

Asian Longhorned Beetle Cooperative Eradication Program: An Overview

Brendon Reardon
National Program Manager

August 31, 2011









- Lifecycle and damage
- Potential impact
- Eradication strategy
- U.S. incursions



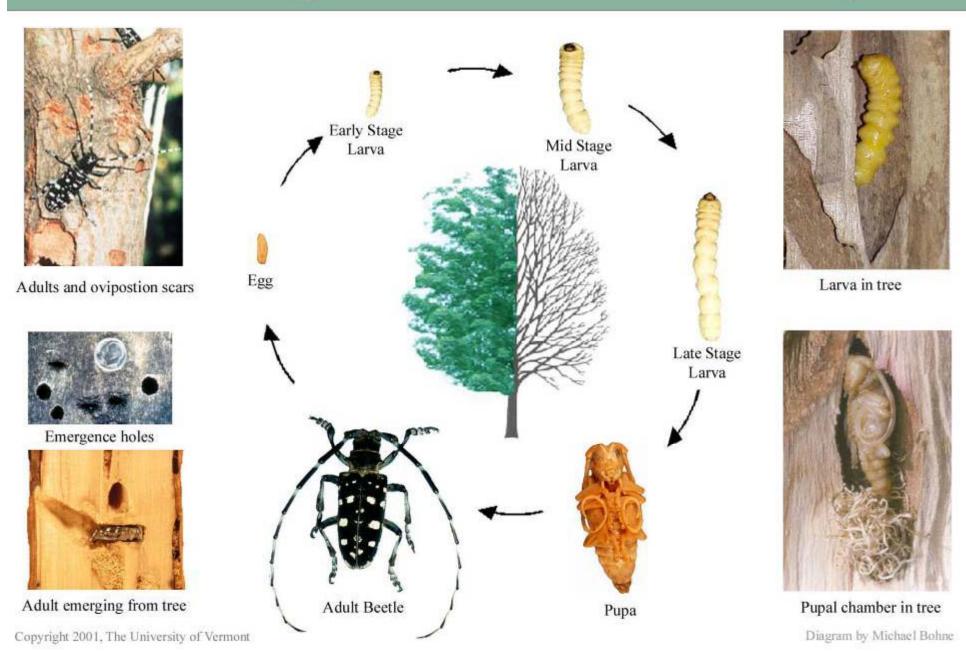
- Lifecycle and damage
- Potential impact
- Eradication strategy
- U.S. incursions



Biological and Ecological Parameters

- Origin: Native of China and Korea
- Distribution: Populations detected in Japan,
 Canada, Austria, France, Italy, United Kingdom,
 Poland, the Netherlands, and Germany
- Host Range: In U.S., hosts include species of 12 genera:
 - Maple, boxelder, willow, elm, birch, horsechestnut, poplar, ash, London plane tree, mimosa, European mountain ash, hackberry, katsura tree...

Asian Longhorned Beetle Lifecycle





































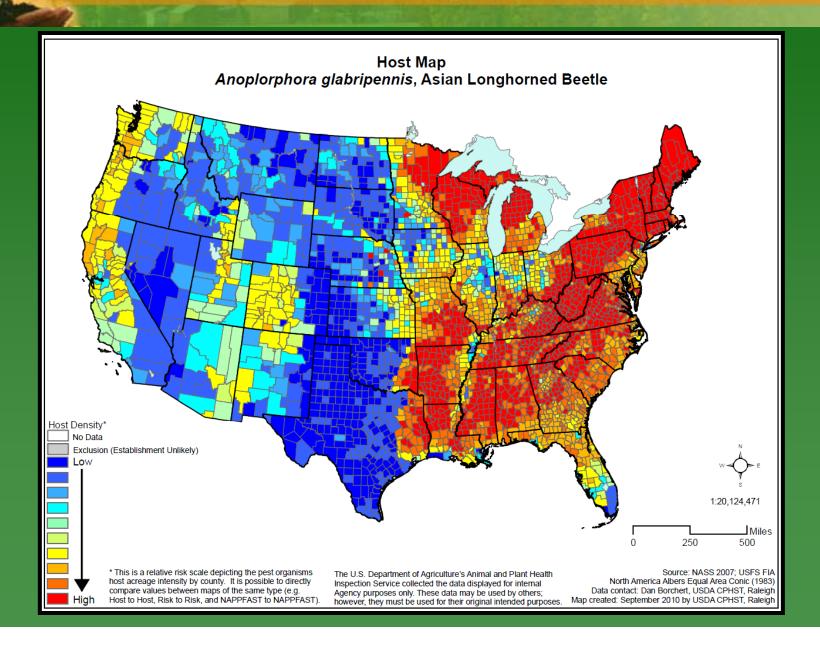






- Lifecycle and damage
- Potential impact
- Eradication strategy
- U.S. incursions







Potential Economic Impacts

- Affected industries:
 - Maple syrup
 - Tree nurseries
 - Lumber and veneer
 - Home construction
 - Furniture and cabinets
 - Pulp and paper
 - Firewood
 - Tourism





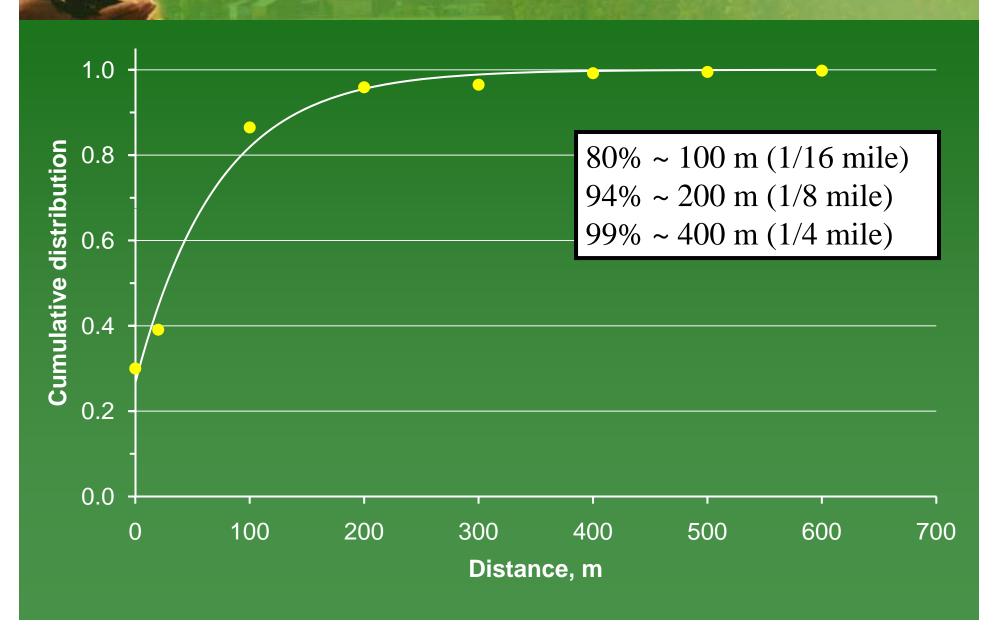


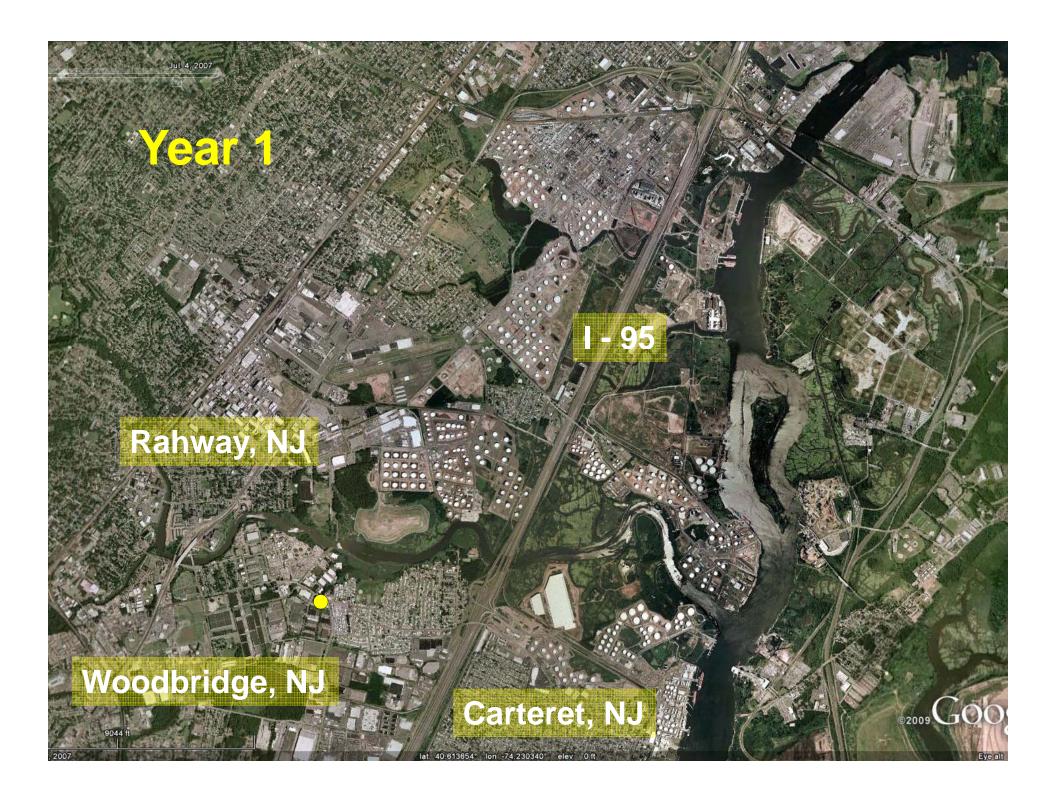


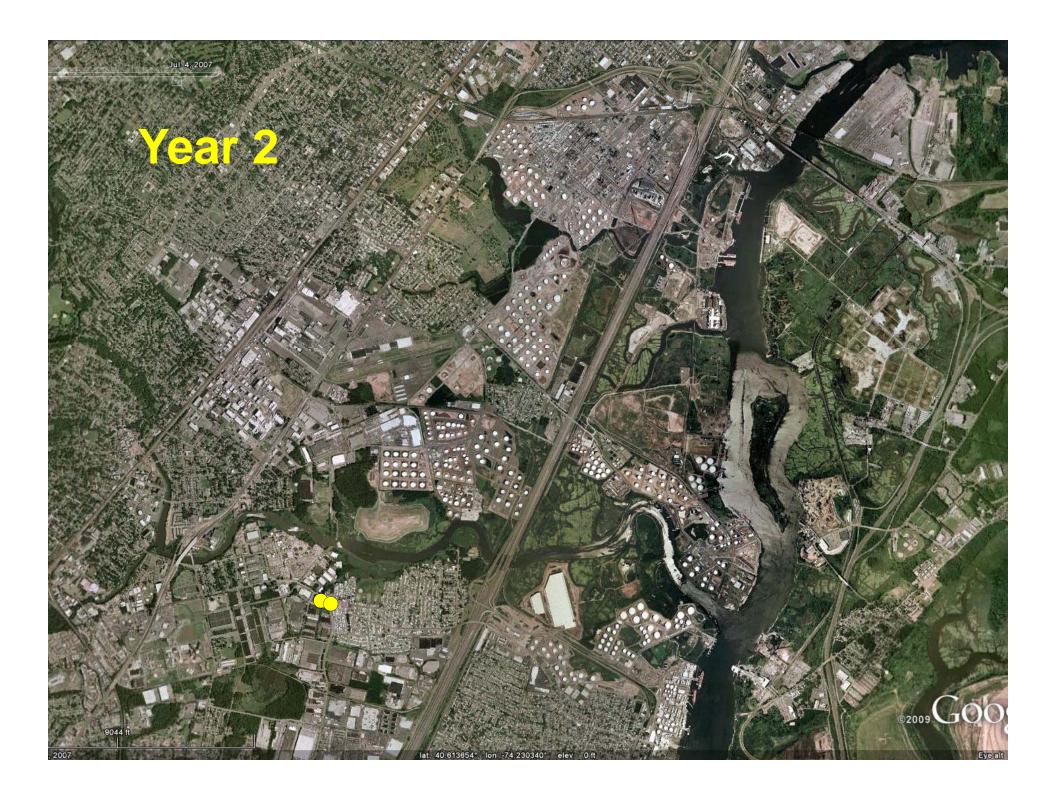
Potential Environmental Impacts

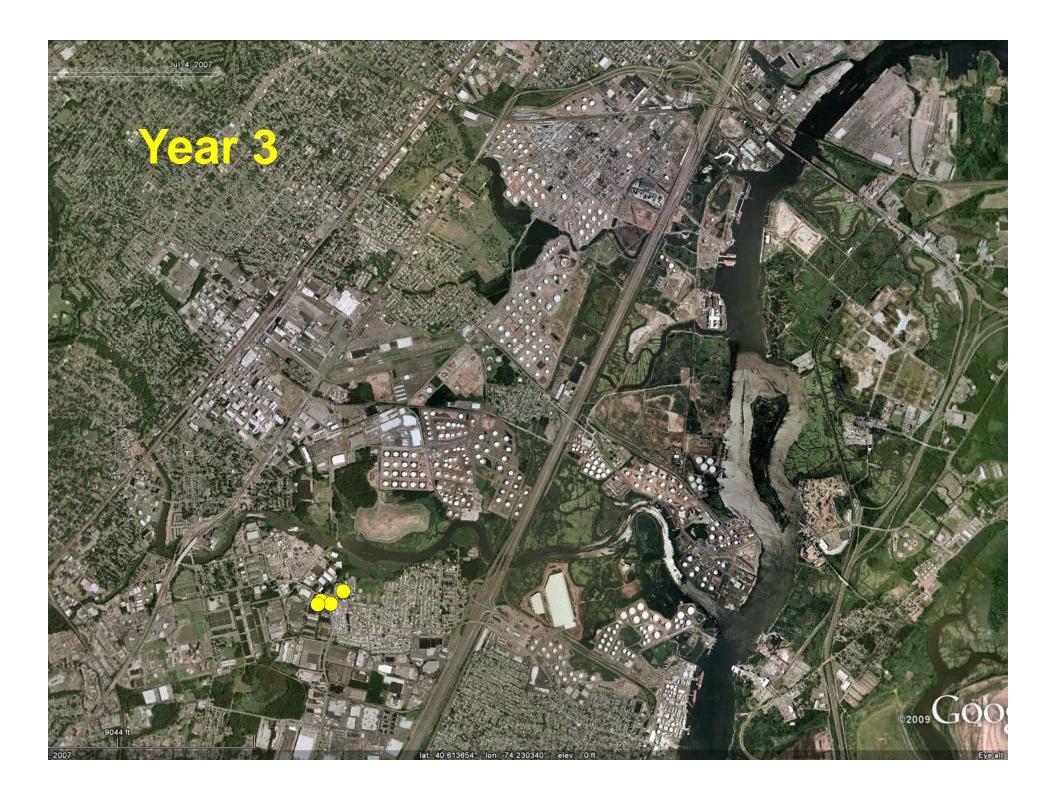
- Host trees are important component to forest ecosystems and urban environments:
 - Habitat for animals
 - Prevent soil erosion
 - Climate regulation (shade, block wind)
 - Diminish storm water runoff
 - Reduce air, water, and noise pollution

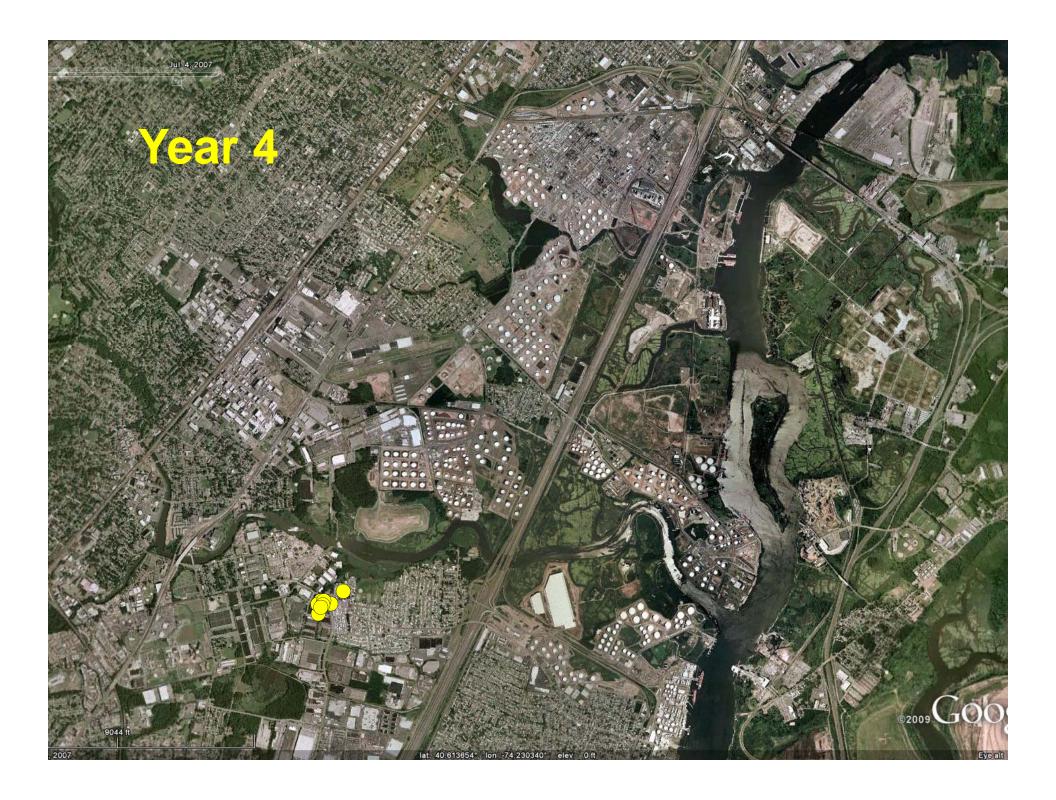


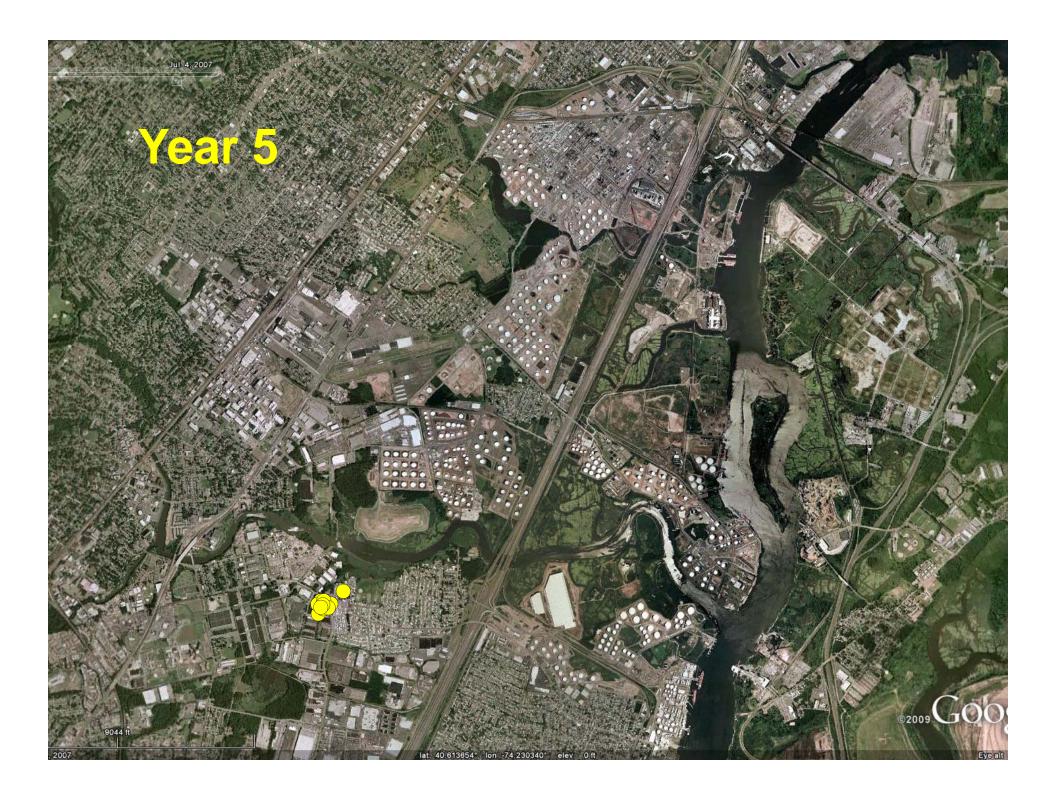


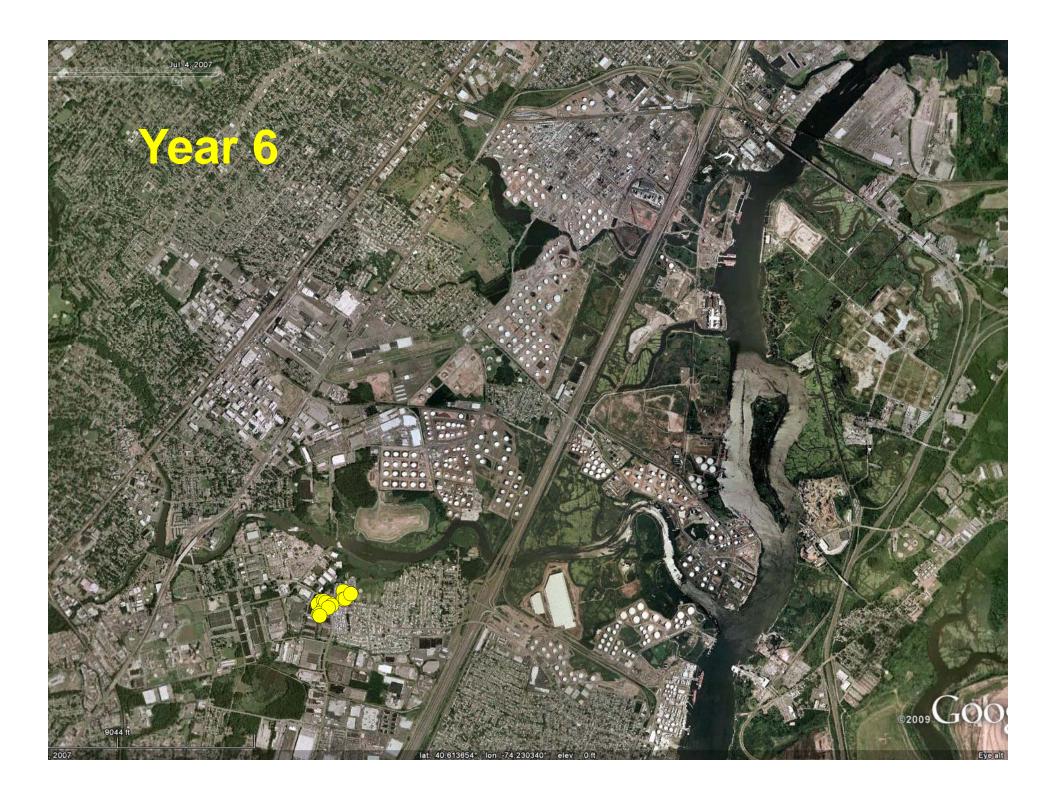


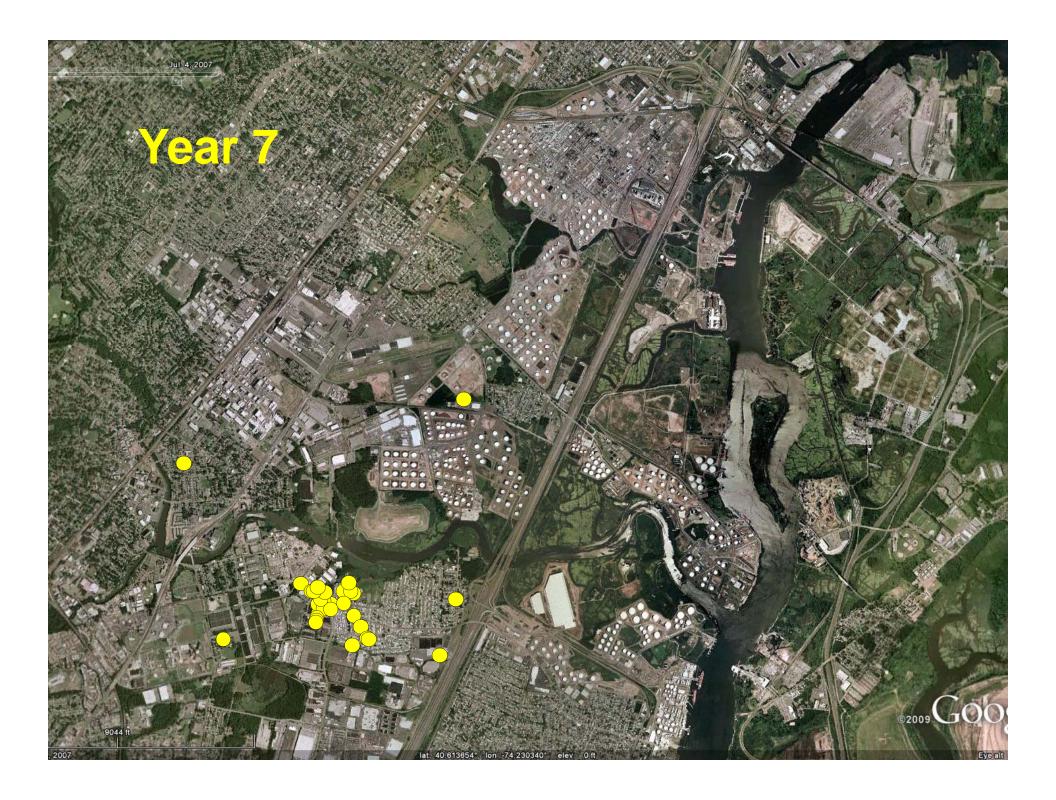


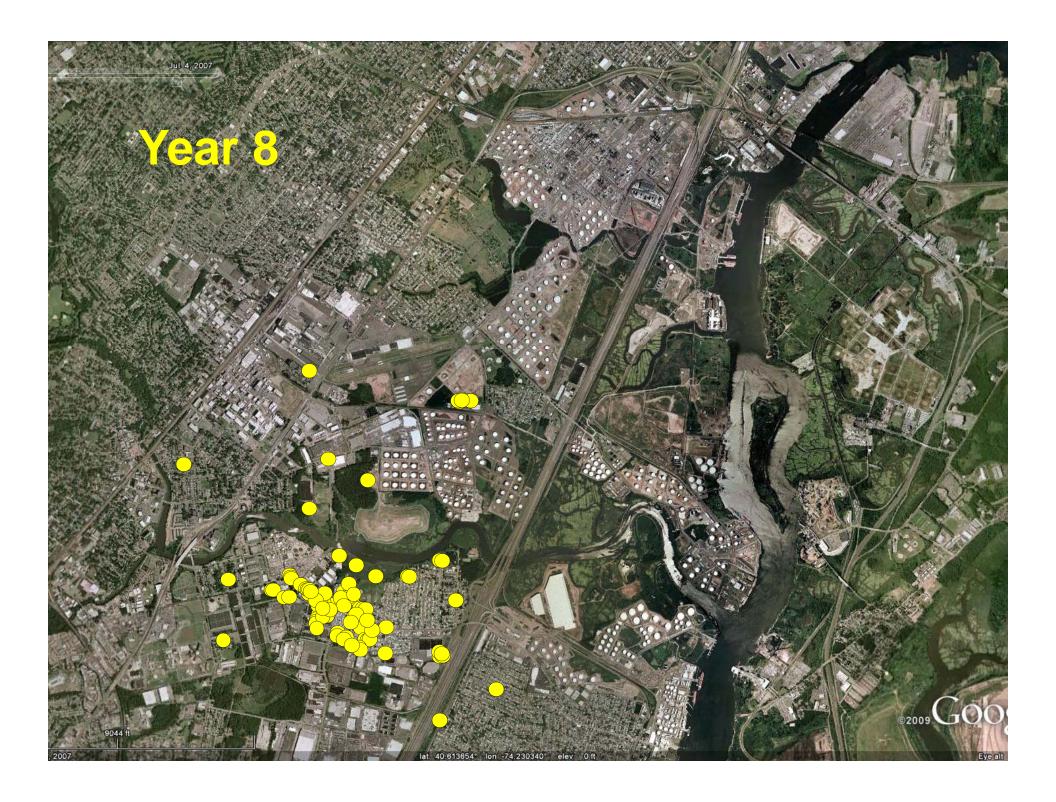














- Lifecycle and damage
- Potential impact
- Eradication strategy
- U.S. incursions



Eradication Strategy

- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Eradication Strategy

- Exclusion
 - Legislation
 - Inspection/Enforcement/Deterrence
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Legislation

- Interim rule requiring cargo with SWPM from Chinese ports certified prior to arrival in United States in December 1998.
- ISPM 15 in July 2006.



Eradication Strategy

- Exclusion
 - Legislation
 - Inspection/Enforcement/Deterrence
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research







- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
 - Quarantine
 - Compliance agreements
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Regulatory Measures

- Regulated area; boundary at least 1 ½-mile radius around infestation.
- Federal and parallel State quarantine enacted to control movement of host material from infested area.
 - NJ: 25-square miles
 - NY: 135-square miles
 - MA: 108-square miles
 - OH: 56-square miles
 - 324-square miles regulated for ALB in United States



- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
 - Quarantine
 - Compliance agreements
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Regulatory Measures

- Regulated Articles
 - All ALB life stages
 - All hardwood firewood
 - All ALB host material: living, dead, cut, and fallen
- Regulated Establishments
 - Landscapers
 - Tree pruning and removal companies
 - Firewood dealers
 - Pallet distributors
 - Nurseries
 - Municipal services



- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Survey Protocol

- Surveys conducted on host trees located within
 1 ½ miles of infestation.
- Ground surveys are less effective in detecting lightly infested trees compared with aerial surveys; climbing surveys are 60-75% effective.
- 2-4 negative cycles.





United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine







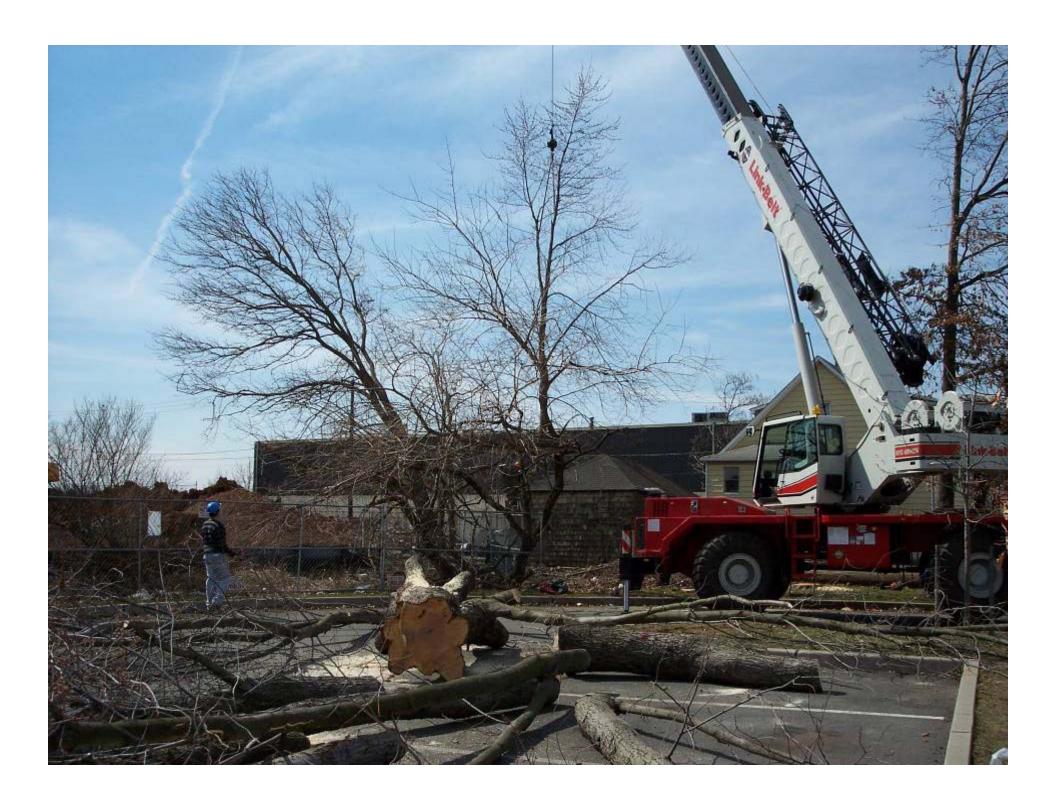




Healed exit hole



- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research









- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Chemical Treatments

- Systemic neonicotinoid insecticide: imidacloprid.
- All non-infested host trees within ½ mile radius of infestation treated.
- Applied spring before adult emergence.
- Minimum of three consecutive years of treatments.
- 99.9% success rate barring improper applications, poor health.



United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine













- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine







Here's what to look for:





FPOSP



http://www.beetlebusters.info



- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



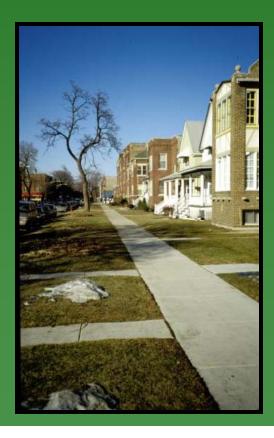
U.S. Forest Service

Before Removal

After Removal

After Replanting









- Exclusion
- Regulatory measures
- Survey / Detection
- Host removal
- Chemical treatments
- Outreach / Education
- Replanting
- Research



Research

- Biology and population dynamics
- New technologies/chemicals for control
- Pilot program for fall treatments
- Regulatory treatments
- Biocontrol
- Rearing
- Effects of imidacloprid on pollinators
- Economic and environmental modelling
- Traps and lures



Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB)

- Lifecycle and damage
- Potential impact
- Eradication strategy
- U.S. incursions



Plant Protection and Quarantine

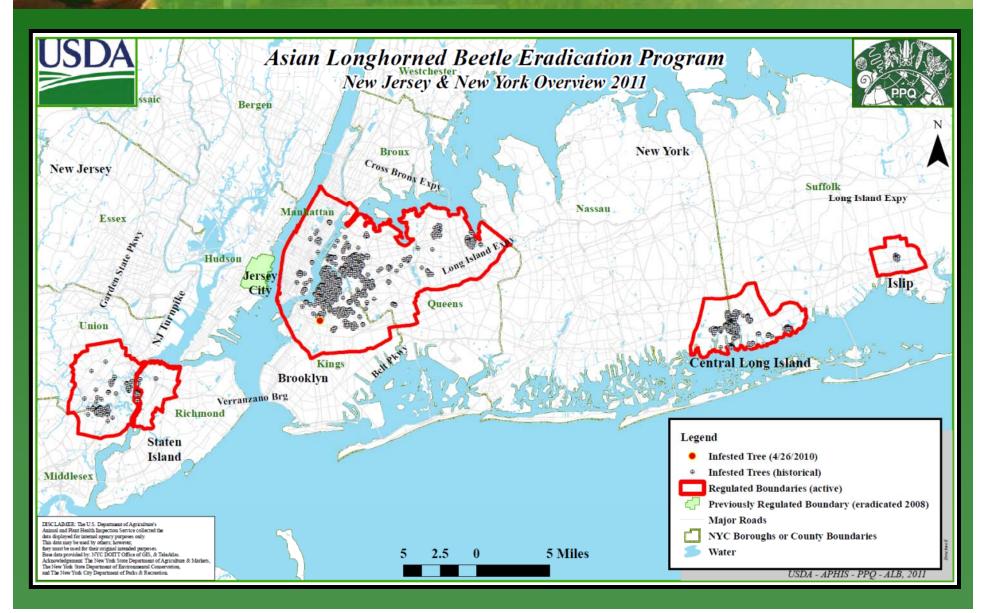




Illinois

- State of Illinois declared eradicated April 2008.
- 35-square miles regulated at one time.
- From 1998 to 2003, 1,551 infested and 220 highrisk host trees removed.
- 2,682 non-host trees replanted.
- Early cooperation among Federal, State, and local agencies made program successful.







New Jersey

Hudson County

- Eradicated April 7, 2008.
- First/last detection October 2002.
- 113 infested and 348 high-risk host trees removed.
- 433 non-host trees replanted.



New Jersey

Middlesex/Union Counties

- First detected 2004; last detected 2006.
- Quarantined 25-square miles.
- 616 infested and 20,904 high-risk host trees removed.
- High-risk host removal ¼ mile from exit holes and 1/8 mile from oviposition sites.
- Treatment completed 2009.
- Chemical treatment ½ mile radius.
- 6,456 trees replanted.
- 2nd survey cycle will be completed in 2011; final confirmation survey initiated.



New York

- 135-square miles regulated.
- Small pockets detected in last few years.
 - 2009: Queens (5 infested trees) and Staten Island (7 infested trees)
 - 2010: Brooklyn (1 infested tree)
- Chemical treatments completed in Islip, Manhattan, western portions of Brooklyn and Queens.
- 5,283 non-host trees replanted.

Plant Protection and Quarantine

New York Staten Island

- First detected 2007; last detected 2009.
- 10-square miles regulated.
- 51 infested trees and 10,281 high-risk host trees removed.
- High-risk host trees removed ½-mile radius from infested trees.
- Treatments completed in 2011 (9,507 trees).
- Chemical treatment 1-mile radius.
- Complete 2nd survey cycle in 2011; final confirmation survey initiated.



New York Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan

- Brooklyn started 2nd survey cycle 2007 and completion in 2011; last infested tree in 2010.
- Queens started 2006 and in progress; last detection in 2009 Western Queens, 2003 in Eastern Queens.
- Manhattan final confirmation initiated in 2011; last detection 2005.



New York

Islip

- Last infested tree detected 2002.
- 27 infested trees total.
- Chemical treatments completed in 2004.
- Eradication and deregulation August 23, 2011.

Central Long Island

- Last infested tree detected 2008.
- 2nd survey cycle started 2007 and in progress.

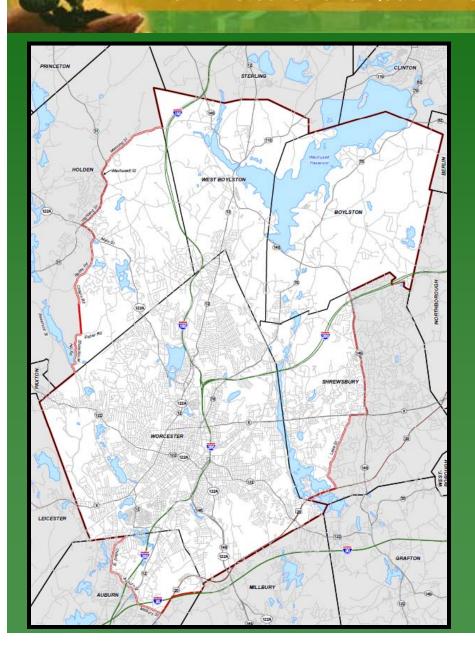


Massachusetts

- August 5, 2008 confirmation of ALB
- Infested tree detections:
 - 16,836 from 2008 through 2009
 - -2,250 in 2010
 - -1,191 in 2011
- 8,733 trees replanted and 11,490 sited.
- Regulated areas:
 - Worcester (98-square miles)
 - Boston (10-square miles)



Plant Protection and Quarantine



Worcester, MA regulated area

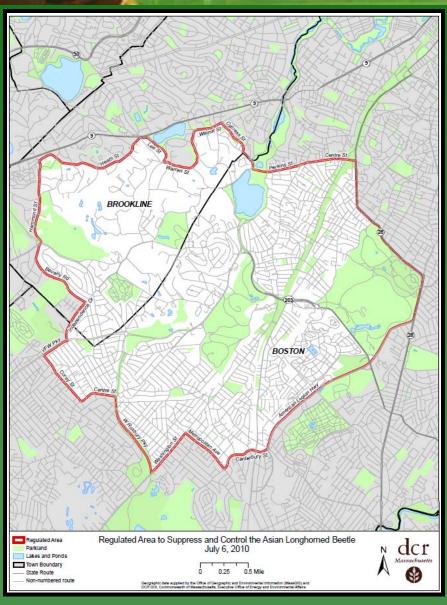
- 20,044 infested trees from onset through 2011.
- 19,850 infested and 10,250 high-risk trees removed through 2011.
- 1,365,083 host trees surveyed through 2011.
- Treated 62,320 trees in 2010.



United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine





Boston, MA regulated area

- Detected July 3, 2010.
- 6 infested trees.
- 6 trees removed; 12 replanted.
- Infestation started 2008.
- 55,259 host trees surveyed.



Massachusetts in 2011

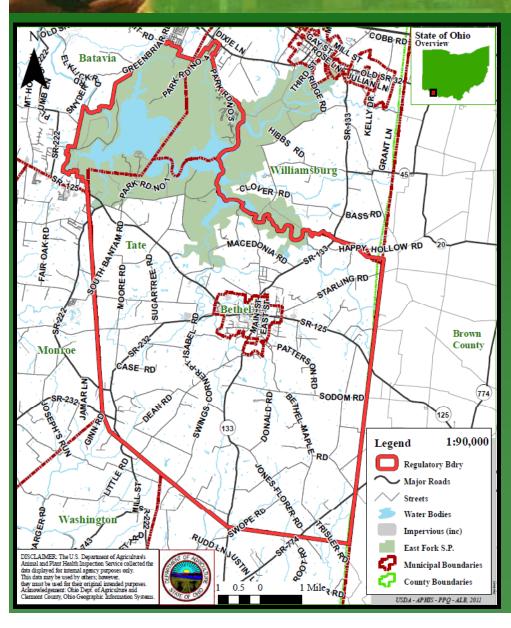
- 2011 treatments completed in Worcester (135,256 trees) and Boston (1,921 trees).
- Work cooperatively with local, State, and Federal groups to implement eradication plan
- Outreach to public and stakeholders
- Delimit



Ohio

- On July 13, APHIS issued Federal Order establishing 56 square mile regulated area in Clermont County.
- As of August 22, APHIS, ODA, and ODNR completed surveys on approximately 26,315 ALB host trees.
- Approximately 1,745 trees have been confirmed infested with ALB.

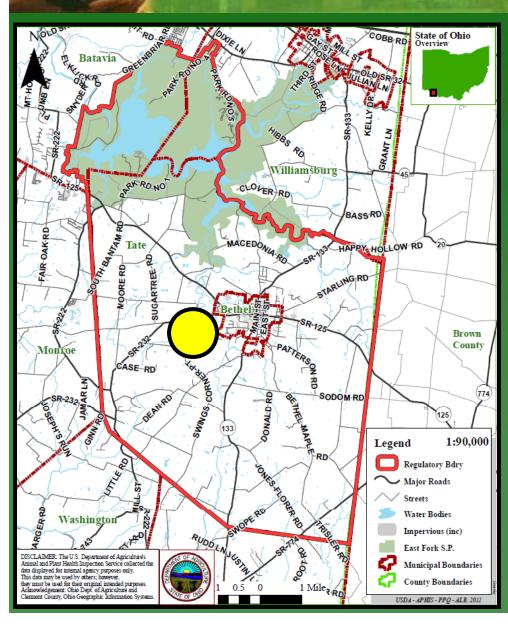




Clermont Co., OH regulated area

- On June 17, APHIS and ODA detect ALB in Bethel Village (Clermont County).
- On June 20, APHIS deployed a national incident management team to respond to the detection





Clermont Co., OH regulated area

with Ohio Department of Agriculture and Ohio Department of Natural Resources to evaluate the scope of the infestation, implement regulatory activities, and perform public outreach.



Thank you.

