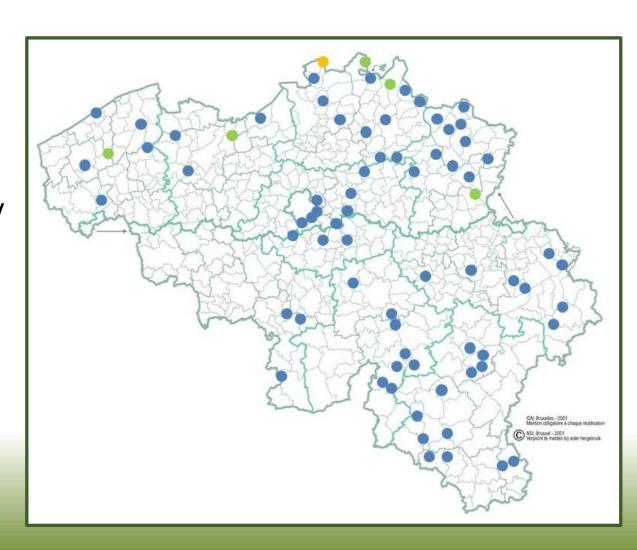
6 adults were found during the monitoring:

- 1 M. sartor
   in Elsakker (Hoogstraten)
- 5 M. galloprovincialis
   in Elsakker (Hoogstraten), Kolisbos (Neerpelt),
   Kloosterbos (Wachtebeke), Bezoensbeek (Zuttendaal)
   en Bulskampveld (Beernem)



First conclusions:

M. galloprovincialis
seems to occur sparsely
in northern parts of
Belgium



#### Future research related to a contingency plan:

- Confirm establishment of M. galloprovincialis in 2014 and 2015
- Assess local population densities occurring in pine stands
- Assess status of M. sartor: endemic or imported?
- Determine flight capacity in relation to their potential spread
- Pinpoint monitoring points having the highest likelihood in trapping PWN-transporting *Monochamus* longhorns
  - -> rapid detection of future PWN introduced into Belgium
- Evaluate potential control measures



Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research













