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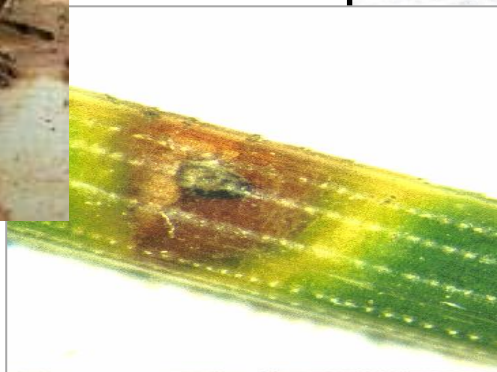
Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of the Environment,
Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Forest Division

Prioritisation of Forestry Pests in Switzerland

EPPO/EEC Workshop on *Regulated pests: risk analysis and listing*
Moscow, 6 - 8 June 2018



Dr. Therese Pluess, Swiss Federal Plant Protection Service SPPS



International context

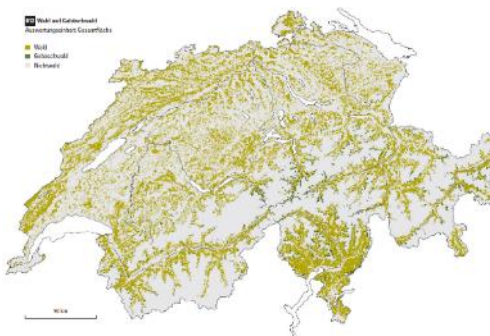
- EPPO member since 1951
- IPPC ratified in 1996
- Bilateral Agreement for Agriculture European Union and Switzerland since 1999
- Harmonised with EU plant health legislation
- EU lists => Swiss lists
- Currently revising our legislation based on EU Regulation 2016/2031





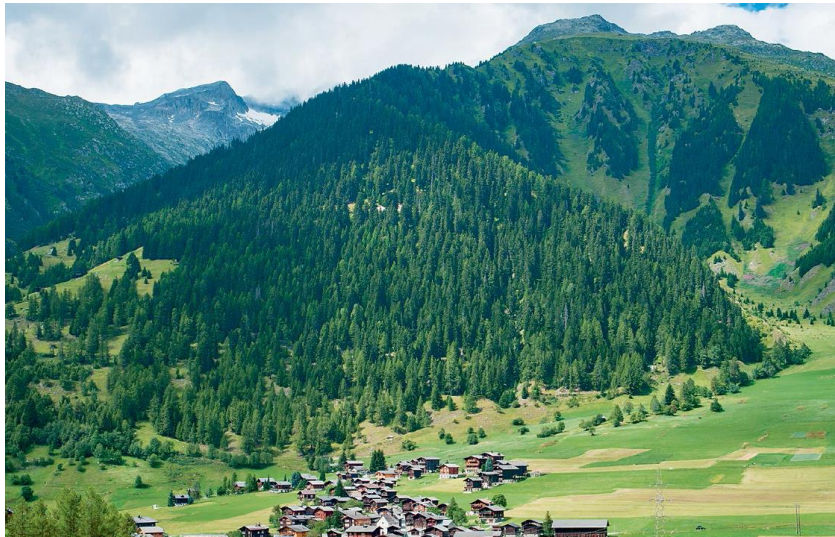
Facts and Figures

- Surface: 42,000 km²
(Estonia 45,000 km²)
- Population: 8 mio
- Forest area: 1.3 mio ha
→ 32% surface
- Protection forest: 585'000 ha





The Functions of Swiss Forests





Forest Protection: A Shared Task

Federal level

- Adopt legal framework
- Inspections (nurseries, import etc.)
- Financial support
- Research, diagnostics



Cantonal level (26 regional authorities)

- Surveillance measures
- Outbreak management
- Finance measures





Practical Concerns to Manage Forestry Pests



Spruce bark beetle *Ips typographus*: classic forestry pest of Norway spruce *Picea abies*



Ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*: new, epidemic, threatening European Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*



Tree of heaven *Ailanthus altissima*: introduced, invading forests, affecting protection forests



Need to manage outbreaks of harmful organisms according to Council Directive 2000/29/EC



Need to Prioritise Forestry Pests

Goals

- Arguments for resource allocation at political level
- Guidelines for prioritisation at cantonal level
- Produce an agreed set of priority pests in forestry
- Harmonise management measures throughout the country

Special status for harmful organisms listed in Council Directive 2000/29/EC



Prioritisation Process

- Qualitative approach
- Taskforce with federal and cantonal representatives & scientists
- Scientists provided their opinion
- Discussions in 7 workshops in 2016





Method

1. Establish common criteria for prioritisation
 - a) Damage potential for forestry functions
 - b) Current distribution
 - c) Spread potential
 - Scored with 4 levels each (none, low, medium, high)
2. Score 74 species (18 insects, 20 plants, 32 fungi, 3 bacteria/mycoplasma, 1 nematode)
3. Sketch a nationwide strategy for top scored species, based on score and
 - Likelyhood of introduction
 - Availability of mitigation measures



Result

- List with 28 species scored >20
- Score ranged from 5 – 29
- Many plants (growing practical concerns)
- Harmful organisms from Council Directive 2000/29 EC have special status



Score	Species	Harmful organisms	Organism group
29	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	X	Fungi
28	<i>P. kernoviae</i>		Fungi
27	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	XX	Insect
	<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>		Fungi
26	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	XX	Insect
	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>		Plant
	<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	XX	Insect
	<i>Ips typographus</i>		Insect
25	<i>Inonotus weirii</i>	X	Fungi
	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>		Plant

Next steps

- Brief portrait with recommendations for authorities
- List shall be revised on regular basis
- Include upcoming EU listings

	<i>Scirrhia acicola</i>	X	Fungi
	<i>Scirrhia pini</i>	X	Fungi
	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>		Plant
22	<i>Collybia fusipes</i>		Fungi
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		Plant
21	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	X	Fungi
	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>		Plant
	<i>Gibberella circinata</i>	X	Fungi
	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>		Plant
	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>		Plant
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>		Plant



Conclusions

- Make criteria transparent and comprehensible
- Criteria need to be agreed upon for acceptance
- Participation process rises acceptance of decisions and in consequence enhances implementation of measures
- Feasibility of measures must be taken in account
- Given the scarce resources and the ever rising number of species, prioritisation is key



Challenges of Prioritisation

Having transparent criteria is good, but....

- We still rely on expert knowledge
(make sure that all are heard)
- Depending on scales or responsibility, experts have other priorities
- What do we do with new, yet unknown organisms ?
- We are always one step behind



=> be flexible and well connected

Thank you!