



2010-2011 Forest Health Protection International Activities Plan of Work

Activities in the international arena facilitate Forest Health Protection in meeting many of the goals and actions of the seven strategic areas identified in the “Forest Health Protection 2003-2007 Strategic Plan” and the FHP 2010 Plan of Work.

Many non-native (exotic) insects, diseases and plants have a direct effect on the health of U.S. forests and ecosystems, and the potential for introductions of exotic pests continues to increase. Solutions for the control and management of established exotic pests often reside in their native habitat and countries. The United States also shares extensive borders with Mexico and Canada which results in common forest insect and disease concerns. Technologies both in the U.S. and other countries continue to be developed that can be shared to improve forest health protection management strategies, and opportunities to cooperate with international counterparts increases the understanding and professional development of forest health specialists.

The activities planned for 2010-2011 are:

U.S Forests are Protected from Exotic Pests

- Continue to participate and cooperate with APHIS on the Asian Gypsy Moth and Invasive Lymantriid Port Trapping and Inspection Program in Russia, Japan, South Korea, and China
- Establish “sentinel” plantations in China and other countries to assess potential invaders

North American Countries have Strong Forest Pest Management Strategies:

- Continue to cooperate with Mexican forest health specialists in developing forest insect and disease survey and detection expertise.
- Provide information, expertise and assistance for developing insect and disease risk maps for Mexico.
- Provide assistance in analysis and interpretation of forest health monitoring indicator species in Mexico
- Continue to cooperate and share information with Canadian forest health specialists on management of exotic species such as gypsy moth, *Sirex* woodwasp, and emerald ash borer

Biological Control Options are in Place to Protect U.S. Forests from Exotic Pests:

- Collect and conduct preliminary host range tests for promising natural enemies for invasive plants such as Japanese knotweed, mile-a-minute weed, Tree of Heaven, kudzu, cogon grass, and garlic mustard.
- Collect and conduct preliminary host range tests for promising natural enemies for invasive arthropods such as hemlock woolly adelgid, elongate hemlock scale, emerald ash borer, goldspotted oak borer, and ambermarked birch leafminer.
- Continue cooperative classical biological control projects for invasive plants and arthropods established in the USA and other countries

Forest Health Technology and Expertise are shared Worldwide:

- Conduct symposia/workshops on the use of biological control to manage established invasive species, as well as potentially harmful invasive species
- Continue partnership with 6 FAO Regional Forestry Commissions
- Identify opportunities for participation in international activities for FHP specialist professional development
- Provide training and field expertise on bark beetle management and identification in Central America.