

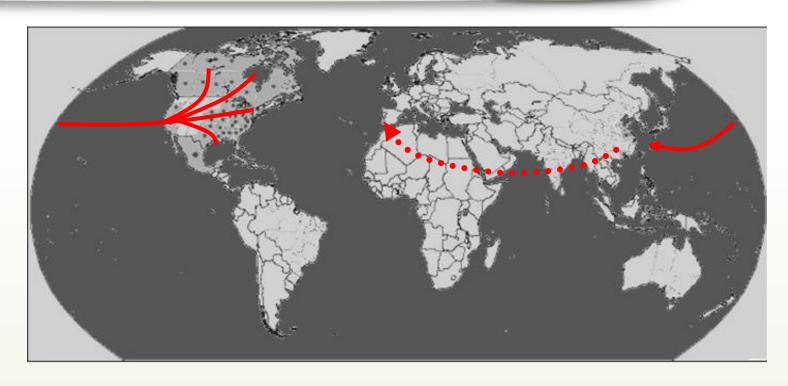
Detection tools for PWN-infested pines in Portugal

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M.L Inácio & A.M. Fontes (Nematology)

Pine Wilt Disease in Portugal





North America

Asia: Japan (1905), China (1982), Korea (1988)

Europe: Portugal (1999); Spain (2008);

Madeira Island (2012)

Pine Wilt Disease in Portugal



Bursaphelenchus xylophilus



Susceptible Pine host tree *Pinus pinaster*

Pinus nigra Pinus radiata



PINE WILT DISEASE

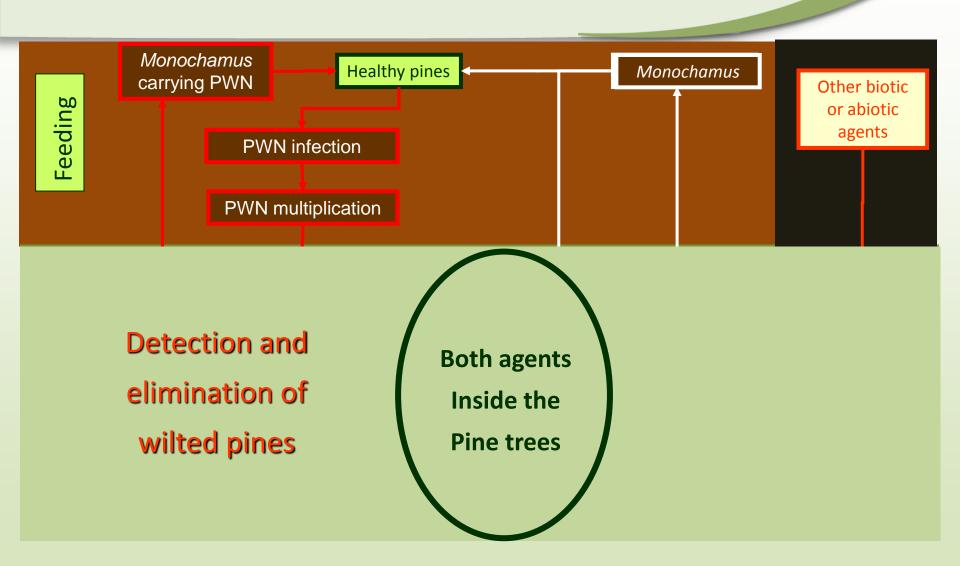


Insect-vector

Monochamus galloprovincialis



Pine Wilt Disease in Portugal



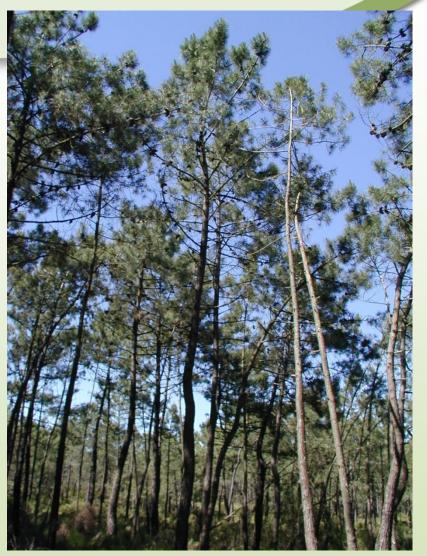




PWN-INFECTED PINES

Oleoresin flow

decreases / stops



Symptoms in the field



OLEORESIN FLOW ASSESSMENT







Symptoms in the field



OLEORESIN FLOW ASSESSMENT





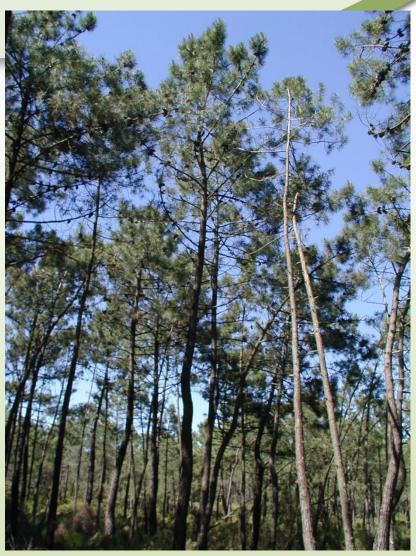




PWN-INFECTED PINES

- Oleoresin flow decreases / stops
- Wilting canopy

(yellowish needles)







VISUAL SYMPTOMS EVALUATION



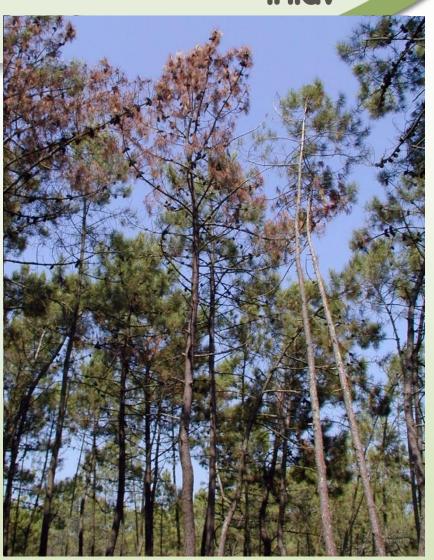
Flag





PWN-INFECTED PINES

- Oleoresin flow decreases / stops
- Wilting canopy (yellowish needles)
- Brown canopy
- Tree death



Symptoms in the field



VISUAL SYMPTOMS EVALUATION



Yellowish



Red-brown



Dry-dead

PWN Survey





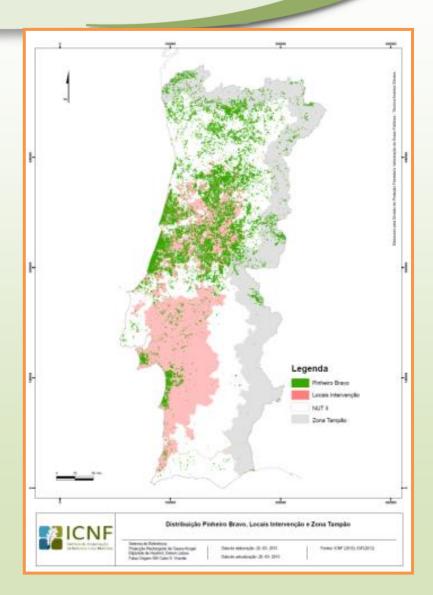




PWD SURVEY

- Priority: Buffer zone (20 km);
- Remaining territory:

Assessment of PWD risk level.







Assessment of PWD RISK LEVEL

	Proximity to PWD affected areas	Presence of conifers	Proximity to forest fires	Risk level categorisation
PWN incidence	+	+	+	Very high
	+	+	-	High
cide	-	+	+	Moderate
. <u>.</u>	+	-	-	Reduced
PW	-	-	+	Reduced
	-	-	-	Low





FIELD SURVEY OF SYMPTOMATIC TREES

- Field surveys are made by trained technicians, from ICNF
 (Buffer zone) and from Forest Owners Associations or
 Municipalities (remaining area);
- Reports of symptomatic trees are GPS inputted on web interface, http://fogos.afn.minagricultura.pt/sgpp/login.asp;
- Wood samples are collected and sent to public certified
 Laboratories for analysis.





WOOD SAMPLING OF SYMPTOMATIC TREES







FIELD SURVEY OF SYMPTOMATIC TREES

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Página de iníci		
Nome Utilizador Paleura-chave		
empenines.	O snício automático da sessão até sair explicitamente	
	O Guardar o meu nome de utilizador Ferguntar sempre pelo utilizador e palarra-chave	
	Inigo .	

http://fogos.afn.min-agricultura.pt/sgpp/login.asp









INSECT-VECTOR TRAPPING AND PWN SURVEY

- Multifunnel traps lured with Galloprotect used to catch *M. galloprovincialis* (higher trapping intensity in the Buffer zone);
- -Traps locations are GPS-inputted on web interface http://fogos.afn.minagricultura.pt/sgpp/login.asp;

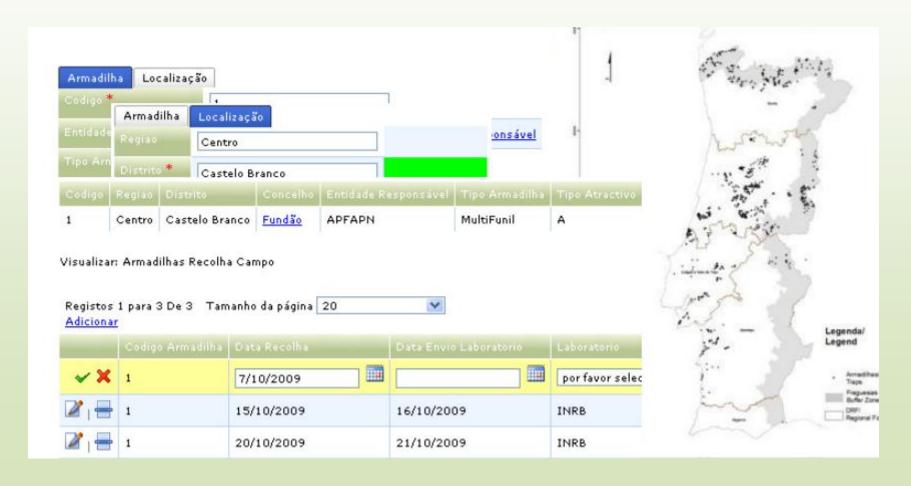


- Insects caught are send to Certified laboratories for identification and survey of PWN.





INSECT-VECTOR TRAPPING AND PWN SURVEY



PWN Survey

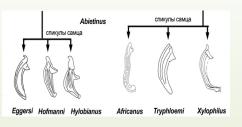


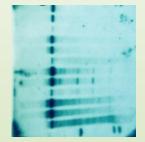
LABORATORY NEMATODE IDENTIFICATION











- Results from PWN survey of **wood samples** and **insect-vector** are directly inputted on web interface,

http://fogos.afn.minagricultura.pt/sgpp/login.asp;





CERTIFIED LABORATORIES FOR NEMATODE IDENTIFICATION

- INIAV (Nematology Lab.) (Oeiras);
- Coimbra University (Instituto Ambiente, Tecnologia e Vida) (Coimbra);
- Évora University (ICAAM Nematology Lab.) (Évora);
- IPN Fitolab (Coimbra);
- Controlvet Segurança Alimentar (Tondela);
- UTAD University (Forest Fitosanity Lab.) (Vila Real);
- Madeira Island Laboratório de Nematologia do Laboratório de Qualidade Agrícola (LQA) (Funchal);
- Azores Islands Laboratório Regional de Sanidade Vegetal (LRSV) da Direção de Serviços de Agricultura (DSA) (Ponta Delgada).



THANK YOU VERY MUCH!