**Phytophthora ramorum** in larch

**UK Situation Report**

**01 June 2019**

This report details the situation regarding *Phytophthora ramorum* in the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) at 1st June 2019, unless otherwise stated. The figures apply to larch species only – other species affected by *P. ramorum* are not reported here.

Where specified, ‘FC woodland’, ‘NI FS’ and ‘FLS’ refer to public forest and woodland managed by the Forestry Commission, Northern Ireland Forest Service or Forestry and Land Scotland. ‘WGWE’ refers to the Welsh Government Woodlands Estate, which is public forest and woodland managed by Natural Resources Wales. ‘Non-FC’, ‘non-WGWE’, ‘non-NIFS’ and ‘non-FLS’ refer to woodland and forest in private or other forms of public ownership. ‘SPHN’ means Statutory Plant Health Notice.

**England**

**Sites investigated and sites where SPHNs have been served.** This chart shows numbers of sites which have been investigated compared with sites where SPHNs have been issued, i.e. where infection has been found. See the ‘Additional data’ section below for data about sites where SPHNs are pending.
Treatment area within SPHN areas. This chart shows net areas of larch woodland subject to felling or other control measures within SPHN areas.

Estimated volumes ('000m³ overbark standing) of marketed *Phytophthora*-affected larch timber covered by SPHNS

*Note: These figures take into account the completion status of the individual sites at the time of publishing.*
Sites investigated and sites where SPHNs have been served. This chart shows the numbers of sites that have been investigated compared with sites where SPHNs have been issued, i.e. where infection has been found. See ‘Additional data’ section below for data about sites where SPHNs are pending.

Treatment area within SPHN areas. This chart shows net areas of larch subject to felling or other control measures within SPHN areas, broken down into WGWE and other land.
Scotland

Sites investigated and sites where SPHNs have been served. This chart shows the numbers of sites that have been investigated compared with sites where SPHNs have been issued, i.e. where infection has been found.

Note: The Plant Health (Forestry) (Phytophthora ramorum Management Zone) Order 2014 took effect on 5 June 2014. Accordingly, data since then does not include any suspect or confirmed infections within the South West Scotland Management Zone, because SPHNs have not been issued in the zone since that date. The working presumption is that most of the 5,000-6,000ha of larch stands within the zone either have, or soon will have, infection present.
**Treatment area within SPHN areas.** This chart shows the net areas of larch subject to felling or other control measures within areas covered by SPHNs. It is broken down into privately owned forest and public forest managed by Forestry and Land Scotland.

Note: The Plant Health (Forestry) (*Phytophthora ramorum* Management Zone) Order 2014 came into effect on 5 June 2014. Accordingly, data since June 2014 does not include any suspect or confirmed infections within the South West Scotland Management Zone, because SPHNs have not been issued in the zone since the date of the order. The working presumption is that most of the 5,000-6,000ha of larch stands within the zone either have, or soon will have, infection present. Approximately half of the larch within the zone had been felled at 31 March 2016.
Northern Ireland

Sites investigated and sites where SPHNs have been served. This chart shows the number of sites that have been investigated compared with sites where SPHNs have been issued, i.e. where infection has been found. It is broken down into public forest managed by the Northern Ireland Forest Service (NI FS), and forest in other forms of ownership.

Treatment area within Statutory Plant Health Notice areas. This chart shows the net areas of larch subject to felling or other control measures within SPHN areas. The graph is broken down into public forest managed by the Forest Service and forest in other ownership.
Additional data

Estimated area (Ha) of larch awaiting SPHNs

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FC</th>
<th>Non-FC</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>England 2018/19 (Ha)</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>118</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wales 2018/19 (Ha)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WGWE</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>645</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-WGWE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scotland 2018/19 (Ha)</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-FLS</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>N. Ireland 2018/19 (Ha)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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Note: These figures reflect the area of larch showing sufficient evidence of infection and awaiting SPHNs to be issued as of 01 March 2019. For sites in England a buffer of 100m is used around these ‘open’ cases to estimate a projected area.

Further Information

For further information on England see the Tree Health News quarterly newsletter [www.forestry.gov.uk/england-treehealthnews](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/england-treehealthnews)

For further information on Scotland please copy and paste the Scottish Forestry’s P. ramorum page link into your web browser [https://forestry.gov.scot/sustainable-forestry/tree-health/phytophthora-ramorum](https://forestry.gov.scot/sustainable-forestry/tree-health/phytophthora-ramorum)


For further information on Northern Ireland see the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs webpage [www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/phytophthora-ramorum-0](http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/phytophthora-ramorum-0)