

Hylobius: The Industry Research Programme

Stuart Wilkie – HIPR Chair

Domestics and Agenda

Morning Session 10.00 to 12.00	Afternoon Session 1.00 to 2.30
Introduction - Stuart Wilkie (HIRP Chair)	Can Do Fund - Josh Roberts (Forestry and Land Scotland)
New Hylobius IPM guide Dr Ian Willoughby (Forest Research)	Spotta (Remote Weevil Monitoring Device) - Arron Rodrigues (Spotta)
Review of Research - Katy Dainton (Forest Research)	FR Lure and Kill Project & future research needs. Dr Roger Moore (Forest Research)
Maelor Weevil Trials - Cat Kent (Tilhill Forestry)	Scottish Forestry Trust & HIRP - Amanda Bryan (Scottish Forestry Trust)
Pesticides update- regulations and the Brexit impact - Colin Palmer (Confor Pesticides Advisor)	Q&A - All
FSC Pesticide Policy - Stuart Wilkie (Scottish Woodlands/UKWAS)	

Lunch provided upstairs in the atrium

Who are HIRP?

A collaborative cross industry body working to support research into the management of *Hylobius abietis* in forestry plantations in UK and Ireland. Encompassing...

- *Academia*
- *Forest Research*
- *Private sector*
- *State sector*

We came together in 2017.

We meet 2 to 3 times a year.

We have a “Terms of Reference” stating our aims and ways of working.

Membership is open to all and new members are welcome!

Why HIRP?

- Hylobius is and will remain the number one forest pest in the UK.
- There is increasing pressure on pesticide use in forestry and on neonicotinoids in particular.
- We need to ensure that we have effective methods of weevil control available to the industry.
- To help meet certification requirements



What are Our Aims?

Six priorities/outcomes over the next five years:

1. Develop an improved predictive *Hylobius abietis* population model, appropriate for use in all forest situations.
2. Create a regularly updated guide on *Hylobius abietis* integrated pest management for use by all stakeholders across the sector.
3. Develop alternatives to chemicals that work in areas of high *Hylobius abietis* population, including physical barrier products.
4. Develop a viable biocontrol option – using insect pathogenic organisms such as fungi and nematodes that prey on and kill *Hylobius abietis*.
5. Use tree genetics to identify resistance characteristics in SS with a view to breeding more resistant planting stock.
6. Identify a range of alternative, weather resistant, non-neonicotinoid pesticides, that have low environmental impact, and that might be used as a last resort if other methods on non-chemical protection fail