

Forstschutz Aktuell Nr. 19/20 - Abstracts

Horse-Chestnut-Mining-Moth - Comparison of controlling-methods

H. Krehan

The Spreading of the Horse-Chestnut-Mining-Moth *Cameraria ohridella* in Austria is still increasing, e.g. in the southern parts of the country. Because of the cool and wet weather during summer and autumn of 1996 the development of the larvae did not advance as fast as in the years before. Therefore, the infested trees lost their leaves not before late August. Different controlling methods were tested and discussed: Spraying with DIMILIN (Diflubenzuron) in May before oviposition works quite good. If using a good systemic insecticide, tree-infusion is also a recommendable controlling method; whereas tree-implantes (ORTHENE) were not successful. Different alternative methods such as soil-fertilization or the application of natural phyto-repellents were also discussed.

Borkenkäferpheromontests 1996

A. Pfister

New pheromons for *Ips typographus* and *Pityogenes chalcographus* were tested and compared to pheromones on the market. 'Chalcowit' (Witasek Ltd.) for *Pityogenes chalcographus* achieved good results.

Damage of *Picea pungens* by *Gilpinia polytoma* in a Christmastree plantation (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae)

C. Holzschuh

Damage by *Chrysomela vigintipunctata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in Eastern Austria

Ch. Tomiczek

In spring 1996 *Salix* sp. along rivers in Eastern Austria were completely defoliated by *Chrysomela vigintipunctata*. This was the first time since decades. Because of parasitism of larvae the gradation broke down in June immediately.

Pheromones against *Tomicus piniperda* and their effectiveness

B. Perny

Different pheromones (Pheroplates (Kwizda) and Tomodor (Witasek)) against the pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* were tested during 3 years (1993, 94 and 96). Neither the application on trap-logs, nor the use in traps showed good rates of caught beetles. So until now, no new or old formation of the tested pheromones can be recommended for use in beetles control.

Damage of willow catkins

C. Holzschuh

Severe damage by *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* and other insects occurred in a willow catkin culture, in Eastern Austria.

Phytophthora - Disease of Alder in Austria

T. L. Cech

Phytophthora was for the first time isolated from *Alnus glutinosa* in Austria. Several outbreaks of alder decline occurred in Upper Austria in spring 1996. Symptoms included crown defoliation, tarry spots and necrotic discoloration of the inner bark tissues. Probable causes are being discussed.

"Brown spot disease" in Austria - the beginning of an epidemic?

T. L. Cech

In Austria *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* Barr was for the first time identified as a cause of needle cast of mountain pine (*Pinus mugo*).

Welche Gefahr droht uns durch Splintholznematoden der Gattung *Bursaphelenchus*?

Ch. Tomiczek

Pest risk analysis of pinewood-nematode related *Bursaphelenchus* species in view of South European pine wilting and wood imports from Asia - short progress report on the EC-Project Riskburs (FAIR 1-CT95-083).

Gefrieraufbewahrung: Neue Präparationstechnik für die Rasterelektronenmikroskopie am Institut für Forstschutz

M. Brandstetter

The cryotrans system is an integral unit to a scanning electron microscope. The system stabilises low melting point materials and also avoids shrinkage, distortion, water loss and collapse of structures when viewing biological samples.

Vogelnistkastenerfolgskontrolle nach einer Revision 1993

A. Pfister

In a 90 ha trial plot with severe damage by the sawfly *Pristiphora abietina* nesting boxes were installed. In 1993 a revision of the 200 nesting boxes was made to improve the use of the boxes by the birds. The results after two controls in 1994 and 1995 are discussed.

Spreaded twig pieces of coniferous trees upon the snow surface

W. G. Stagl

In coniferous forests small twigs of spruce (*Picea* spp.) and pine (*Pinus* spp.) are found on the snow surface. During wintertime red squirrels suppress their territoriality and join on good feeding places. A preferable fodder are buds of male blossoms that contain protein. These twigs are harvested and the buds are eaten on a place giving shelter and security. The remaining of the twigs are dropped.

The catch-tub, a new technique for the biological control of harmful mice in forestry

F. Gruber

Nursing can also be stifling

W. G. Stagl

A clearcut in the Mazurians was recultivated with scotchpine (*Pinus silvestris*) only. It now forms a five years old thickening. The coming trees are protected against fraying with helix-shaped strips that keep on the stem by means of their own tension. These strips strangle the fast growing stems because they do not wind out according to the radial increment of the stems.

Wildökologische Untersuchungen mittels Wärmekamera

K. Tiefnig

The methods that are fluently used for counting wildlife animals are often full of inaccuracies. Especially the number of roes and their browsing in forests are hardly documented. Alternative methods to improve this situation are tested by the Institute of forest protection in Vienna. The records of a new infrared-camera are possibly suited to prevent wildlife animals from being underestimated.

Experiences made with 'Treecomp' in connection with avoiding damage by game on plantations

F. Gruber

Einzelschutz der Waldverjüngung mittels Stahldraht und Elektroband

K. Tiefnig

Under special circumstances forest area plant protection against game browsing is not really possible or necessary. The areas concerned are often extremely steep. Nevertheless, a minimal protection is necessary to prevent the loss of plants by browsing. With the help of a new method using electric single protection it should be possible to manage this problem.

Crown condition and increment

G. Steyrer

Due to well-known drawbacks, crown condition is only conditionally suited as an indicator of the condition of forests. Because of increasing doubts about its suitability it became necessary to search for another indicator. Various increment parameters seem to be more useful, mainly owing to their higher objectivity of measured data. After dbh of all sample trees from the Forest Damage Monitoring System had been remeasured (1992/93), it was for the first time possible to analyse increment data and timely corresponding crown condition data. Six increment parameters were selected. Increments were found to decrease considerably with increasing defoliation, notably in the case of needle losses of more than 25%. Especially the two parameters of basal area increment and basal area increment related to crown diameter have clearly shown increment losses. With all investigated increment parameters increments decrease by about 50% at a defoliation rate of about 40 to 50%. The differences between basal area increment and a "reference"-increment derived from the increment model of MONSERUD & STERBA (1996) were stratified by crown condition. The development of the increment losses was found to correspond well with that of the above parameters.

