

Forstschutz Aktuell Nr. 38 - Abstracts

Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) and Citrus Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora chinensis*) in Europe - Actual Situation

Christian TOMICZEK and Ute HOYER-TOMICZEK

During the last six years ALB was detected on shade trees in Austria (Braunau, 2001), in Germany (Neukirchen, 2004; Bornheim, 2005) and in France (Gien, 2003 and St. Anne sur Brivet, 2004), CLB in Italy (Parabiago, 2000) and France (Syons, 2003). In most cases infested wood packaging material or bonsai plants from Asia were the cause of infestation. Whereas in most countries the eradication seems to be quite successful, it seems that the eradication of the CLB in Italy will not be possible any more. The infested area is too big (nearly 200 km²) and to many trees are already infested.

New Bark Beetle Species in Bavaria

Heinz BUSSLER and Thomas IMMLER

So far, introduced bark beetle species have not been an issue of major concern for forest and forest nature conservation. However, according to investigations on the species *Gnathotrichus materiarius* Fitch, *Cyclorhipidion bodoanus* Rtt., *Xyleborus alni* Niisima, *Xyleborus germanus* Blandf. and *Taphrorychus villifrons* Duf., these species may become a substantial threat to indigenous tree species. Their ecological impact cannot be totally assessed. At the moment, and based on our data, we consider *Xyleborus germanus* and *Cyclorhipidion bodoanus* to be the most dangerous species. In the deciduous forests of northern Bavaria, they are already the dominant bark-beetle species, penetrating increasingly into open landscape stands. The impact of these two introduced bark beetles on the autochthonous fauna and flora must be urgently investigated and pheromones for these species extricated for monitoring.

Lime Mining Moth *Phyllonorycter issikii*: Occurrence in Austria Confirmed after Questionable Cases

Bernhard PERNY

Since the year 2002 there are reports of lime mining moth *Phyllonorycter issikii* occurring in Austria. Between 2004 and 2006 it was found and determined in the Wiener Becken, in Vienna as well as in Rossatz- Arnsdorf/Lower Austria. Although, the biology is quite similar to the invasive pest Horse chestnut moth (*Cameraria ohridella*), *Phyllonorycter issikii* does not seem to have the same potential for outbreaks. It is therefore envisaged that this species will continue to spread but currently at a very low damaging level.

Caterpillar Traps Study 2006: Species Spectrum of Moths on Deciduous Trees

James CONNELL and Gottfried STEYRER

After the regionally observed increasing caterpillar defoliation of 2003 and 2004 in east and south Austria, a first time survey of species and their density, using simply constructed collection traps, was carried out in 2005 within the land of the Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (BFW), Vienna. In 2006 the collection method was improved, and the survey was increased from four traps to nine traps of approx. 3m x 4m dimension, and positioned beneath seven tree species. The reduced caterpillar fitness observed in 2005 and the resultant failure in successful hatching led to a major drop in the numbers collected 2006. Still, the end result was 2,726 Lepidoptera caterpillars collected, the majority of which were of the Geometridae family such as Winter Moth. The connection between trap result and crown volume revealed inconsistencies.

Ustulina deusta - A Hardly Visible Threat for Many Deciduous Trees

Martin BRANDSTETTER

Beside Ganoderma root rot and rot caused by *Meripilus giganteus*, *Ustulina deusta* is one of the common dangerous wood destructive fungi. The fruiting bodies of *Ustulina deusta* are very difficult to identify. Practical experience is needed for risk assessment. *Ustulina* produces a white rot and reduces the resistance of infected trees to breakage. The tree quickly loses its wood stability, but despite this general aggressiveness, different tree species behave in a different way, which has to be taken into account. Drilling methods cannot be used because the wood destruction cannot be measured by that technique.

Dutch Elm Disease in Austria

Thomas KIRISITS and Heino KONRAD

Dutch elm disease (causal agents: *Ophiostoma ulmi* and *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*) represents a classical example for the fatal consequences of the introduction of foreign tree pathogens. The disease has been present in Austria since 1928 causing

severe damage to native elm species. This article reviews the knowledge about the disease and its impact in Austria.

Nitrogen Depositions on the Level II Plots

Stefan SMIDT

Within the framework of Level II investigations, wet depositions (rain, snow) were sampled in the open field and under the canopy of 20 plots. The deposition rates were low, those of sulphur and nitrogen showed a spring maximum.

Thermal Utilization of Plastic Waste Material in the Cement Industry - Potential Impacts on the Forest

Alfred FÜRST

The production of cement is an energy-intensive process. Increasing production costs due to cost pressure from cheap cement imports have forced the cement industry to reduce production costs. Expensive fossil fuels have increasingly been replaced by alternative combustibles (e.g. plastic waste material) - cement works contribute therefore to a great extent to waste disposal. The authorities shall prescribe and enforce measures to be taken to control air pollution limit values. Strict intake control of the used alternative energy sources shall ensure that the levels of the relevant pollutants are maintained below the limit values. Adequate air pollution monitoring (e.g. local Biomonitoring grids) shall be used to effectively control the prescribed measures.



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