資料 3

木材こん包材への対応について

１．経緯

(1) 精密機器等の貨物のこん包や貨物の搬送に用いられるパレットなど国際貿易においても広く使用されている「木材こん包材」については、高い頻度で再利用されること等により原産地の特定さえ困難であり、また、有害動植物を消毒するための十分な措置が講じられていない場合が多いことから、近年、病害虫の侵入リスクを適切に管理するため、国際貿易における木材こん包材の規制の必要性が国際的に認識されるようになった。

(2) このため、ＥＵにおいては、２０００年からＥＵが認定した輸出国の消毒認証機関に登録された施設で熱処理された木材こん包材の使用を独自に輸出国に要求するようになったほか、２００２年３月には、植物検疫措置に関する国際基準「国際貿易における木材こん包材の規制のための指針」が、国際植物防疫条約（ＩＰＰＣ）の暫定委員会（ＩＣＰＭ）において承認された。

(3) 国際基準の制定を受けて、米国及びカナダは、本基準に則った輸出国での消毒等を要求する規則の改正を行う旨表明し、来年１月から暫定適用（罰則適用無し）し、来年中に本格施行される見込みとなっている。

２．我が国の対応状況

(1) 我が国からの輸出に使用される木材こん包材については、これまで輸入国からの要求に応じた対応を図ってきたところであり、来年から実施される見込みの米国・カナダの規制措置にも適切に対応するため、現在、準備を進めているところである。

(2) 一方、我が国に輸入される木材こん包材については、植物検疫の対象外として取り扱ってきたところであり、また、国際基準に基づく輸出国での消毒措置も要求していない現状にある。

(3) しかしながら、我が国未発生でアジア由来のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリ（Asian Longhorned Beetle）の発生が近年諸外国で相ついで確認されている。これらの諸外国では、想定されるその有力な侵入経路として木材こん包材が疑われており、発生国からの木材こん包材に対する規制を強化するとともに、根絶に向けた防除が実施されている。このように、木材こん包材による病害虫の侵入リスクが無視できないことが国際的に認識され、新たに諸外国では国際基準に基づく消毒措置等を輸出国に要求する動きがみられる。

このため、我が国においても、我が国未発生のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリ等の侵入防止を徹底する必要があることから、現在、改めて植物防疫所において木材こん包材のリスク評価を実施しているところである。

（参考１）

木材こん包材

１．パレット

２．木枠、木箱

（参考２）

国際基準の概要

対象植物：針葉樹及び非針葉樹の生の木製こん包材

対象害虫：キクイムシ科、カミキリムシ科、マツノザイセンチュウ等

消毒処理基準：熱処理（芯材温度５６℃以上で３０分間以上）
臭化メチルくん蒸
防腐剤加圧注入

認証マーク：処理済みこん包材については、こん包材に認証マークを表示

登録番号：木材こん包材の生産者に対し、国家植物防疫機関（ＮＰＰＯ）が番号を指定する。

（参考３）　諸外国におけるツヤハダゴマダラカミキリの発生状況等

（参考３－１）2003年9月29日付けでカナダ国内に生育している樹木にツヤハダゴマダラカミキリが初めて発見されたことを報じる Canadian Food Inspection Agency （CFIA　カナダ食料検査庁）発表のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリに関する情報

（参考３－２）ツヤハダゴマダラカミキリが北米、豪州などに続いてフランスで発見されたことを報じる New Zealand Forest Research Institute （ニュージーランド森林研究所）発行の New Zealand Forest health news（131号 2003年７月発行）

（参考３－３）米国のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリに関する病害虫警報（米国農務省・森林局・動植物検疫局　2002年９月修正版発表）

（参考３－１）2003年9月29日付けでカナダ国内に生育している樹木にツヤハダゴマダラカミキリが初めて発見されたことを報じる Canadian Food Inspection Agency （CFIA カナダ食料検査庁）発表のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリに関する情報

Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Plant Products
Plant Health Division

Asian Longhorned Beetle - Latest Information

October 8, 2003

Approximately 900 hectares have been surveyed by ground crews and tree climbing teams per day. Survey crews completed the evaluation of the York University and 407 areas, where no positive identifications were discovered.

The current delimitation survey area has expanded to 13x13 km (17,742 Hectares). This area extends 3-4km beyond the confirmed positive identification sites. Survey crews will have completed 68% of this area by Monday, October 6, 2003.

September 29, 2003

An Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALHB) was discovered in Woodbridge, Ontario on September 4, 2003, by a member of the public. The sample was collected by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and positively identified by the CFIA's Centre of Plant Quarantine Pests on September 8, 2003.

CFIA staff surveyed the area where the beetle was found and discovered trees that had been attacked by the ALHB. This is the first find of ALHB infesting trees in Canada. The beetle is native to Asia and was likely introduced into Canada through wood packaging used in shipping.

While the insect will not infest homes or workplaces and presents no threat to public health, the beetle does pose a significant threat to Canada's trees and forests. The ALHB has no natural controls in North America that would prevent its spread. The beetle prefers hardwood trees, especially maple and horsechestnut, and kills trees when their larvae feed within tree trunks and limbs, causing them to die.

The CFIA is implementing an aggressive campaign to control and eradicate this unwanted pest with the full cooperation of the City of Vaughan, the City of Toronto and other federal, provincial and municipal partners. All material from infested or neighbouring host trees must be destroyed to eliminate the risk of ALHB spreading to uninfested trees.

ALHB SURVEY UPDATE

Tree surveys in the area have determined the central area of infestation to be in a primarily industrial area roughly bordered by Hwy. 407, Hwy. 400, Finch Ave. W., and Milvan Drive in Woodbridge and Toronto.

As of September 29, 2003, survey crews have found satellite infestations in the Ansley Grove Road area of Woodbridge, Beechwood Cemetery, and in the Thistletown area of Toronto.

Over 4000 hectares have been surveyed, as of September 29, 2003. Approximately 550 hectares are surveyed by ground crews and tree climbing teams per day. Approximately 60% of the125 square kilometre survey zone has been completed to date. Please visit the survey map to see the survey area.

YOU CAN HELP

To reduce the risk of spreading the beetle, residents and hired landscape maintenance companies or property management companies are asked to **not move any tree materials** (including nursery stock, firewood, and fallen or pruned branches) **from the infested area.**

Anyone who finds a beetle, or sees signs of infestation, should contact the CFIA's toll-free line at 1-800-442-2342. Do not remove a beetle from the area.

For more information about ALHB, including pictures of the insect and signs of infested trees, please visit the CFIA website at www.inspection.gc.ca.

We will continue to provide updates as new information becomes available.

- Main Page - Asian longhorned beetle

Date Modified: 2003-10-08

Top of Page

Important Notices

（参考３－２）ツヤハダゴマダラカミキリが北米、オーストリアなどに続いてフランスで発見されたことを報じる New Zealand Forest Research Institute （ニュージーランド森林研究所）発行の New Zealand Forest health news（131号 2003年７月発行）

forest health news

forest research

No. 131, July 2003 ISSN 1175-9755

- **PALATABILITY OF *NOTHOFAGUS* TO EXOTIC PESTS**

There is continued concern about the potential vulnerability of native tree species to unwanted pests such as Asian gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) and painted apple moth (*Teia anartoides*). Painted apple moth, first found in Auckland in 1999, is currently subject to an eradication programme in this country (*FHNews* **128**: 1-2). Asian gypsy moth is a polyphagous defoliator and serious pest of northern hemisphere forests. Although not present in the region, live eggs of this insect are regularly intercepted at ports in Australia and New Zealand. In 2000, a project was undertaken to assess the risk posed by Asian gypsy moth to key Australasian forest tree species, jointly funded by the Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Australia (AFFA) and the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). The project was completed under quarantine conditions at the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) laboratory in France, using foliage collected from tree species growing in arboreta in the United Kingdom, Ireland and France. All the temperate southern beeches (*Nothofagus* species) except *N. gunnii* were assessed for palatability, as were other key Australasian tree species such as *Eucalyptus* species and *Pinus radiata*. A preliminary report of the findings featured in *FHNews* **103**: 1- 2.

The appearance of painted apple moth in New Zealand made it possible to conduct parallel testing of the *Nothofagus* species in this country using a southern hemisphere defoliator, *T. anartoides*, as a bioassay. This time foliage of *N. gunnii* was also included, collected by Dr M. Matsuki (Cooperative Research Centre for Forestry) from the Tasmanian Mt Field National Park. Although some feeding did occur, this species was classed as resistant to the defoliator. A significant find from this work was that all the *Nothofagus* species tested using *L. dispar* as the bioassay agent in France showed the same relative palatabilities when assessed with *T. anartoides* in New Zealand. The assistance of Dr Matsuki, Forestry Tasmania, and the Tasmanian Department of Conservation is acknowledged.

(*Nod Kay, Forest Research*)

- ***ANAPLOPHORA* IN FRANCE**

Asian longhorn beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) causes major economic losses in China and Korea. This important pest was first found as an introduced species in North America in 1996 (*FHNews* **106**: 1-2; **114**: 2; **118**: 2; **123**: 2) and in Europe, in Austria, in 2001 (*FHNews* **110**: 1). It has now reached France.

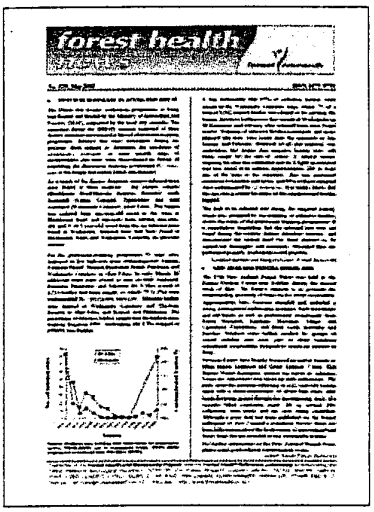
(*continued over*)

Forest Health on-line

Announcing the all-new **Forest Health on-line**. An all-new Forest Health group web site was recently launched with all-new content. Visit the site using our shortcut **www.foresthealth.co.nz** and enjoy the wealth of material now available on-line, including

- latest information on new pests,
- insect pest and pathology leaflets,
- Forest Health News,
- International Congress of Plant Pathology 2003 compendium of forestry posters,
- staff profiles,
- and much more!

Thank you to the Forest Health Research Collaborative and the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology for funding much of the content and format update of material to be found at Forest Health on-line.



Forest Health News on-line: Would you like to begin to clear your desk of paper clutter? Then subscribe to **Forest Health News on-line** and be notified by e-mail each month as the latest Forest Health News goes on-line. Use the site search function to search for information in the on-line Forest Health News archive. To subscribe to **Forest Health News on-line**, email geoff.ridley@forestresearch.co.nz with your contact details.

*Newsletter of the **Forest Health and Biosecurity Project**, and the **Forest Health Reference Laboratory** (incorporating the Forest Research Mycological Herbarium (NZFRI-M), the Forest Research Culture Collection (NZFS), and the National Forest Insect Collection (FRNZ). Edited by Ian Hood, New Zealand Forest Research Institute Ltd, Private Bag 3020, Rotorua. <ian.hood@forestresearch.co.nz> , Web site < http://www.foresthealth.co.nz>*

Earlier this year a male beetle discovered by a young student on a tree in his school grounds in the village of Gien, near Orléans, was identified as *A. glabripennis* at the National Laboratory of Plant Protection in Montpellier. An inspection by staff of the Forest Health Department found 22 urban maple, chestnut, and willow trees infested by the invader. Asian longhorn beetle is a declared quarantine pest, and a survey was undertaken in order to find and destroy all infested trees within a 1km radius of the original discovery. Potential spread is a real threat, particularly in the long riparian forest of the nearby Loire Valley. Members of the public have been asked to report any new finds of this insect. The principle trees at risk in France include the above-listed species and poplars, but there is also concern for *Albizia*, apple, ash, birch, elm, hibiscus, Indian lilac, mulberry, pear, plane, *Prunus*, robinia, and *Sophora japonica*. The school is close to an industrial area, and the introduction is attributed to the importation of wooden pallets from China. For further information, visit: www.eclaireurdugatinais.com/news/archivestory.php/aid/3339/Gien:_alerte_au_capricorne_asiatique.html

(Hervé Jactel, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, INRA, France).

Asian longhorn beetle and associated damage in Gien, France
***(Avertissements Agricoles Cultures Ornementales, Region Centre*, 12: 3-4, 6 June)**

• BIOSECURITY ON AIR

Some readers of *Forest Health News* may have heard a National Radio interview not long ago on Saturday morning's 'Country Life' (10 May), with Professor Mike Wingfield, Director of the Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute, University of Pretoria, South Africa. The interview reminded us of a number of fundamental points relevant to forest biosecurity in New Zealand. Much of the success of plantation forestry in the southern hemisphere is due to the fact that the trees planted are thriving in a sort of vacuum, isolated from many of the parasites and predators occurring naturally in their native habitats. *Pinus radiata* grows well in this country, but as pests and pathogens continue to arrive, plantation forestry is likely to become more expensive in the long term. New Zealand is an island country, and this allows it to exert a tight control of its borders. It has one of the finest quarantine and biosecurity programmes in the world, supported by a professional Forest Health Group at Forest Research, in Rotorua. Yet biosecurity is exceedingly difficult to maintain, and despite the rigorous effort, new pests continue to arrive in this country. Nevertheless, the potential cost of having no quarantine is unthinkable. A very important issue is the need for a better knowledge of how pests and pathogens travel and behave, so that they can be dealt with more effectively. Also essential is correct identification. The use of modern molecular biological and DNA-based techniques is revealing gaps in our understanding of these organisms. It is tempting, but risky simply to focus on the most likely threats to New Zealand forestry. Prediction is hazardous, because the most obscure unknown pest or pathogen of pine could become a major problem. Limited financial support is hampering an improvement in the present situation, yet funding for basic identification must be balanced against the need to educate people and for eradication programmes.

(Editor)

• NEW RECORDS

The following records reported by the Forest Health Reference Laboratory (*Forest Research*) result from a general surveillance programme comprising public enquires, and small block and risk site surveys, funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Members of the public are encouraged to submit to this laboratory any samples of pests or pest damage on trees or shrubs that they suspect might be new to New Zealand. This is a free service funded by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the detection of new pest introductions.

New to New Zealand – Fungus: *Trimmatostroma betulinum*; **Bioregion:** Taupo; **Host:** *Betula pendula*; **Coll:** B Rogan, 30/06/2003; **Ident:** K Dobbie, 08/07/2003; **Comments:** The fungus was found on a small, dead branch. There was no indication that it was acting as a pathogen; this is consistent with overseas literature.

New to New Zealand – Fungus: *Rhizosphaera pini*; **Bioregion:** Taranaki; **Host:** *Picea pungens*; **Coll:** L Renney, 23/06/2003; **Ident:** K Dobbie, 09/07/2003; **Comments:** This fungus may have been in NZ for many years but the records cannot be validated. It was found on unthrifty and dying needles associated with spruce aphid damage.

Extension to known distribution – Fungus: *Uromyces pisi*; **Bioregion:** Bay of Plenty; **Host:** *Cytisus scparius*; **Coll:** T Withers, 08/07/2003; **Ident:** M Dick, 09/07/2003; **Comments:** This species was first recorded in NZ at Nelson in 1994. It is also known from Wellington. It could be more widespread but goes unnoticed because the symptoms can be very inconspicuous.

Extension to known distribution & new host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Parlatoria fulleri* (Diaspididae); **Bioregion:** Hawkes Bay; **Host:** *Melaleuca hypericifolia*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 28/06/2003; **Ident:** R Henderson, 14/07/2003; **Comments:** This Australian species has been in NZ for many years but previously known only from Auckland on *Elaeagnus, Pinus* and *Callistemon.*

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Uraba lugens* (Nolidae); **Bioregion:** Auckland; **Host:** *Eucalyptus globulus*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 17/06/2003; **Ident:** T Withers, 23/06/2003; **Comments:** This species has now been recorded from a wide range of eucalypts.

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Ernobius mollis* (Anobiidae); **Bioregion: Bay of Plenty; Host:** *Sequoia sempervirens*; **Coll:** B Rogan, 26/06/2003; **Ident:** R Crabtree, 2/07/2003; **Comments:** This introduced species has been present in NZ for many years. It infests bark and knots of conifers.

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Carulaspis juniperi* (Diaspididae); **Bioregion:** Bay of Plenty; **Host:** *Cupressus sempervirens*; **Coll:** B Rogan, 26/06/2003; **Ident:** R Henderson, 14/07/2003; **Comments:** An introduced insect that has been present in NZ for many years. It is found on many species in the Cupressaceae, Pinanaceae and Taxodiaceae.

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Cardiaspina fiscella* (Psyllidae); **Bioregion:** Auckland; **Host:** *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 11/07/2003; **Ident:** R Crabtree, 17/07/2003; **Comments:** Introduced and common on *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. saligna.*

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Cardiaspina fiscella* (Psyllidae); **Bioregion:** Auckland; **Host:** *Eucalyptus major*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 09/04/2003; **Ident:** J Bain, 27/05/2003; **Comments:** Introduced and common on *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. saligna.*

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Eulepidosaphes pyriformis* (Diaspididae); **Bioregion:** Taupo; **Host:** *Pseudowintera colorata*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 25/06/2003; **Ident:** R Henderson, 08/07/2003; **Comments:** This native species has been recorded on quite a range of hosts. It is established in the Scilly Isles, UK.

New host record for New Zealand – Insect: *Uraba lugens* (Nolidae); **Bioregion:** Auckland; **Host:** *Eucalyptus siderophloia*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 17/06/2003; **Ident:** T Withers, 18/06/2003; **Comments:** Now recorded from a wide range of eucalypt hosts.

Extension to known distribution – Insect: *Anisoplaca cosmia* (Gelechiidae); **Bioregion:** Hawkes Bay; **Host:** *Lagunaria patersonii*; **Coll:** C Inglis, 27/06/2003; **Ident:** R Crabtree, 02/07/2003; **Comments:** This Norfolk Is. species was previously known only from Auckland.

(John Bain, Forest Research)

（参考３－３）米国のツヤハダゴマダラカミキリに関する病害虫警報（米国農務省・森林局・動植物検疫局　2002年９月修正版発表）

United States
Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Animal and Plant
Health Inspection Service

NA-PR-01-99GEN
Revised September 2002

Pest Alert

Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*): A New Introduction

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) has been discovered attacking trees in the United States. Tunneling by beetle larvae girdles tree stems and branches. Repeated attacks lead to dieback of the tree crown and, eventually, death of the tree. ALB probably travelled to the United States inside solid wood packing material from China. The beetle has been intercepted at ports and found in warehouses throughout the United States.

This beetle is a serious pest in China where it kills hardwood trees in roadside plantings, shelterbelts, and plantations. In the United States the beetle prefers maple species (*Acer* spp.), including **boxelder, Norway, red, silver,** and **sugar maples.** Other known hosts are **alders, birches, elms, horsechestnut, poplars,** and **willows.** A complete list of host trees in the United States has not been determined. Currently, the only effective means to eliminate ALB is to remove infested trees and destroy them by chipping or burning. To prevent further spread of the insect, quarantines are established to avoid transporting infested trees and branches from the area. Early detection of infestations and rapid treatment response are crucial to successful eradication of the beetle.

General Information

The ALB has one generation per year. Adult beetles are usually present from July to October, but can be found later in the fall if temperatures are warm. Adults usually stay on the trees from which they emerged or they may disperse short distances to a new host to feed and reproduce. Each female is capable of laying up to 160 eggs. The eggs hatch in 10–15 days and the larvae tunnel under the bark and into the wood where they eventually pupate. The adults emerge from pupation sites by boring a tunnel in the wood and creating a round exit hole in the tree.

For more information about Asian longhorned beetle in the United States, visit these U.S. Department of Agriculture web sites:

http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/alb

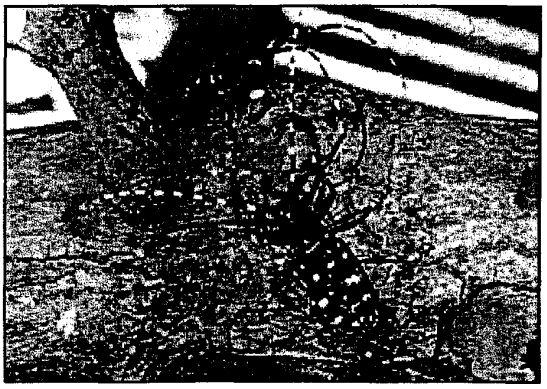
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/alb/alb.html

If you suspect an Asian longhorned beetle infestation, please collect an adult beetle in a jar, place the jar in the freezer, and immediately notify any of these officials or offices in your State:

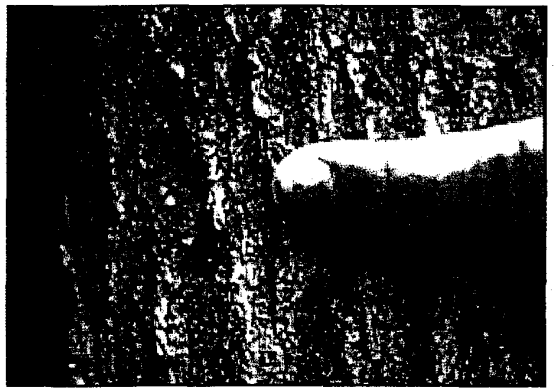
State Department of Agriculture:
State Plant Regulatory Official

State Entomologist
U.S. Department of Agriculture:
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine
Forest Service
County Extension Office
State Forester or Department of Natural Resources

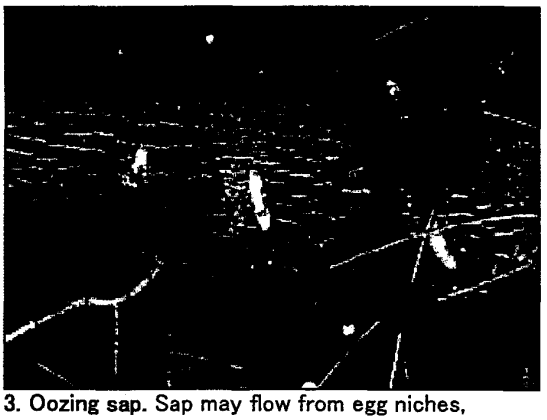
WHAT TO LOOK FOR:



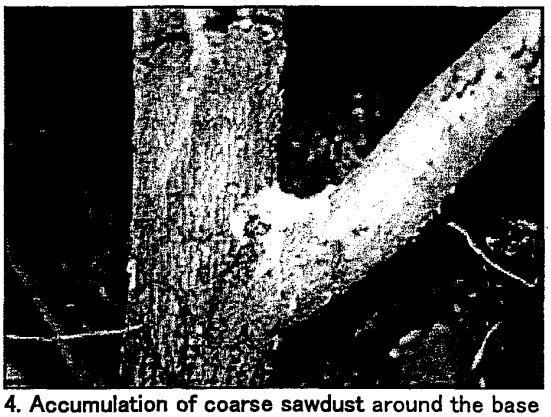
1. Adult beetles. Individuals are ¾ to 1¼ inches long, with jet black body and mottled white spots on the back. The long antennae are 1½ to 2½ times the body length with distinctive black and white bands on each segment. The feet have a bluish tinge.



2. Oval to round pits in the bark. These egg-laying sites or niches are chewed out by the female beetle, and a single egg is deposited in each niche.



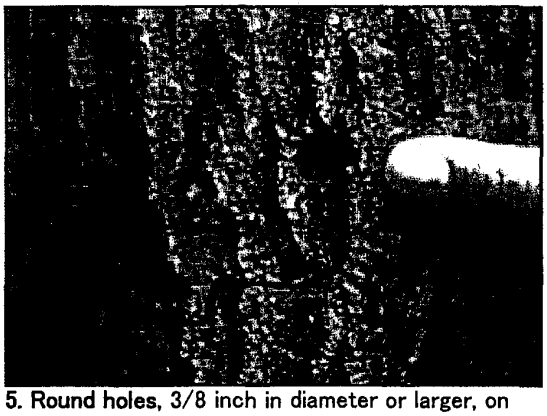
3. Oozing sap. Sap may flow from egg niches, especially on maple trees, as the larvae feed inside the tree.



4. Accumulation of coarse sawdust around the base of infested trees, where branches meet the main stem, and where branches meet other branches. This sawdust is created by the beetle larvae as they bore into the main tree stem and branches.

Photo Sources:

- USDA Forest Service
- USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service



5. Round holes, 3/8 inch in diameter or larger, on the trunk and on branches larger than 1½ inches in diameter. These exit holes are made by adult beetles as they emerge from the tree.

Prepared by: USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry,
Radnor, PA

ALB Home Page | St. Paul Field Office On-line Publications and Other Info.
Return to St. Paul Field Office Home Page

（参考４）

ツヤハダゴマダラカミキリ

学名：*Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky)
英名：Asian Longhorned Beetle

分布：中国、朝鮮半島、アメリカ。

寄主：ニレ、ポプラ、ヤナギ、カエデ類、セイヨウトチノキ等。

形態：体長は２５～３２ mm、触角は５０ mm 程度。

生態：中国の寧夏ウイグル自治区では、成虫は６月中旬頃より発生し、８月下旬頃まで見られる。一般に年１世代であるが、２世代のものもある。雌成虫は樹皮にかみ傷をつけ、産み込まれた卵から孵化した幼虫は樹幹内を穿孔し、秋から冬にかけて蛹化し、翌春羽化する。

被害：本虫は生立木の幹中央部を中心に地上部５０ cm から直径５ cm 程度の太い枝まで加害する。幼虫が維管束を破壊することによる葉の黄化や萎凋を引き起こし、枯死する場合もある。中国では砂漠緑化のために栽植されたポプラが大量枯損を引き起こしたことがあり、また、アメリカでもカエデ類を枯死させた記録がある。加害された木をそのまま放置すると森林、果樹等に著しい被害を与える。

防除：最も効果のある防除手段は、寄生木の伐採及び焼却である。殺虫剤としては、イミダクロプリド水和剤（アドマイヤー）が使用されている。

葉上の成虫

樹幹内の蛹