

Pests and Diseases in the Plantation Forestry Industry

Case Studies:

Pest: European gypsy moth Lymantria dispar dispar	2 cm
Disease: Pine pitch canker	
Fusarium circinatum	

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Teacher Overview

Students will gain an understanding about one pest and disease that pose a serious threat to the forestry industry in Australia.

Students will

- complete a research case study of one pest and one disease that has been identified as a significant concern to the industry. Links have been provided to assist students with their research outlines.
- have the opportunity to complete a glossary of terms related to their case studies.

Stage

Year 11 Agriculture





Syllabus Links

Outcomes

A student:

P2.1 describes the biological and physical resources and applies the processes that cause changes in plant production systems

Students learn about:

• The nature and impact on plant production systems of microbes, invertebrates and pests.

Students learn to:

- Outline one important disease and one pest for a selected crop/pasture.
- Evaluate methods that can be used to control or prevent plant pests and diseases.

Lesson Overview

Introduction (5 minutes):

Students will initially be introduced to the terms of "prevention and control" and gain an understanding of the difference of these terms.

Activity One (Approx 25 minutes):

Students will complete a case study on the pest <u>European gypsy moth</u>. A template has been provided to record their research and this should be either printed prior to the lesson or students can complete it in an electronic Word document form. Students may wish to visit alternative sites to complete their research, however, the two links are appropriate to find the required information.

- 1. Gypsy Moth Fact Sheet <u>http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2015/07/Gypsy-moth-FS-Plantation-forestry.pdf</u>
- 2. Gypsy Moth Contingency Plan -<u>http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-</u> content/uploads/2013/03/Gypsy-moth-CP-2009.pdf

N.B: The relevant section for management of the disease is in Section 5.3.





N.B: The contingency plan document (link 2) is very detailed. It is recommended that you scroll and scan through the document with your students in order for them to gain an understanding of what sort of information is provided to stakeholders in the plant industry in Australia. They can then focus on section 5.3 for their management responses.

Activity Two (Approx 25 minutes):

Students will complete a case study on the disease <u>Pine pitch canker</u>. A template has been provided to record their research and this should be either printed prior to the lesson or students can complete it in an electronic Word document form. Students may wish to visit alternative sites to complete their research, however the two links are appropriate to find the required information.

- 1. Pine pitch canker Fact Sheet <u>http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2015/07/Pine-pitch-canker-FS.pdf</u>
- 2. Integrated pest management of Pine canker (California university) http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74107.html

Activity Three (Approx 10 minutes):

During their case studies, students will have researched a number of new terms. Individuals should spend time researching the provided definitions and any other terms they were unfamiliar with during their research.

Resources

- a) Student worksheet and templates for case study one and two.
- b) Online Sources (links provided on the worksheet).
- c) Sample answers to case studies attached.





Sample Answers

Activity One

Linked on website: Answers European gypsy moth

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Activity Two

Linked on Website: Answers Pine pitch canker

Activity Three

Complete the following table of terms;

Term	Definition (will vary depending on student research/source)
Stem girdling	A stem girdling root is a type of dysfunctional root that is
	growing against a tree's stem.
	Viewed 30 th April 2017 www.myminnesotawoods.umn.edu/2009/01/stem-girdling-roots-booklet/
Dieback	A condition in which a tree or shrub begins to die from the tip of
	its leaves or roots backwards, owing to disease or an
	unfavourable environment.
	Viewed 30 th April 2017
Crown	http://www.dictionary.com/browse/dieback
Crown	The crown of a woody plant (tree, shrub, liana) is the branches,
	leaves, and reproductive structures extending from the trunk or
	main stems. Viewed 30 th April 2017
	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown (botany)
Resin	Secreted from certain plants (a.k.a. resinous plants), most
	commonly trees, and most commonly coniferous trees such as
	pine trees.
	Viewed 30 th April 2017
	tcpermaculture.com/site/2014/08/04/tapping-the-pine-tree-plant-resins-and-their-uses/
Lesions	Any localised, defined area of diseased tissue, as a spot, canker,
	blister, or scab.
	Viewed 30 th April 2017 http://www.dictionary.com/browse/lesion
	http://www.alcdondry.com/browsc/icsion





Sporodochia	A small, compact stroma (mass of hyphae) usually formed on host plants parasitised by fungi. ^{Viewed 30th April 2017 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sporodochium</u>}
Instars	A stage of an insect or other arthropod between one molt and t he next. Viewed 30 th April 2017 http://www.thefreedictionary.com/instars
Broad	When using broad-spectrum pesticides, the chemical can harm
spectrum	both pests and non-pest organisms.
insecticides	Viewed 30 th April 2017 http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-pesticides-definition-and-difference-between- narrow-spectrum-broad-spectrum.html
Silviculture	Silviculture is the practice of controlling the establishment,
	growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet
	diverse needs and values.
	Viewed 30 th April 2017 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silviculture

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