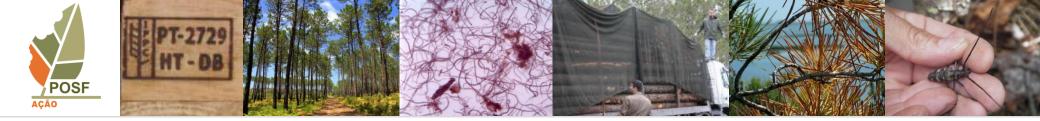


PHEROMONE TRAP MONITORING IN PORTUGAL

CASE STUDY ON PHEROMONE TRAPPING

Telma Ferreira







Eradication Insect vector

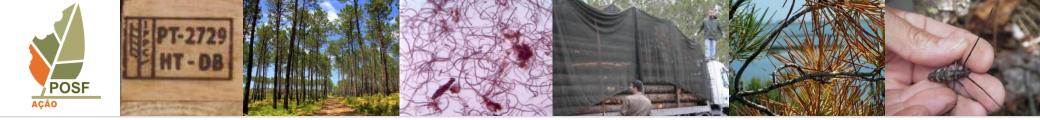
1ST DETECTION

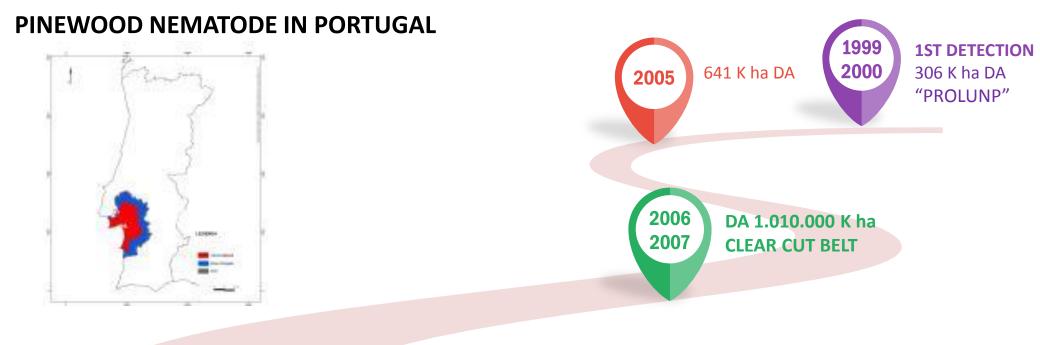
306 K ha DA

"PROLUNP"

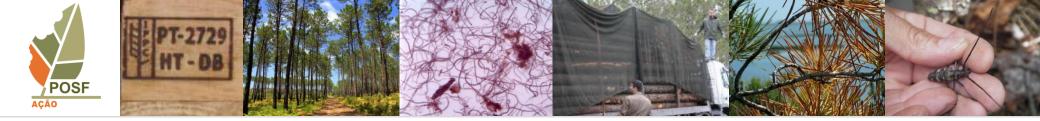
- Control
- Research

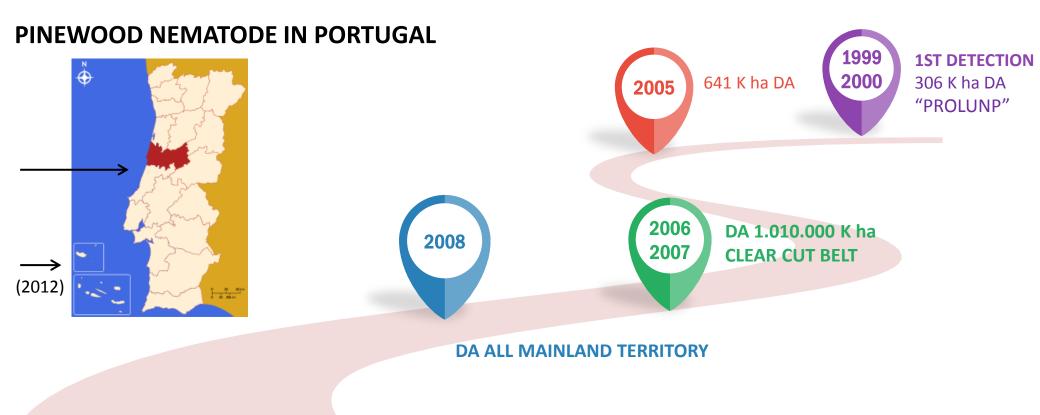




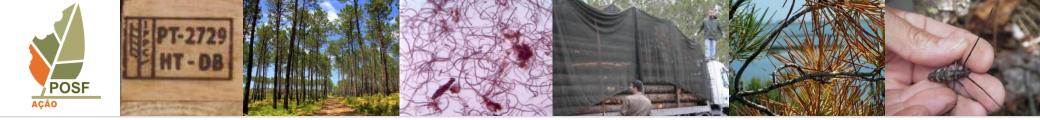


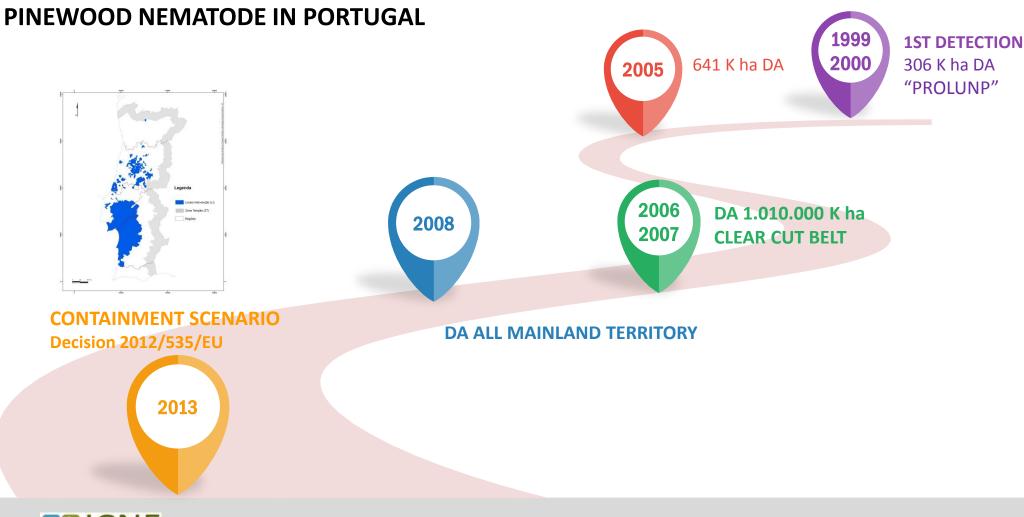




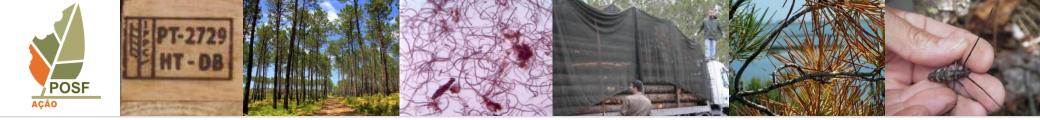


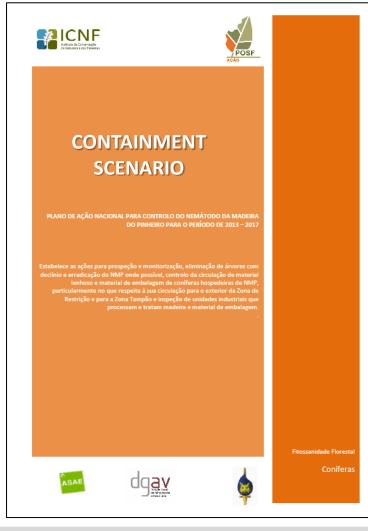










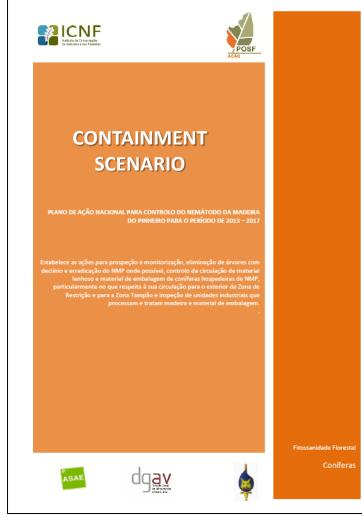


MAIN GOALS

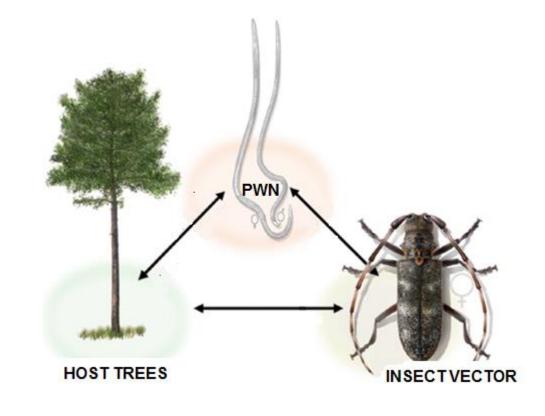
- Maintain Buffer Zone free from PWN and PWN susceptible plants in decline
- Contain PWN in the areas where it is present and reduce the incidence of PWD
- Eradicate PWN isolated cases
- Promote monitorization and inspection of susceptible plants and wood and also related economic operators
- Ensure the effective implementation of Heat Treatment to wood, WPM and bark



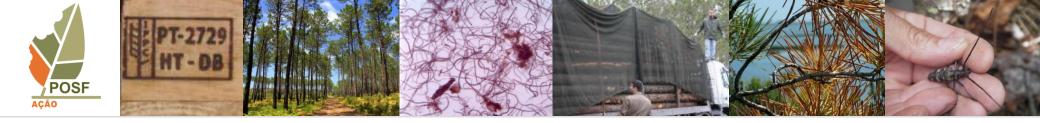


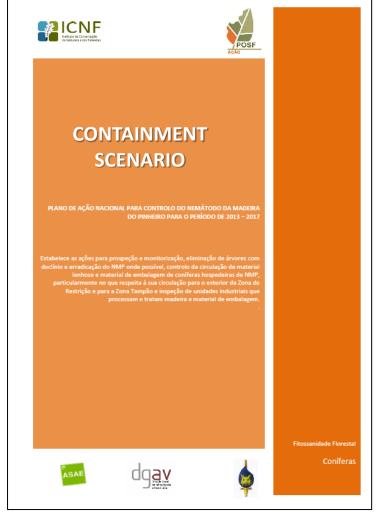


PWN CONTROL STRATEGY









MAIN ACTIONS



TREES IDENTIFICATION AND **ELIMINATION**

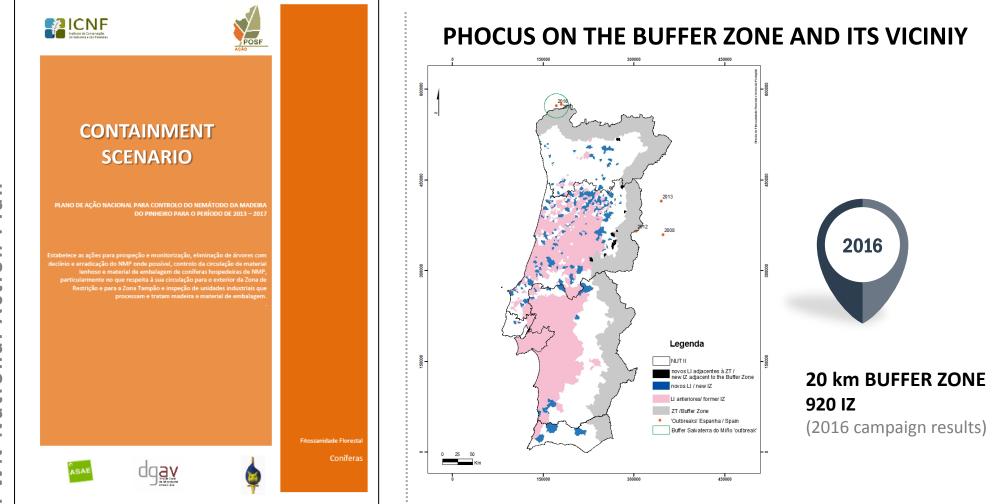
INSECT VECTOR MONITORIZATION AND CONTROL

INSPECTION AND CONTROL HARVESTING, CIRCULATION AND STORAGE

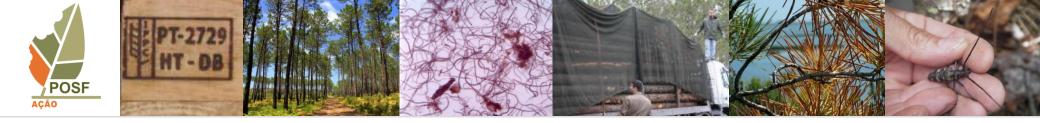
AWARENESS











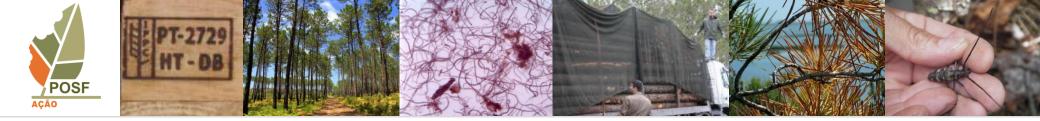
PHEROMONE TRAP MONITORING IN (mainland) PORTUGAL

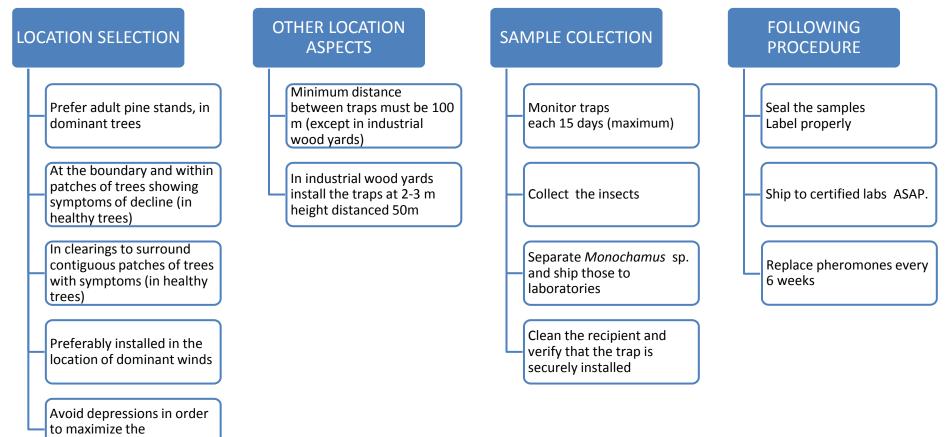


The establishment of a network of traps is important to:

- Complement the prospection (and sampling) of symptomatic trees
- Control the populations of the vector in areas where they are actively breeding and are likely to contain PWN
- Prevent dispersion flights of infested vectors to non-infested areas



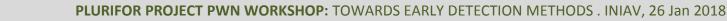




pheromones effect

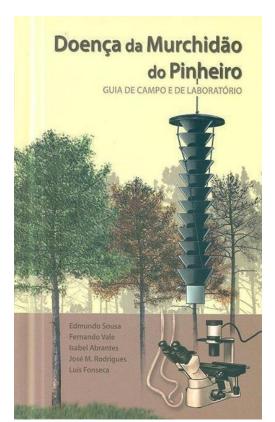
ta Natureza e das Floresta

GENERAL PROCEDURES





GUIDELINES





INSTALAÇÃO DE REDE DE ARMADILHAS COM ATRATIVOS PARA REDUÇÃO DO RISCO DE DISPERSÃO DO INSETO VETOR

nquadramento

De acordo com a legislação em vigor, nacional (Decreto-Lei n.º 55/2011, de 8 de agosto) e comunitária (Decisão de Execução 2012/335/UE, da Comissão, de 26 de setembro), relativas à aplicação de medidas de emergência contra a propagação de Bursophétenchus xylophilus (Steiner et Buhrer) Nicâle et al. (NMP) e seu insto vetor, Monochamus galioprovincitãs, existem disposições especificas relacionadas com o armazemamento de material lenhoso de confleras durante o período de voo do instot vetor do NMP (de 2 de abril a 31 de outuro). Um a desas disposições dira respeita à obrigatoridade de instatar uma rede de armadilhas com atrativos, em determinadas situações, nomeadamente no caso de madeira em parque, para redução do risco

A instalação e monitoritação de armadilhas consiste, ainda, numa ação complementar à ação de propeção e amostragem dirigida ao NMP, atrives do teste de presença deste consintem nos insteios capturados tendo, tambén, um efecto de controlo indireto do NMP dado que se mesmas contribuem para a redução de populações de outros agentes bióticos nocivos ao pinhal, deginadamente escultáteos, contribuindo desta forma para a diminuição de árvores com decinio.

Considera-se que a instalação de uma rede de armadilhas consiste, acima de tudo, numa medida de silvicultura preventiva e enquadra-se na política de gestão ativa dos povoamentos de confieras, correspondendo a uma estratégia de controito mais lata e naturalmente mais eficiente do que a eliminação de árvores de declinio implementada de forma singular.

Tipo de armadilhas

As armadilhas que devem ser utilizadas são armadilhas tipo Multifunil de Lindgren (de 12 unidades). Os atrativos que se devem usar são do tipo feromonas Galloprotect 2D

Como lostalas?

MPONENTES DA ARMADILHA

- Conjunto de funis;
- 'Tampa';
- Argola (por onde se suspende a estrutura); Arames;
- Recipiente (para recolha dos insetos).

INSTALAÇÃO DA ARMADILHA

1º Passo: enroscar o recipiente no funil inferior;

- 2º Passo: colocar a argola na tampa da armadilha, prender a argola à tampa com o arame de segurança;
- 3.º Passo: inserir, na tampa, os 3 arames nos orifícios disponíveis e unir a tampa da armadilha ao conjunto de funis, por via de encaixe nos 3 arames;

4º Passo: Colocar os componentes do atrativo na armadilha (ver "colocação dos atrativos")

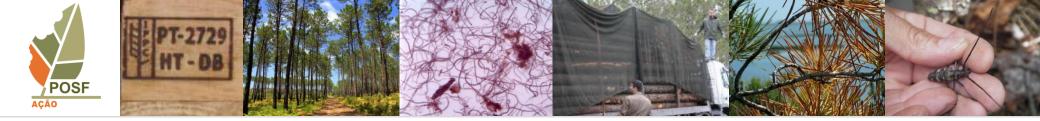




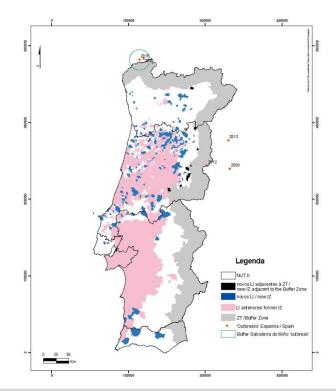


PLURIFOR PROJECT PWN WORKSHOP: TOWARDS EARLY DETECTION METHODS . INIAV, 26 Jan 2018

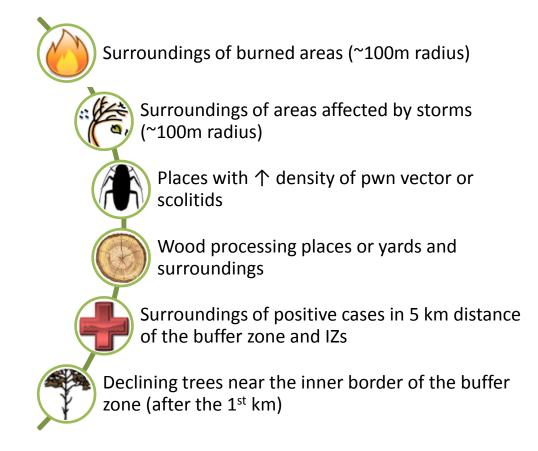
Fig. 1-Armadilha do tipo multifunil (de Lindgren).



- 2,3Mha territorial area Buffer Zone
- ~ 100 k ha maritime pine
- Iimited resources

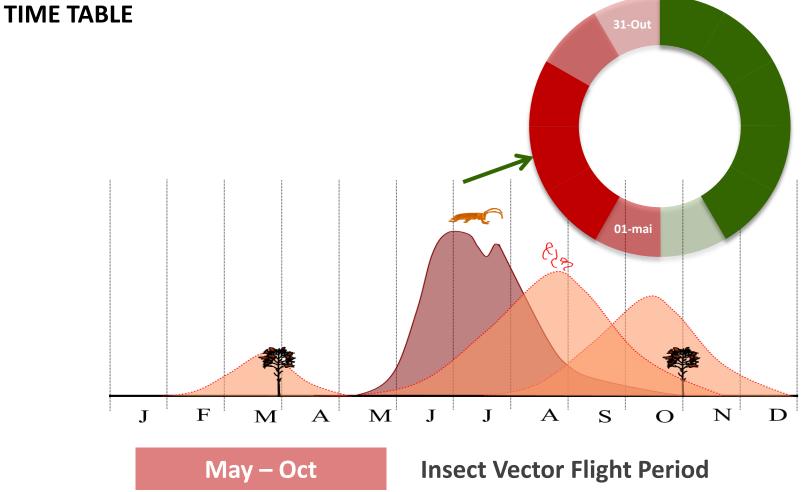


\Rightarrow RISK BASED PRIORITIZATION

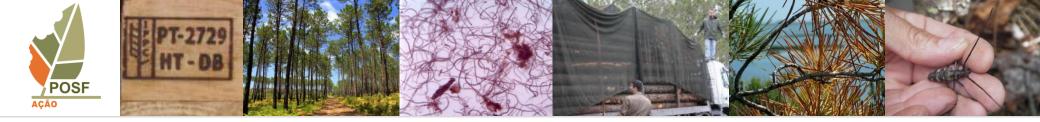




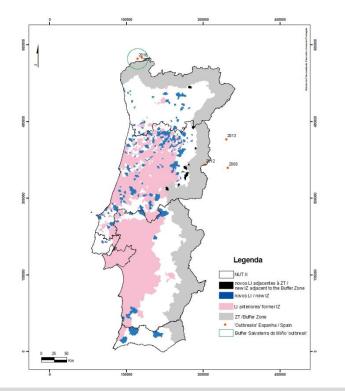








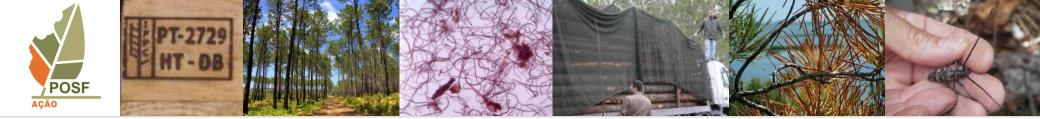
- 2,3Mha territorial area Buffer Zone
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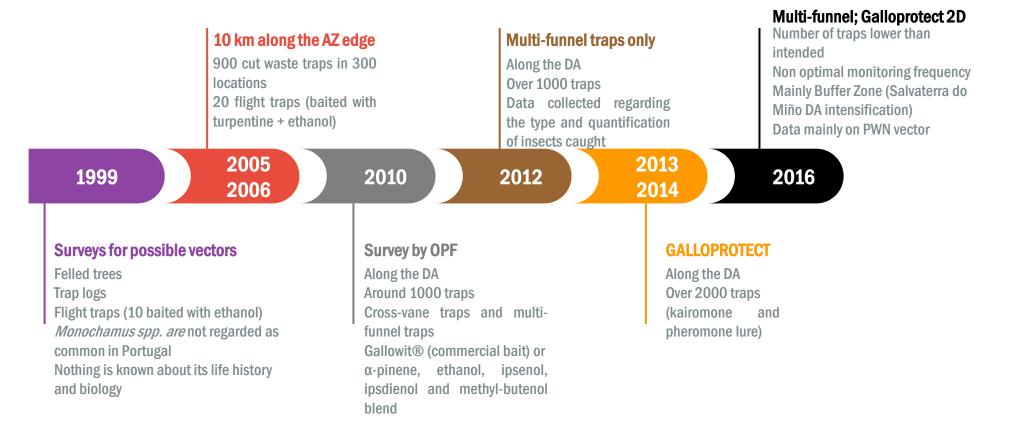


RESULTS...

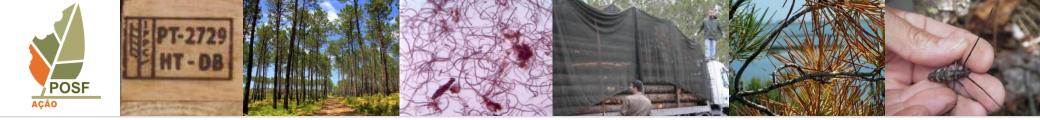
- Non systematic approach
- Not identical sampling efforts (space and time)
- Phocus on the traps role as a complement to symptomatic trees sampling
- Use of different traps and lures subsequent to methodological shifts and not intended to perform field tests or to provide strong scientific data

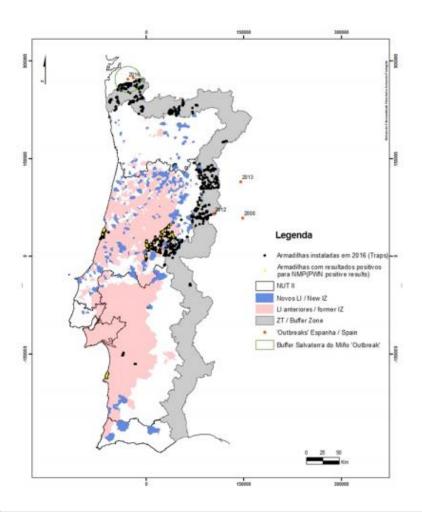








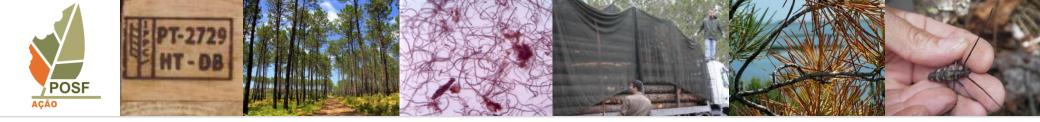




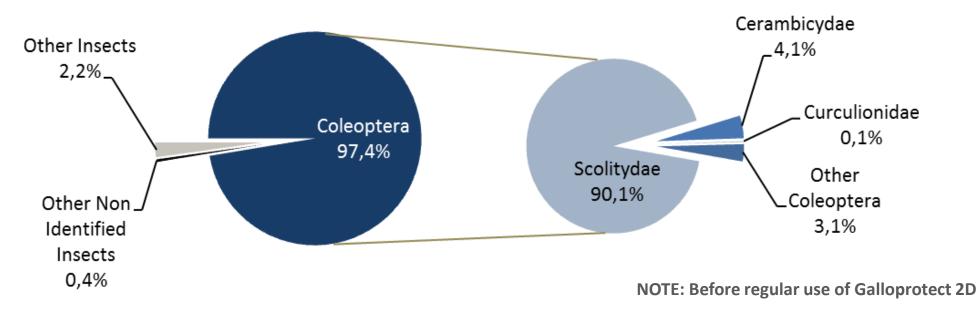
Multi-funnel; Galloprotect 2D Number of traps lower than intended Non optimal monitoring frequency Mainly Buffer Zone (Salvaterra do Miño DA intensification) Data mainly on PWN vector

2016





GENERAL RESULTS



- In average, the PWN was detected up 29% of the beetles caught in the traps located in Intervention Zones
- No PWN was found on beetles caught in the traps located in the Buffer Zone





PHEROMONE TRAP MONITORING IN PORTUGAL – next steps



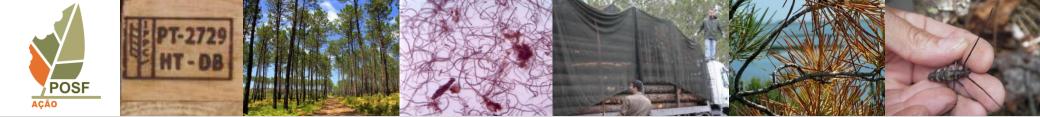
INTENSIFY THE SURVEY

- 4000-5000 traps
- Seek the colaboration of Forest Owner associations

FOLLOW PWN TASK FORCE TECHNICAL RECOMENDATIONS

- Containers design: preventing vector escape and a size adapted to avoid the saturation of traps
- Traps adaptation in order to avoid the capture of large quantities of small non-targeted insects the decay of which would repeal *Monochamus* or more frequent collection of the catch + the use of insecticides





Thank you!

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