

**10<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**  
**International Pest Risk Research Group**  
**23-26 August, 2016**  
**Parma, Italy**



Hosted by  
European Food Safety Authority  
**-Program & Abstracts-**



- 1) **Alomar, O., A. Batlle, R. García, R. Gil, A. Granollers, S. Jiménez, S., A. Laviña, J.P. Linge; M. Pautasso\*, C. Reverté, J. Riudavets, A. Rortais, G. Stancanelli, J. Virgili-Gomà and S. Vos** “MedISys for media monitoring of existing and emerging plant health threats.”
- 2) **Aycart, Juan José.** “*Fusarium oxysporum* wilt on Cavendish, risk analysis for Ecuador.”
- 3) **Bing, Huang Yu and Lin Feng-Chyi.** “Study on climate change impact on the potential geographic distribution and population fluctuation for the fruit flies in Taiwan.”
- 4) **Bugiani, R., A. Butturini, R. Tiso, and T. Galassi** “The Pest and Disease Warning Service of Emilia-Romagna Region under the EU Dir. 128/09.”
- 5) **Bugiani, Riccardo, Loredana Antoniacci, Francesco Spinelli, Irene Donati, Giampaolo Buriani, and Sofia Mauri** “Validation of a forecasting model for the prediction of PSA on kiwifruit in Emilia Romagna Region (Italy).”
- 6) **Gullino, M.L., Giovanna Gilardi\*, and the EMPHASIS consortium.** “EMPHASIS. Tools to identify pest management challenges and promote innovation by adopting a multi-actor approach.”
- 7) **Januario, Stella M. \*, Fabio A. Labra, and Sergio A. Estay.** “The role of invaded distribution in reducing model uncertainty: Estimating *Vespa germanica* distribution in South America.”
- 8) **Lei, Ming, Zihua Zhao, Meng Qin, Shouqi Zhao, and Zhihong Li.** “The establishment possibilities of maize pests in China based on self-organizing map.”
- 9) **Paz Silva, C., and S.A. Estay.** “Mapping the risk of establishment of huanglongbing in Chile.”
- 10) **Rostami, F., N. Zandi Sohani, F. Yarahmadi, and K. Avalin Chaharsoghi.** “Effects of Azadirachtin and Takomi on some biological parameters of *Habrobracon hebetor*.”
- 11) **Samayoa, Ana Clariza\*, D. J. Kriticos, and Shaw Yhi Hwang.** “Using temperature transfers treatments to calibrate models of the potential geographical distribution and population dynamics of the black soldier fly, *Hermetia illucens*: exploring suitable composting areas for larvae to recycle food waste.”
- 12) **Teawkul\*, Papitchaya, Pham Anh Tuan, and Shaw Yhi Hwang.** “Benefit of *Pieris rapae* on radish plant under elevated temperature.”
- 13) **Vignali, G., S. Barbarotti, P. Piovani\*, G. Maresi, and C. Salvadori.** “Ten years of *Ips typographus* in Lagdei forest (Province of Parma): outbreak analysis and forest regeneration.”
- 14) **Zandi-Sohani, Nooshin\* and Antoni Szumny.** “Chemical composition and insecticidal effects of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *Eucalyptus microtechna* on two stored product pests.”

**Ten years of *Ips typographus* in Lagdei forest (Province of Parma): outbreak analysis and forest regeneration**

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Some Norway spruce plantations located in the Foresta Demaniale Alta Val Parma (Municipality of Corniglio, province of Parma- Italy) experienced since 2004 a massive outbreak of Norway spruce bark beetle (*Ips typographus*). This outbreak has been triggered by the exceptionally warm and dry summer of 2003. In the following years bark beetle attack extended to whole Alta Val Parma forest area. Six circular study areas have been chosen to test different silvicultural management options to enhance woody species recover after the disturbance. Monitoring of *Ips typographus* population has been carried out between 2007 and 2013 that demonstrated the presence of two complete generations per year. In 2007 captures number was much higher than the risk threshold established for alpine spruce populations (8000 individuals per trap). In the following years the number of captures gradually decreased with a sudden increase in 2011 in correspondence of a dry and warm summer. The best tested option for the resettlement of indigenous broadleaved species was the plantation of saplings of broadleaved species both under cover of dead standing spruces and after cutting of logs. These results confirm the difficulties of establishment of natural regeneration, that is strongly limited by the scarcity of reproductive individuals and by the competition with tall grassy species that have a very fast growth at the beginning of warm season.