PASSENGER PESTS OF FURNITURE AND WOOD PRODUCTS FROM ASIA

H.G. PEARSON[1], M.F.S.W. FERNANDO[1], K.L. PAICE[1], Y. ANTONY[3], M.S. BULLIANS[1], G.M. BURNIP[2], K.J. FROUD[1], S.J. BENNETT[1], C.A. MUIR[2], D. GUNAWARDANA[1], L.B. KUMARASINGHE[1] and B.J.T. MCCARTHY[2]

[1]Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 2095, Auckland, New Zealand
[2]Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, PO Box 24, Lincoln, New Zealand
[3]MAF Quarantine Service, PO Box 39, Auckland, New Zealand

Corresponding author:Heather.Pearson@maf.govt.nz

An increase in the number of post-border interceptions of exotic pests that pose a threat to New Zealand's forest and amenity trees appears to reflect the increasing volume of imported Asian furniture and wood-related products into New Zealand. Live larvae and adult beetles have been found in a diverse range of wooden products from China a number of years after importation in raw, dressed, kiln-dried and coated timber. Often the first sign of insect activity is associated with noises emitted from the timber, discovery of frass or emergence holes. Notes are provided of post-border interceptions during the past 12 months including live sawyer beetle larva (*Monochamus* sp.) in imported saunas; two-striped long-horn beetle (*Semanotus bifasciatus*) in shelf kits; Auger beetle (*Heterobostrychus* sp.) in willow baskets; long-horn beetle (*Xylotrechus grayi*) in art easels; and *Semanotus* sp. in office furniture. Tracing determined that fumigation of the product at the point of origin was at times ineffectual.

USING STEM-INJECTED INSECTICIDES TO PROTECT URBAN AMENITY TREES FROM HERBIVOROUS INSECTS

S.F. GOUS and D.J. KRITICOS

Ensis, PB 3020, Rotorua, New Zealand

Corresponding author: Stefan.Gous@ensisjv.com

Five insecticides were evaluated for their efficacy to control herbivorous insects on *Eucalyptus* species. Insecticides were injected into the xylem of *Eucalyptus cinerea, E. saligna* and *E. globulus*. *Uraba lugens* (gumleaf skeletoniser) and *Paropsis charybdis* (Eucalyptus tortoise beetle) were used to bioassay a series of eight injection trials to assess insecticide levels through time in foliage from injected trees. Methamidophos proved to be highly effective in all bioassays on *U. lugens* and in one assay on *P. charybdis.* Methamidophos treatments consistently inflicted 100% mortality on insect larvae. Effective insect control was achieved within 7 days after injection and lasted beyond 80 days. No other selected insecticide achieved sustained or acceptable insect larval control. Stem-injection of insecticides appears to offer an effective and socially acceptable technique for protecting amenity-trees in situations where access is difficult or where other insecticide application techniques would be obtrusive.