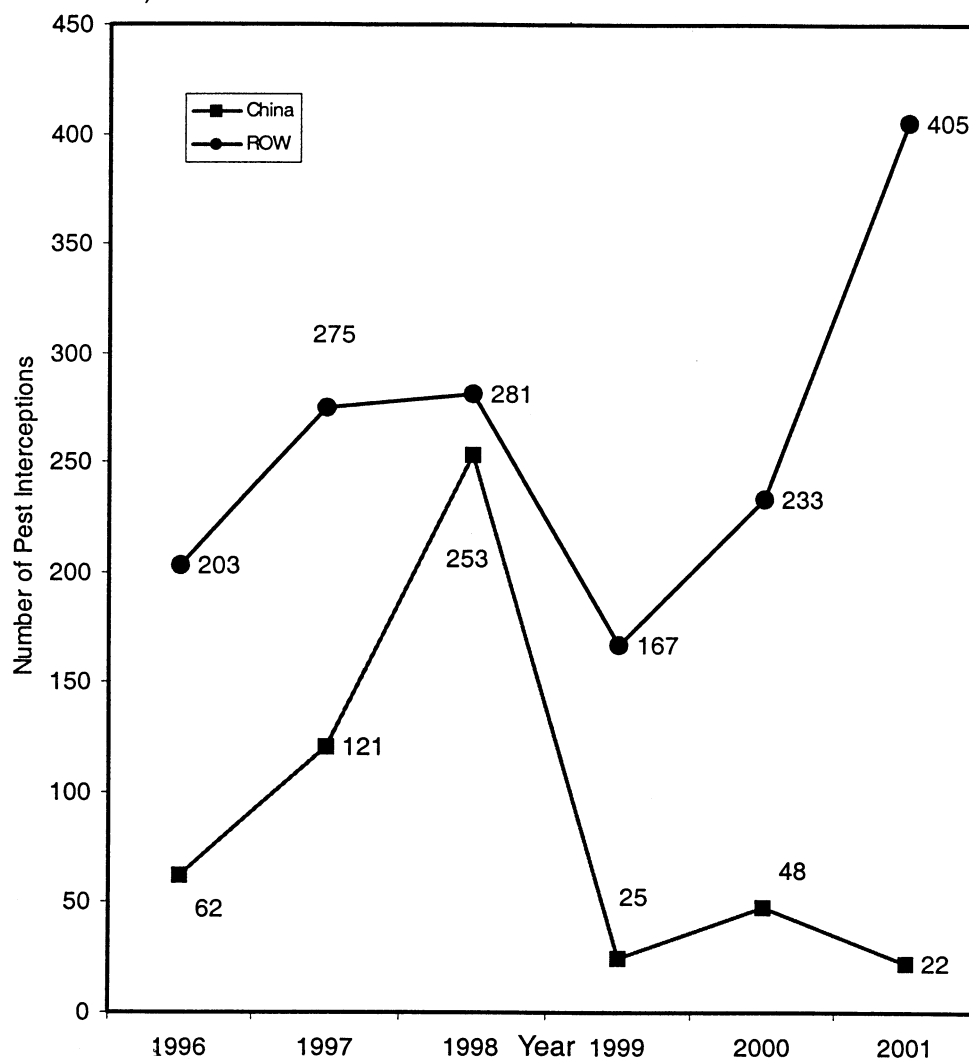


Chart 2. Interceptions of pests associated with Solid Wood Packaging Materials (1996 - 2001) from China versus Rest of the World (ROW) based on the PIN-309 (Pest Interception Network database, USDA/APHIS)



The types of pests intercepted include many that could cause significant damage if established. They included Coleoptera: Scolytidae (bark beetles); Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Coleoptera: Buprestidae, and Cerambycidae, (wood borers). Some pests had already moved beyond ports of entry when found; *Hylurgops palliatus*, a Palearctic bark beetle, was found beyond the port in Erie, PA, in May and June 2001, and *Hylurgus ligniperda Fabricius*, a red haired pine bark beetle, was found on a Christmas tree plantation in Rochester, NY, in November 2000. These two bark beetles were likely introduced into the United States with SWPM from Europe.

Many of these pests have the potential to cause damage comparable to that demonstrated by other recent introductions, e.g., the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) and the pine shoot beetle (PSB). The ALB was discovered in New York in 1996 and in

Illinois in 1998, and since then APHIS has spent over \$50 million on surveys, destruction and replacement of infested trees, treatment of surrounding trees, and other control activities. The State and local governments of Illinois and New York together have spent approximately \$9 million. While containment efforts are expected to succeed, if they fail, ALB could devastate forests covering more than 100 million acres—the maple-dominated forests stretching from New England to the Midwest, with additional range in Canada; and the aspens of the Great Lakes region, central Canada, and the Rocky Mountains. APHIS has also spent millions of dollars to control the PSB since its discovery near Cleveland, OH, in 1992, after which it spread to nine Midwestern and Eastern States, as well as Ontario. It is continuing to spread to new areas within some affected States,

and may spread to additional States. One recent study⁶ estimated the value of urban trees at risk from ALB in nine cities. The resources at risk ranged from \$72 million for Jersey City, NJ to \$2.3 billion for New York City.

Another recent example of a pest apparently introduced through SWPM movement is the emerald ash borer. This Buprestid beetle was recently discovered feeding on ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) trees in southeastern Michigan; it was positively identified in July 2002 as *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire, an insect that is indigenous to Asia, with large populations in ash forests in China and eastern Russia. Evidence suggests that *A. planipennis* has been established in

⁶Nowak, David, J., Judith E. Pasek, Ronald A. Sequeira, Daniel E. Crane, and Victor C. Mastro, 2001. "Potential Effect of *Anaplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera:Cerambycidae) on Urban Trees in the U.S." *Journal of Economic Entomology* 94(1): 116–122 (2001).