

State Plant Protection Service of the Republic of Latvia

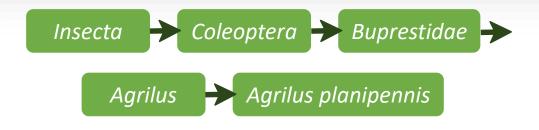
Preparedness for outbreak of Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, in Latvia

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Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) - Agrilus planipennis



European Union priority pest approaching EU borders

A real threat to ash trees in EU

No local *Agrilus* species affect living ash trees

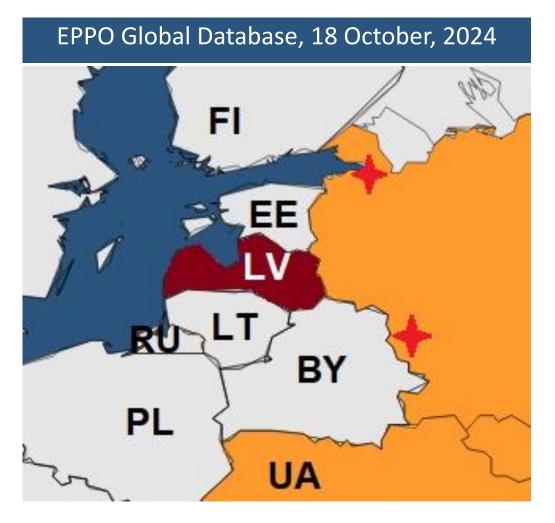


EAB global distribution

EPPO Global Database, 18 October, 2024

- Native to East Asia
- First outbreak in North America – USA circa 1999
- First outbreak in Europe Moscow, Russia 2003

EAB outbreaks in close proximity



- Emerald ash borer have not been found in territory of Latvia (SPPS, 2024),
- Outbreaks closest to Latvian border –
 in Russia Smolensk area (since 2012)
 and St.Petersburg (since 2020)
 approx. 300 km away
- No reports on pest from Belarus (status absent, EPPO 2024).



EAB host plants in Latvia

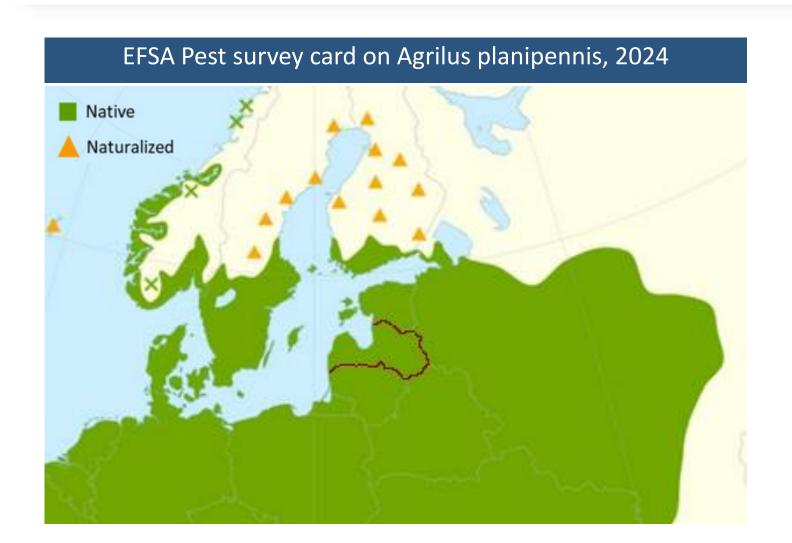
Local species – European ash (Fraxinus excelsior).

In mixed broad leaf forests, at riverbanks, wetlands in mix with alder.

In urban settings – roadsides, alleys, parks, gardens, urban plantations, uneven distribution



Distribution range of European ash (Fraxinus excelsior)



Nothern border of distribution of *Fraxinus excelsior* in Europe

Distribution of European ash in Latvia

Territory of Latvia 64 594 km²

Forests occupy approx. 58% of territory

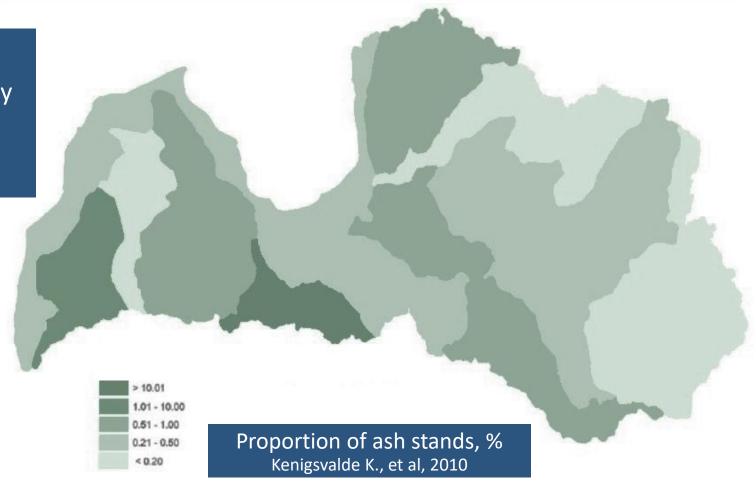
Ash stands occupy less than 0,5% of forested area

In 2000 approx. 21 000 ha of forests were ash stands

In 2023 approx. 7 900 ha.

Decrease due to ash dieback

No reliable data on ash trees in urban settings







Introduced species –

Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

Rare in parks, urban plantations

White fringetree (Chionanthus virginicus)

Extremely rare - in some parks and botanical gardens



Risk factors for ash in Latvia

In many regions trees are weakened, stressed

• e.g. affected by fungus *Chalara fraxinea/Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* causing ash dieback

More prone to be infested

• Fraxinus pennsylvanica > Fraxinus excelsior but infests both ash species in Europe

Host plants near risk locations:

- Railways, highways, to/from Russia, Belarus, esp. with truck parking lots, border crossing points
- Storage sites of imported ash wood from countries where EAB is present
- Ports, airports

High-risk areas determined

>>> 11 storage sites of imported ash wood and surrounding area are monitored for potential presence of the pest.

Most sites situated in central regions

Territory adjacent to LV border with EE, RU, BY up to 70 km in width includes 10 municipalities



EAB surveys in Latvia

Annual EAB detection surveys since 2015

• Ash trees in **forests in high-risk area** close to RU, BY border

EAB specific survey sites:

- Afterchecks at storage sites of imported ash wood from countries where EAB is present
- **Ash trees in parks**, dendrariums, botanical gardens etc. inspections in all country
- Host plants are visually inspected for signs of EAB during inspections at nurseries, garden centres, private gardens etc.

Visual inspections from mid-May to mid-October, Trapping June-August







Trapping of EAB

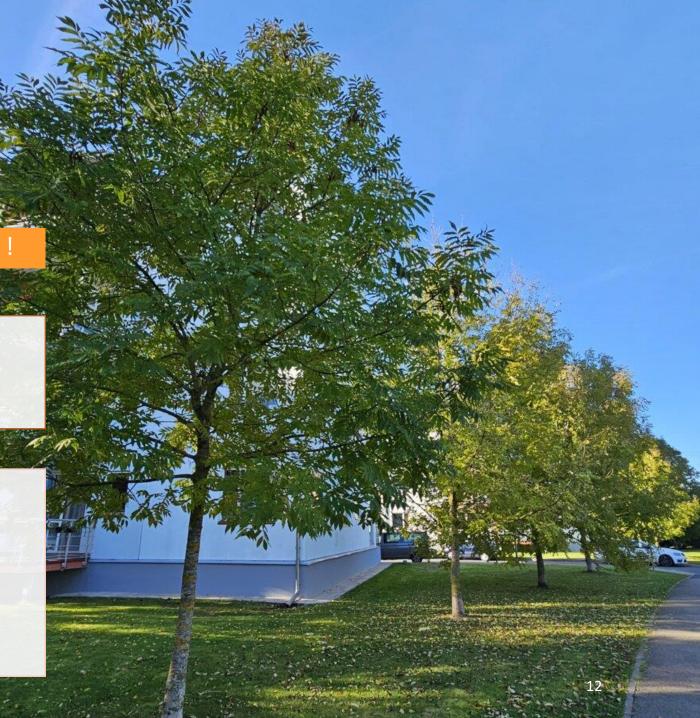
Early signs are non-specific – trapping is crucial!

First traps were put in 2018 at border-cross check points

 by inspectors of import control of State Food and Veterinary service

Trapping by State Plant protection Service performed since 2020:

- Ash trees in **forests in high-risk area** 2020
- Storage sites of imported ash wood since 2022
- Ash trees in parks in high-risk area since 2023





Trapping of EAB

According to EU legislation statistically sound and risk-based survey of *Agrilus planipennis* is mandatory from 2027

- detection surveys shall be able to identify with at least 95 % confidence, a level of presence of the pest of 1 %
- Approx. 300 traps will be necessary for conducting detection survey in territory of Latvia
- In case of an outbreak additional traps will be required for monitoring pest in the buffer zones





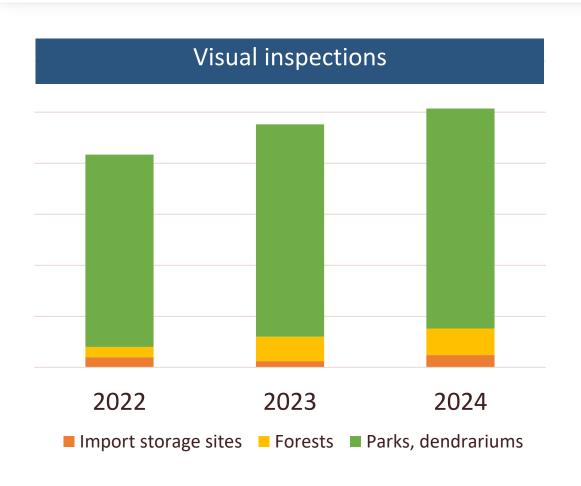
Trapping of EAB

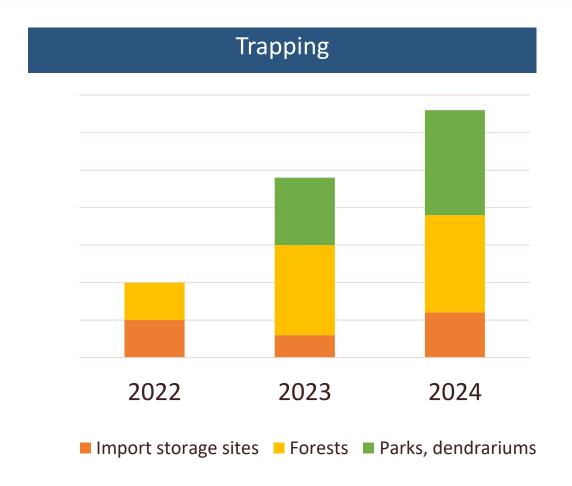
Challenges

- additional equipment needed to set up a trap high in canopy
- trap durability can be destroyed by birds, collected by locals, get spoiled during storm etc.
- availability of traps few offers globally
- storage of traps between seasons



Intensifying EAB surveys in recent years





Preparing for a future outbreak

- >> High risk areas are determined and surveyed
- Contingency plan on EAB prepared in 2023, to be updated
- Action plan on EAB in progress
- Simulation exercises
 - performed internally (SPPS staff) July 2024,
 - SPPS + external institutions planned in 2025
- Collection of information available on internet (pest biology, trapping and eradication methods etc.), practical experience exchange
- Raising public awareness campaigns (press releases, media interviews), leaflet, informative calendar etc.





Spreading information on EAB





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SPPS created handout leaflet



Challenges

Population of ash trees in Latvia:

- Sparcely distributed throughout country
- Occupies less than 0,5% of forested area
- Trees affected by ash dieback show similar symptoms

Hard to access:

- Grow along rivershores, swamplands
- Often tall trees, difficult trapping

Short season for tree observations:

- Fully bloom in mid-late May
- Shed leaves in early-mid October



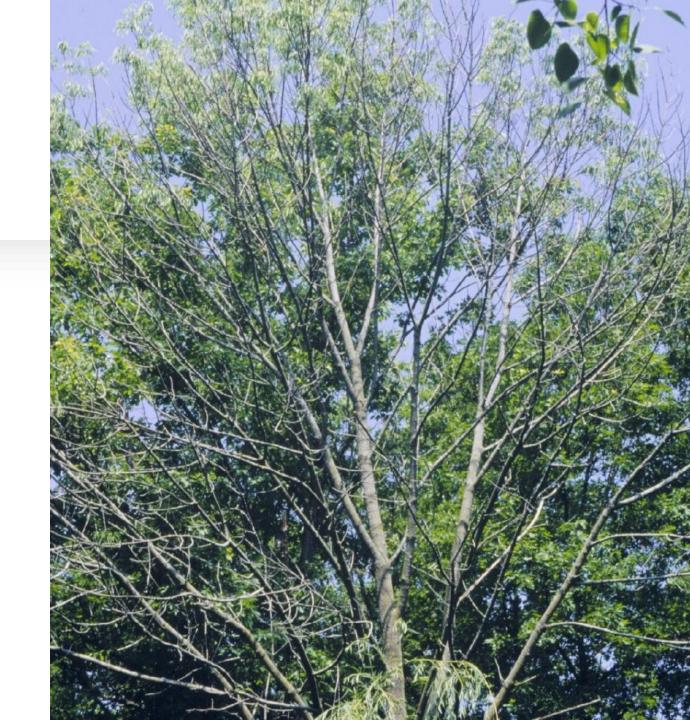




Ash in early May

Challenges

- Lack of data on ash distribution in urban areas
- Eradication methods, compensations for tree felling
- Outbreaks in protected areas:
 - Nature protection vs
 Protection from pests
 - Tree felling prohibited





Thank you for your attention!

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