

# *Phytophthora ramorum* - situation in the UK and EU

Dr David Slawson  
Principal Plant Health & Seeds  
Inspector, York

# *Phytophthora ramorum* diary

- **1993** unidentified *Phytophthora* species caused aerial dieback of Rhododendron in the Netherlands.
- **1995** tan oaks in California, USA start to die suddenly from unknown cause.
- **June 2000** *Phytophthora* sp. established as cause of Sudden Oak Death in USA.
- **November 2000** link made between *Phytophthora* sp. on oak in USA and on Rhododendron in Europe.
- **October 2001** Details of *Phytophthora ramorum* published.
- **April 2002** First finding of *P. ramorum* in UK.

# Legislation

- Pest risk analysis indicated a significant plant-health concern to the Community.
- **May 2002** emergency national legislation banned relevant imports and required notification of relevant plant movements into and within the country.
- **November 2002** EU provisional emergency measures introduced to prevent the introduction into and movement within the EU of *P. ramorum* (national legislation amended accordingly).
- Eradication action against *P. ramorum* is taken under the Plant Health Act 1967 and the Plant Health (Great Britain) Order 1993 (as amended).

# Nursery/garden centre survey



- Stimulated by findings of *Phytophthora ramorum* on oaks in California and on nursery stock in Germany and the Netherlands.
- Commenced July 2001.
- Objective - to determine if *P. ramorum* is present on nursery stock moving in trade, and post Nov 2002 to check if plant passporting arrangements are working.

# Extended surveys

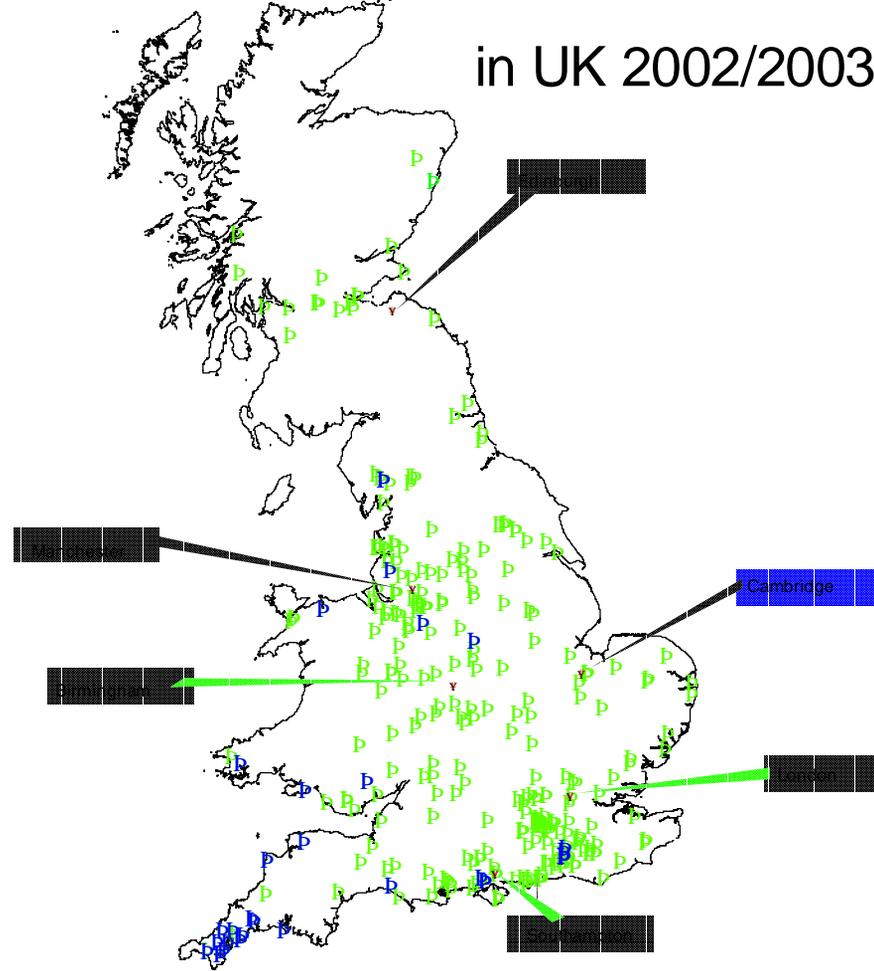


- Stimulated by widespread findings of *P. ramorum* on nurseries.
- Commenced September 2002.
- Objectives - to determine if *P. ramorum* has spread from outbreak sites and if it is already present on established plantings and in the wild.

# Extended Surveys



# Findings of *Phytophthora ramorum* in UK 2002/2003



**P** Established Plants

**P**

Crown Copyright GD272361

# Sites affected

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Total number of sites affected</b>	<b>Number of commercial premises affected</b>	<b>Number of natural/ semi-natural sites affected</b>
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>N. Ireland</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Jersey</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Guernsey</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>37</b>

# Hosts affected

<b>Family</b>	<b>Species</b>
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Viburnum davidii</i>
	<i>Viburnum farreri</i> (syn. <i>Viburnum fragrans</i> )
	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
	<i>Viburnum</i> x <i>bodnantense</i> ( <i>Viburnum farrerii</i> x <i>Viburnum grandiflorum</i> )
	<i>Viburnum</i> x <i>burkwoodii</i> ( <i>Viburnum carlesii</i> x <i>Viburnum utile</i> )
	<i>Viburnum</i> x <i>carlcephalum</i> x <i>Viburnum utile</i>
	<i>Viburnum</i> x <i>pragnense</i> ( <i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i> x <i>Viburnum utile</i> )

**Family****Species**

Ericaceae

*Kalmia latifolia**Leucothoe fontanesiana**Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii**Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii* x *Pieris japonica**Pieris japonica**Rhododendron augustinii**Rhododendron balfourianum**Rhododendron brachycarpum**Rhododendron ferrugineum**Rhododendron ponticum**Rhododendron* hybrids

Oleaceae

*Syringa vulgaris*

Taxaceae

*Taxus baccata*

Theaceae

*Camellia japonica**Camellia reticulata**Camellia* x *williamsii* (*C. saluenensis* x*C. japonica*)

Hamamelidaceae

*Hamamelis virginiana*

# Hosts affected

