Plant Health and Scotland's Biodiversity

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What I'll cover

- Threats of novel plant pests and pathogens to biodiversity in Scotland
- Current impacts
- Future threats and concerns
- Ways to reduce plant health threats to biodiversity



Impacts on species

- 955 species associated with ash
 45 species completely dependent
 62 species highly associated
- 2,300 species associated with oak 326 species completely dependent 229 species highly associated







Impacts on ecosystems

Using example of riparian woodlands

- Filters water from land
- Protection of river banks
- Fallen leaves and

invertebrates provide food

for aquatic creatures

Shading keeps water cool





Plant health and climate change

- Nature can help mitigate the effects of climate change – e.g. new woodland creation
- SG aims to increase woodland cover from 18% to 21% land area by 2030
- More diverse woodlands lock up more carbon





- Ash dieback 2012
- Phytophthora austrocedri 2011
- Phytophthora ramorum 2007
- Dothistroma needle blight 2002
- Phytophthora alni 1993
- Dutch elm disease 1970s





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Known future threats

Bronze birch borer Emerald ash borer Black timber bark beetle **Phytophthoras** Citrus longhorn beetle Asian longhorn beetle European spruce bark beetle Acute oak decline Xylella **Pinewood nematode** Elm zig-zag sawfly Oak wilt Canker of conifers Pine processionary moth Phytoplasmas Oak processionary moth Scottish Natural Heritage



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Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

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Known future threats - oak

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必ごだ Scottish Natural Heritage Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba **Nature.Scot**

Oak processionary moth

Known future threats – scots pine Bronze birch borer Emerald ash borer Black timber bark beetle **Phytophthoras** Citrus longhorn beetle Asian longhorn beetle European spruce bark beetle Acute oak decline Xylella **Pinewood nematode** Elm zig-zag sawfly Oak wilt Canker of conifers Pine processionary moth Phytoplasmas Oak processionary moth Scottish Natural Heritage Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba ture.scc

Concerns / Unknown threats

- Evolution, cross-breeding
- New strains of previously introduced pathogens
- Cryptic diseases e.g. phytophthoras
- New trade partners present new risks
- Cumulative plant health impacts
- Climate change



Future direction

- More biodiverse, resilient ecosystems (more natural regeneration)
- Discourage prophylactic felling of native trees
- Support for local nurseries / home-grown plants
- Improve biosecurity of plant movements
- Strengthened surveillance in the natural environment









Summary

- Novel pests and diseases pose a significant threat to Scotland's biodiversity
- Plant health issues can impact natures ability to mitigate climate change
- Biodiversity (inc genetic diversity) is part of the solution
- We can take action to lessen plant health threats
- More research is needed particularly on threats to noncommercial, non-tree hosts
- Opportunities with new Scottish Biodiversity Strategy



Thank you

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