

Biosecurity

- protecting our future

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Adult *D. micans*



Adult *R. grandis*



cm



R. grandis larvae feeding
on *D. micans* larvae





Phytophthora ramorum



Q. falcata Oct 2003



Plym Woods, Devon
Autumn 2009



Heathland *Vaccinium*
November 2007



Thicket
stage
Japanese
larch -
Autumn
2009

Asian Longhorn Beetle









Dendrolimus pini

Objective:

To preserve the health and vitality of our forests, trees and woodlands through strategies which exclude, detect, and respond to existing and new pests and pathogens of trees, whether native or exotic origin

- Good biosecurity practice refers to a way of working that minimises the risk of contamination and the spread of pests and diseases.

- Good biosecurity practice helps prevent outbreaks and the spread of pests and diseases. All trees and shrubs are susceptible to a range of pests and diseases, some of which are notifiable under plant health legislation.
- But they all have a negative impact

Anyone who enters rural land including estate land, farms, crofts, woodland, gardens, plant nurseries.

Contractors must also follow the same biosecurity practices as we do.

- You cannot always see disease causing agents, or plant pests. You or your contractors can pick them up and carry them on clothing and footwear, and on vehicles and equipment to other locations.
- A major outbreak can also impact significantly on your, and your contractors' work and will add significantly to your costs, and those of your neighbours.



- Would you think twice about lending a spade or saw, or other tools to a friend, colleague or neighbour?

- And how many of you would clean and disinfect them when they were returned?

