



Urban surveillance as part of the National Forest Pest Surveillance Program

Rohan Burgess,
Plant Health Australia



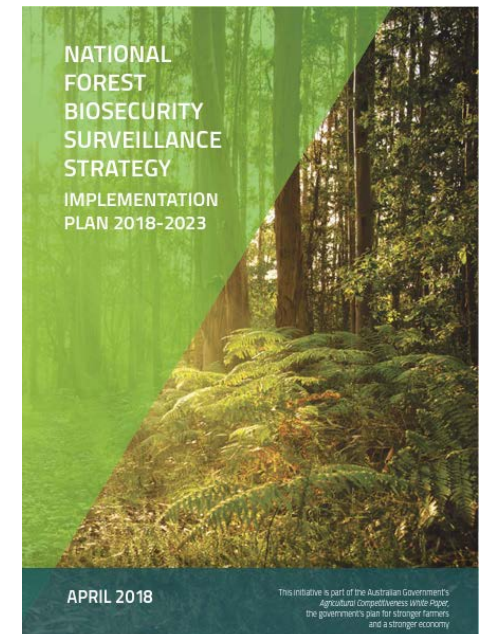
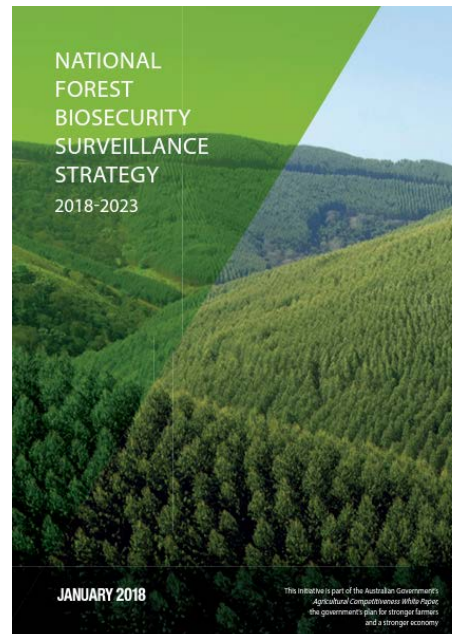
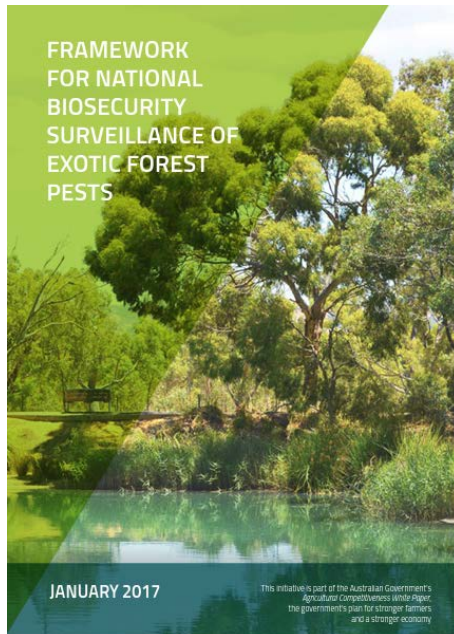
Acknowledgement

I acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we gather today and pay my respects to their Elders past and present. I extend that respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples here today.

Background – What is the NFPSP

The National Forest Pest Surveillance Program is an industry funded, risk-based program that commenced in late 2022. Partners include government, community and industry stakeholders/organisations.

It was developed out of recommendations from three key documents



Our Partners



Australian Government



Australian Forest Products Association



NSW
GOVERNMENT



Queensland
Government



Tasmanian
Government



GOVERNMENT OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA



VICTORIA
State
Government



Government
of South Australia



NORTHERN
TERRITORY
GOVERNMENT



NRM
REGIONS
AUSTRALIA



invasive
species council



Forest & Wood
Products Australia



Plant Health
AUSTRALIA

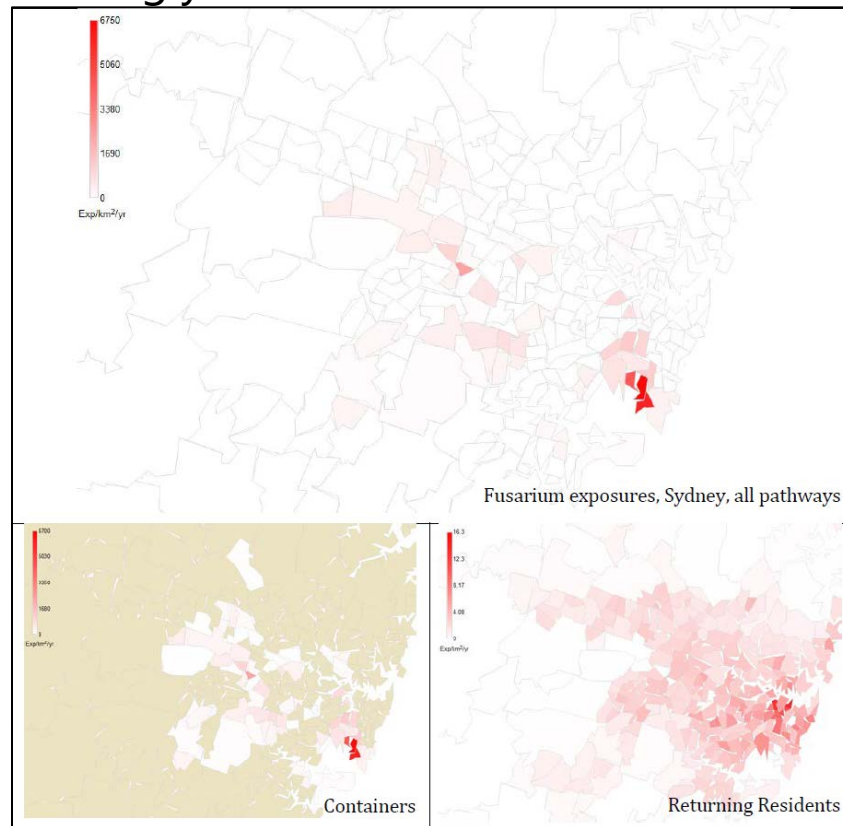


NATIONAL
FOREST
BIOSECURITY

Survey locations: risk = urban areas

The National Forest Pest Surveillance Program targets areas based on risk of pest entry.

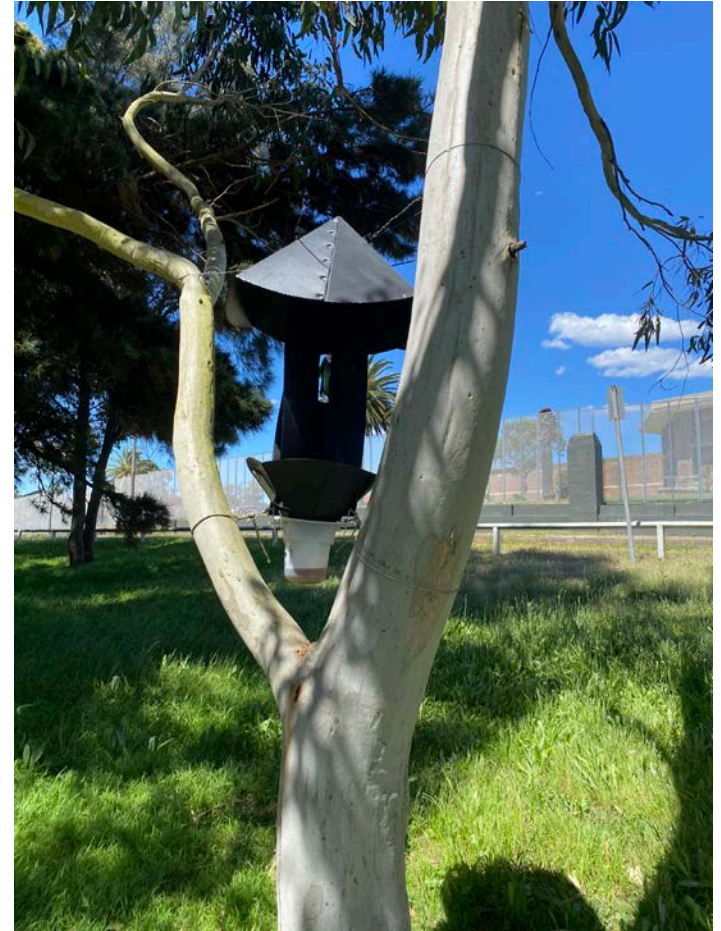
R&D Project was established to create risk models to better target surveillance. It was found that high risk areas are mostly located around ports, AA sites and these are overwhelmingly in urban areas

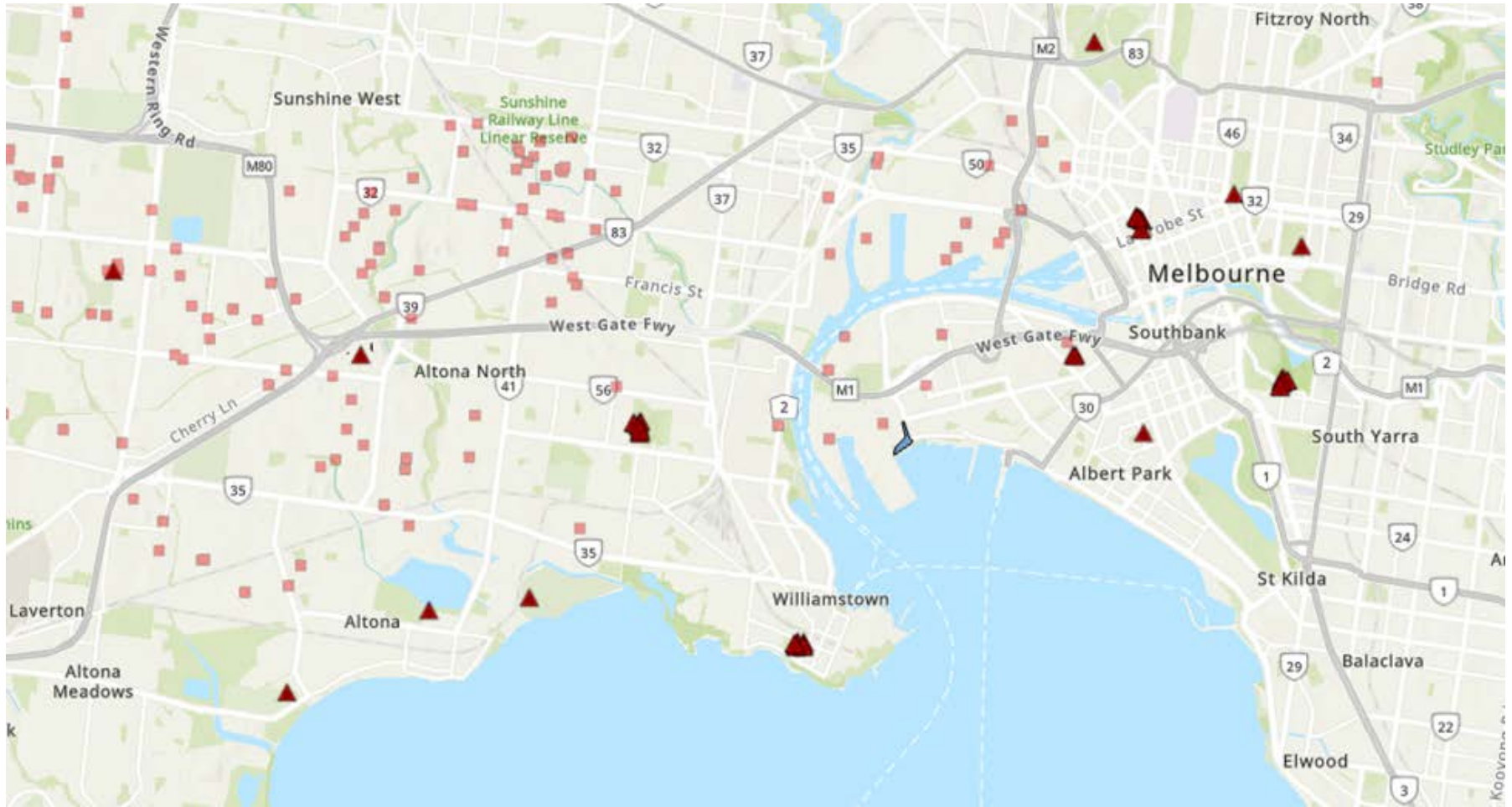


Targeted Surveillance Activities

The National Forest Pest Surveillance Program includes two types of targeted surveillance activity:

1. Trapping – traps are placed in selected trees near high risk sites to collect insects
2. Visual surveillance – selected host trees are visually assessed on a regular basis for signs of any pests or disease or decline in health.





Target Pests

Target pests represent HPPs, NPPPs and EEPLs affecting trees.

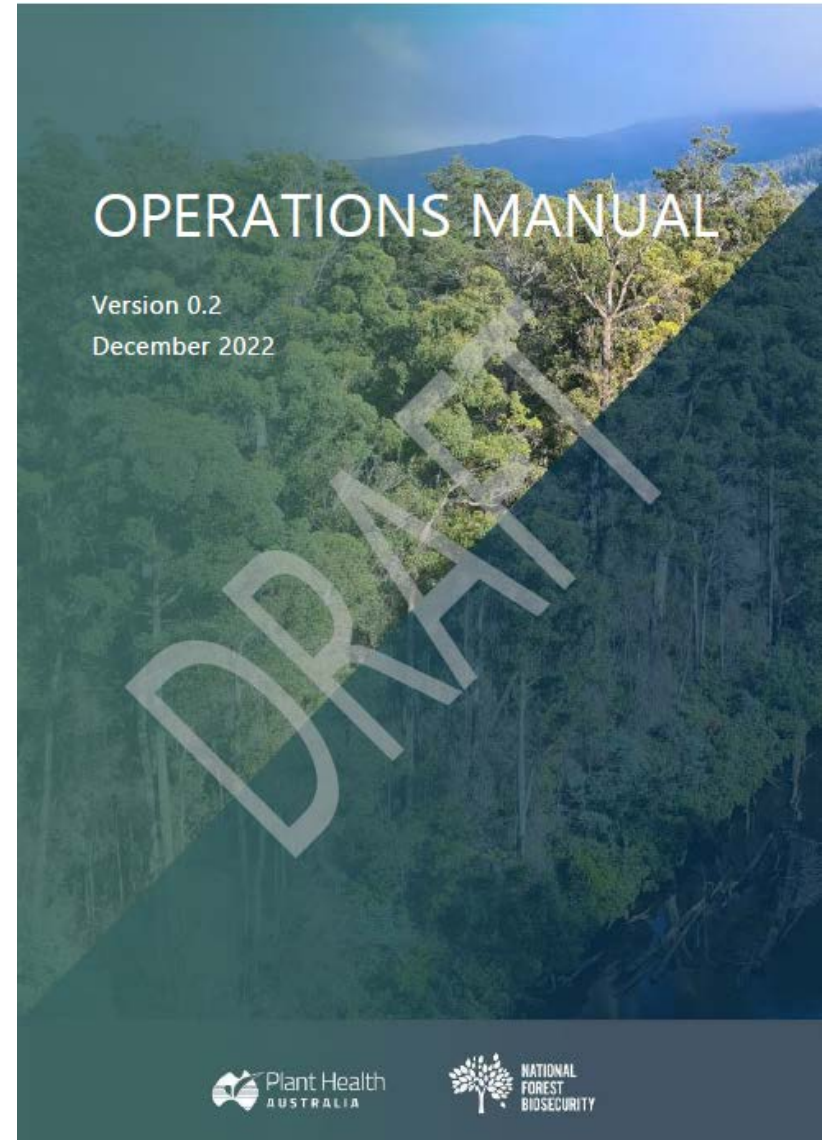
TARGET PESTS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST PEST SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

<i>Arhopalus ferus</i> Burnt Pine Longicorn	<i>Lymantria dispar asiatica, Lymantria dispar, Lymantria dispar japonica</i> Spongy moth
<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i> (exotic strains) Myrtle rust (other exotic strains)	<i>Lymantria monacha</i> Nun Moth
<i>Bursaphelenchus</i> spp. Pinewood nematode spp. complex	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. Longhorn beetles
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i> Formosan subterranean termite	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i> Japanese pine sawyer beetle
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i> Asian subterranean termite	<i>Phytophthora pinifolia</i> Daño foliar del Pino
<i>Dendroctonus</i> spp. Bark beetles	<i>Phytophthora pluvialis</i> Red needle cast
<i>Dendroctonus valens</i> Red turpentine beetle	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> Sudden oak death
<i>Fusarium circinatum</i> Pine pitch canker	<i>Teratosphaeria destructans</i> Eucalypt leaf blight
	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i> Pine shoot beetle

Training and National Consistency

To help ensure national consistency in how surveillance is conducted the program is developing an Operations Manual.

Manual describes surveillance methods, lures, traps etc.



Training and National Consistency

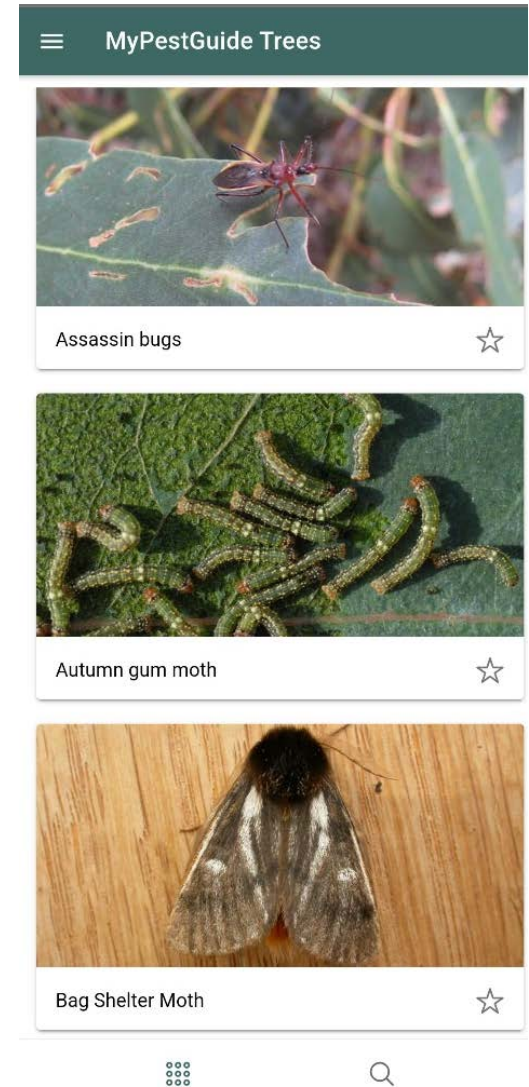
To help ensure national consistency in how surveillance is conducted the program has held training sessions for those involved in surveillance.



Stakeholder surveillance

A second component of the National Forest Pest Surveillance Program is the collection of general surveillance data from stakeholders (e.g., the public, councils, foresters)

To help facilitate this the program encourages training and is developing an application called MyPestGuide Trees through a DAFF and FWPA funded project.





Thank YOU

forestadmin@phau.com.au

Important disclaimer

Plant Health Australia, the National Forest Pest Surveillance Program and its partners accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.

© Plant Health Australia

