

## Scoping Seminar

*“Wild harvest in time of new pests,  
diseases and climate change”*



**“Current challenges for Mediterranean  
NWFP sectors by new pests and  
diseases”**



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# 1.-Global challenges

## Mediterranean NWFPs

are facing global challenges,  
due to market globalization and socioeconomical developement  
They include:

### Landscapes challenges

Strong habitats changes

Mega forest fires

New pests and diseases

Climate change

### Social challenges

Urbanization and urban pressures on land uses

Land use abandonment

Lack of land use understanding

### Market challenges

New production areas

Increasing demand

International trade

## 2.-New pests and diseases

Due to **exotic and invasive species**

Occupying new habitats

Due to trade and global transport

Numerous examples:

**Pine nematode** for pine resin

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/BURSXY>

**Leptoglossus** for pine cones and pine nuts

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LEPLOC>

**Asian chestnut gall wasp** (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*),

Chestnut blight

*Xylella fastidiosa*

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DRYCKU>

That add to traditional threats like

*Coraebus undatus*

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ENDOPA>

<https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA>

*And we still don't know what could happen to mushrooms and truffles because we do not know what happens at the soil level*

### 3.-Multiple strong effects

There are serious and disturbing effects on:

- The sector
- The market
- The forests

**Employment  
and income**

For instance, we all know of the great damage of **Leptoglossus** to some local communities, from **Alcácer** do Sal (Portugal) to **Pedrajas** (Spain)

<https://www.istekobi.com.tr/kobi-bilgi-merkezi/haberler/kozak-in-unlu-cam-fistigi-tahtini-pakistan-a-kaptirdi-h25290.aspx>

or **Kozak** (Turkey)

And we are all concerned about the possible effect of pine nematode on resin production

# Forest health questions are becoming more and more relevant



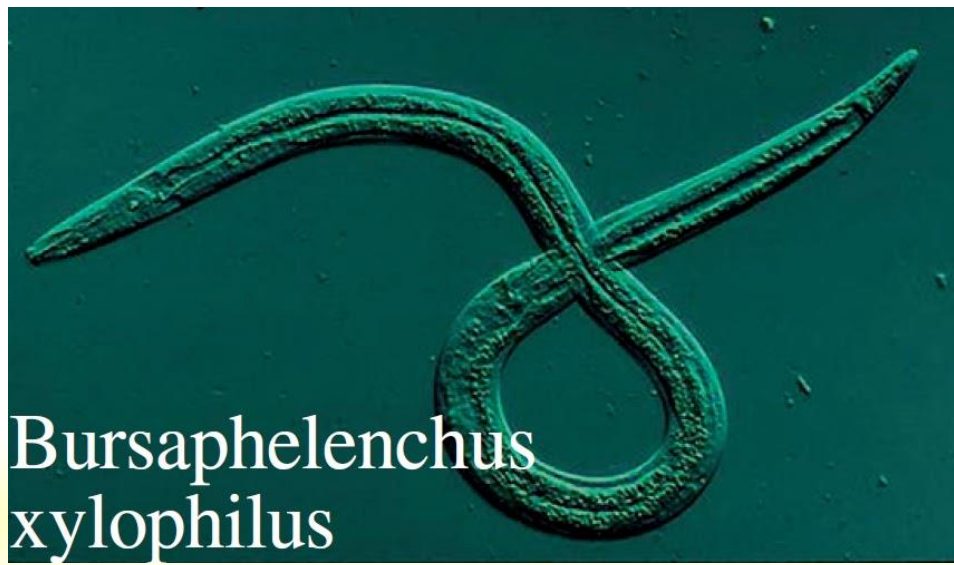
PROVINCIA "X"

### El 70% de las subastas de monte quedan desiertas en una pésima campaña de piña

Portillo recaudará solo entre el 1% y el 2% de lo que ingresó hace cuatro temporadas



El sector forestal de Castilla y León se enfrenta a una pésima campaña de piña, con un 70% de las subastas de monte desiertas. La recaudación en Portillo solo alcanzará entre el 1% y el 2% de lo que ingresó hace cuatro temporadas. El sector forestal de Castilla y León se enfrenta a una pésima campaña de piña, con un 70% de las subastas de monte desiertas. La recaudación en Portillo solo alcanzará entre el 1% y el 2% de lo que ingresó hace cuatro temporadas.



*Are we prepared to face these challenges ?*



## **4.-New capacities are needed**

**We need new capacities in forest protection**

**We need to consider:**

- 1.- Regulation**
- 2.- Organization and shared responsibilities**
- 3.- Technical capacities and human resources**
- 4.- Technics and products**
- 5.- Economic resources**

**But most of all,**  
**we need cooperation,**  
**coordination,**  
**innovation and**  
**research**



**The European Union is well aware of the problem**

*And a **new regulation** has been launched*

## 5.-Regulation

### The *new* ! EU Plant Health Regime

- based on the IPPC  
*International Plant Protection Convention* (FAO)
- put in place in 1977 (Directive 1977/93/CEE) and now regulated by:

#### **Regulation (EU) 2016/2031**

that will replace Directive 2000/29/EC on 14/12/2019

and

**Regulation (EU) 2017/625** on official controls

**Regulation (EU) 2019/ xxx**, on Phytosanitary Measures

[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-16-4310\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-4310_en.htm)

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity_en)

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity/legislation/new\\_eu\\_rules\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/legislation/new_eu_rules_en)

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official\\_controls/legislation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official_controls/legislation_en)

## Basic instruments:

**1.-Unified Register of Professional Operators (25 mill.) & traceability**

**2.-National (or Regional) authorities (120.000 inspectors) & EU Reference Laboratories** ([https://ec.europa.eu/food/ref-labs\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/ref-labs_en))

**3.-Official controls**

**4.-Official audits**

**5.-Official documents**

**Plant Passports** *within EU*

**Phytosanitary Certificates** *for non EU*

**ISPM-15** certifying heat treatment for Wood Packaging Material (WPM)  
(NIMF-15)

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-mb160e.pdf>

**6.-Emergency measures**

**7.-Plant Protection Products (PPP) rules**

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit\\_reports/index.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/index.cfm)

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides_en)

## Pests are classified as:

- ✓ Regulated pests (RNQPs)
- ✓ Quarantine pests
- ✓ Quarantine pests in Protected Areas
- ✓ Priority Pests
  - with the most severe potential impact
  - a **official list** to be approved by the end of 2019
  - It will include
    - Pine nematode
    - Xylella fastidiosa

## We need action on:

- 1.-Surveillance
- 2.-Prevention
- 3.-Measurements (Phytosanitary Measures or “**SPS**”  
**Containment**  
Control  
**Erradication**

for “*Harmful Organisms*”

on “*Protected Zones*”

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity/protected\\_zones\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/protected_zones_en)

and “*Demarcated areas*”

## 6.-Coordination

At the international, european, national and regional levels is guaranteed by:

**Plant health section** of the  
**Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed**

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/standing\\_committees/sc\\_plant\\_health\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/standing_committees/sc_plant_health_en)

Depending on the **DG Health and Food Safety** (EU Commission)

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-and-food-safety\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-and-food-safety_en)

And well coordinated with the ***independent***  
**EU Food Security Agency** (2002)



European Food Safety Authority

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/aboutefsa>

Coordinated with the **Secretariat of the IPPC (FAO)**

the **International Plant Protection Convention**

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/convention-text/>

Coordinated with the **EPPO** “*European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization*”

<https://www.eppo.int/>

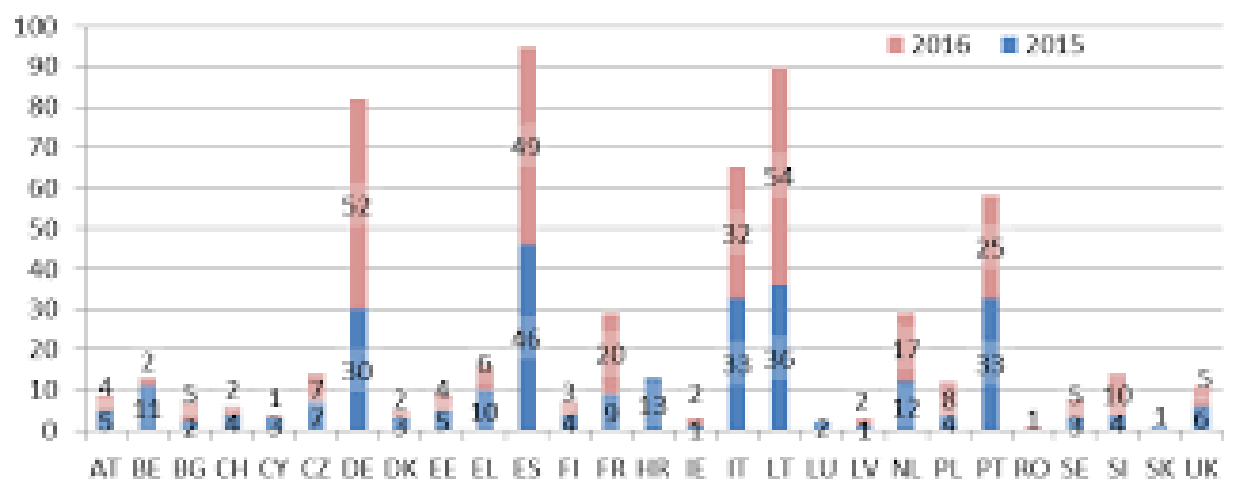
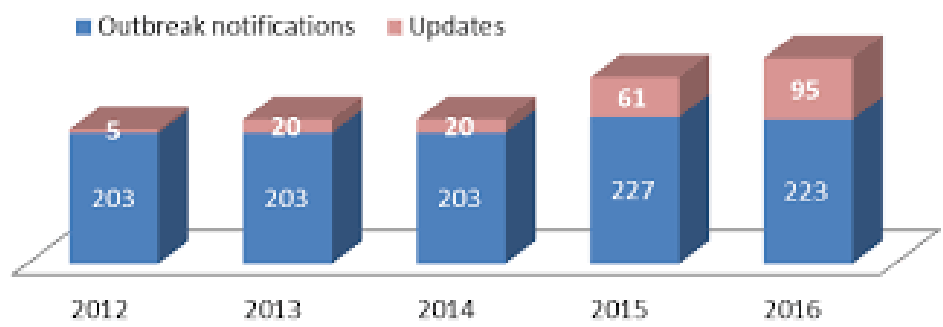


[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity_en)

The European Surveillance system is based on **EUROPHYT**

*“European Union Notification System for Plant Health Interceptions”*

[https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant\\_health\\_biosecurity/europhyt\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt_en)





## 7.-Organization and shared responsibilities

**Forest health protection is a shared responsibility**

**in each value chain**

**We need to consider**

**The role of producers**

**The role of transformers (the industry)**

**The role of the Administration**

In forestry there is a problem with **the concept of producers**

Different roles for

- **Forest owners and forest managers**
- **Forest contractors and forest harvesters**
- **Collectors**

## Forestry is very different to agriculture

What happens with **unmanaged forests** ?

*Who has to take care of abandoned forests ?*

**Forests are really multi functional**

*But nobody pays for ecosystems services*

In order to protect these positive externalities and the environment, . . .

**there are more severe restrictions to PPP treatments**

***Is it fair that forest owners  
support forest health protection ?***

***We need clear rules . . .***

***Non existing for the moment***

**We need prevention . . .**

***But what if collection activities weaken the trees ?***

Trunk vibration for pine cone collection

Periodic incisions and acid stimulation for resin production

Trunk peeling for cork extraction

## Regarding Plant Protection Products and spreading methods . . .

**There are very limited and decreasing options**

**Air treatments are not allowed**

**Biological methods are the preferred option**

***Do we have solutions ?***

***Do we trust in technic ?***

## 8.-Conclusions

- 1.-Forest health protection is a really complex issue
- 2.-The problem is increasing very rapidly
- 3.-The effects could be devastating for the forest sector
- 4.-Climate change will weaken the forests and worsen the effects
- 5.-We all should dedicate more resources  
and more reflection to this delicate issue,  
and try to organize ourselves and cooperate

**Thanks for your attention**

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