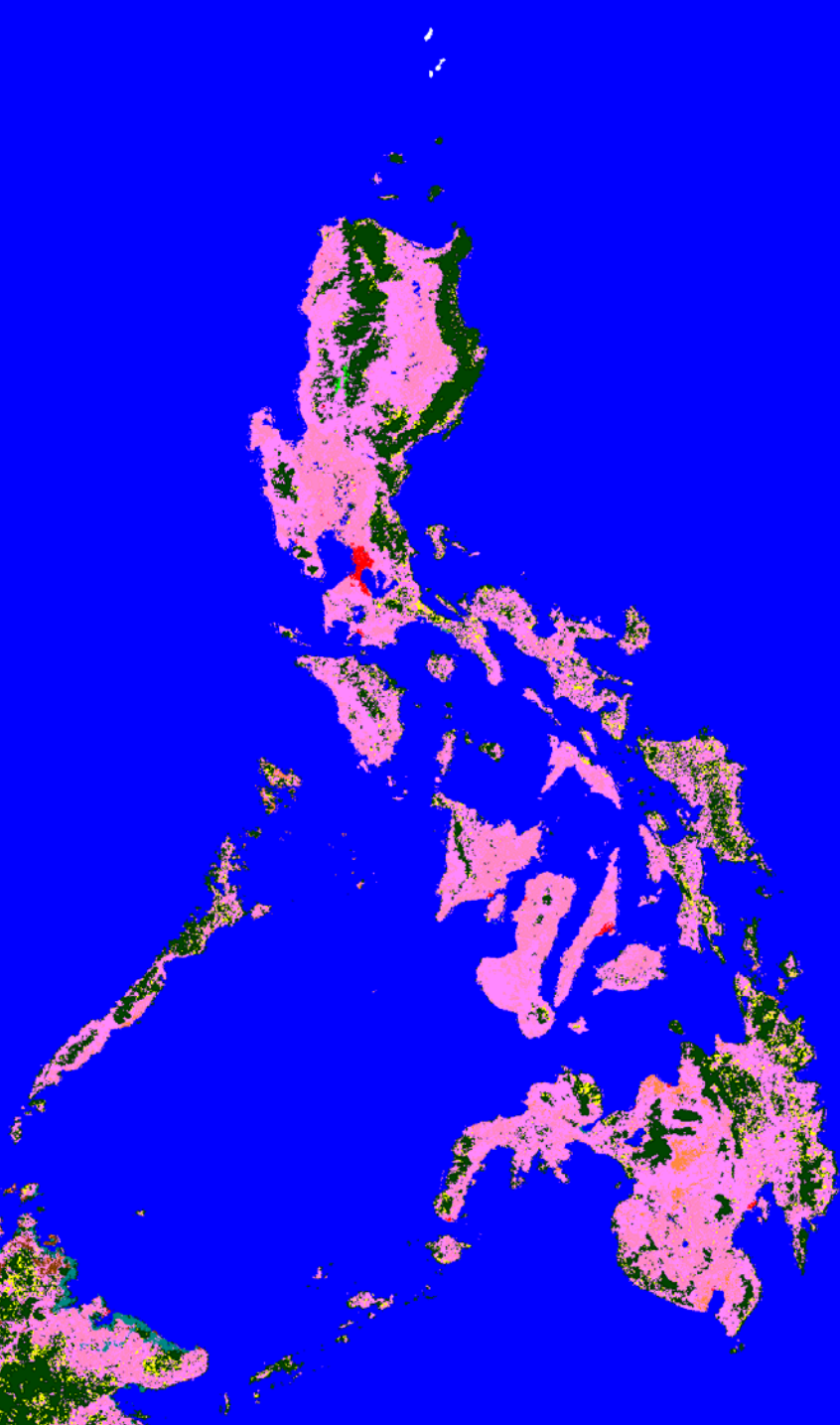




Philippines

over 7,000 islands
30 M ha land area

15.9 M ha legally
defined as forest
land, only about
6.24 M ha under
actual forest cover



Forest Cover

Dipterocarp forest 61%

Mossy forest 18%

Pine forest 5%

Others inc. beach forest
and mangrove 15%

Planted Forests

- No clear figures on extent of planted forests are available
- Estimates range from 274,000 ha to 753,000 ha (FAO 2005)
- Estimated 25,000 ha established in 2002, of which 4,900 ha planted by private sector
- Estimated 97,000 ha rubber plantations (FAO 2001)

Planted Forests

- Regular govt reforestation projects
- Developed under CBFM projects
- Industrial plantations through IFMAs
- Tree farms by smallholders on private lands

Institutions Involved in Forests

- DENR the govt agency responsible for the management of forests and protected areas through FMB, PAWB, ERDB
- National NGOs like Tanggol Kalikasan, Philippine Assoc for Inter-Cultural Dev., HARIBON, Environmental Science for Social Change, etc.
- International NGOs



INSECT PESTS OF FOREST PLANTATION PHILIPPINES

Introduction

- Forest plantation development in the Philippines started as the reforestation program by the then Bureau of Forestry around the early 1900s

Introduction

- Later, in the mid 1970s plantation development was popularized by private logging companies/ concessionaires, particularly PICOP.

Today several introduced tree species are popularly planted in plantations

- *Gmelina arborea*
- *Acacia mangium*
- *Paraserianthes falcataria*
- *Swietenia macrophylla*
- *Acacia auriculiformis*

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- *Agrilus sexsignatus* – the varicose borer of bagras in Bislig, Surigao del Sur in Mindanao

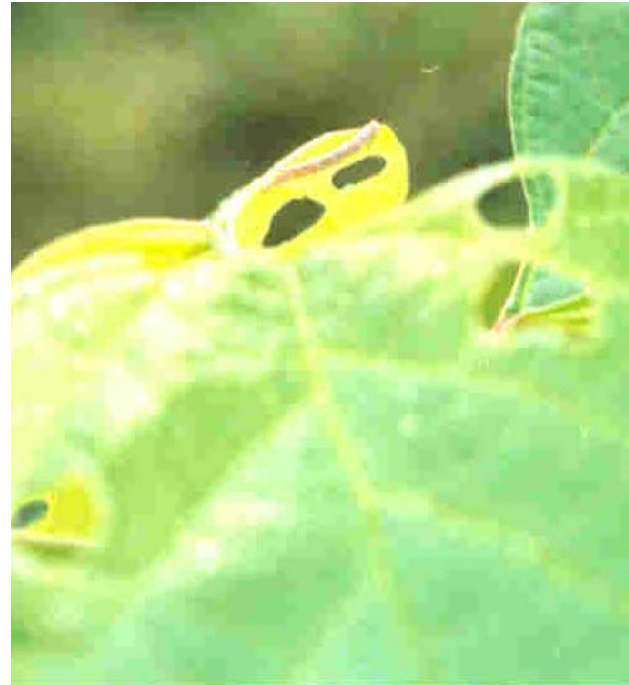
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- *Hyblaea puera* - the leaf skeletonizer of teak in Nueva Viscaya in Luzon

The following are examples of some minor and some very damaging insects of tree plantations in the Philippines:

Host = *Gmelina arborea*

Pest = *Ozola minor*

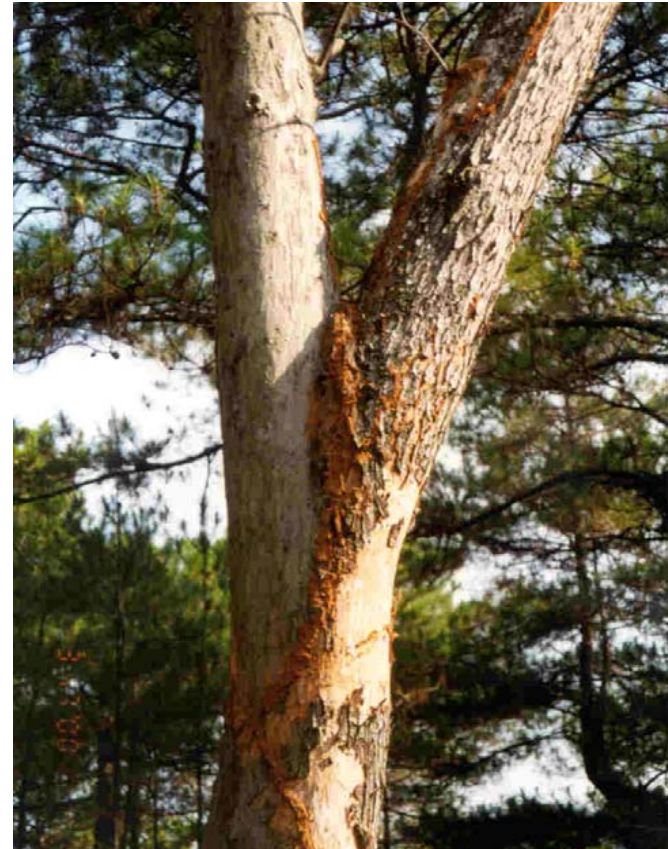


Host = *Gmelina arborea*

Pest = *Attacus* sp.



Host = *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
Pest = unidentified termite species



Host = *Acacia mangium*

Pest = *Anoplophora luciphora*



Host = *Gmelina arborea*

Pest = *Xyleutes* sp.



Host = *Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*

Pest = *Dryocoetius laevis*



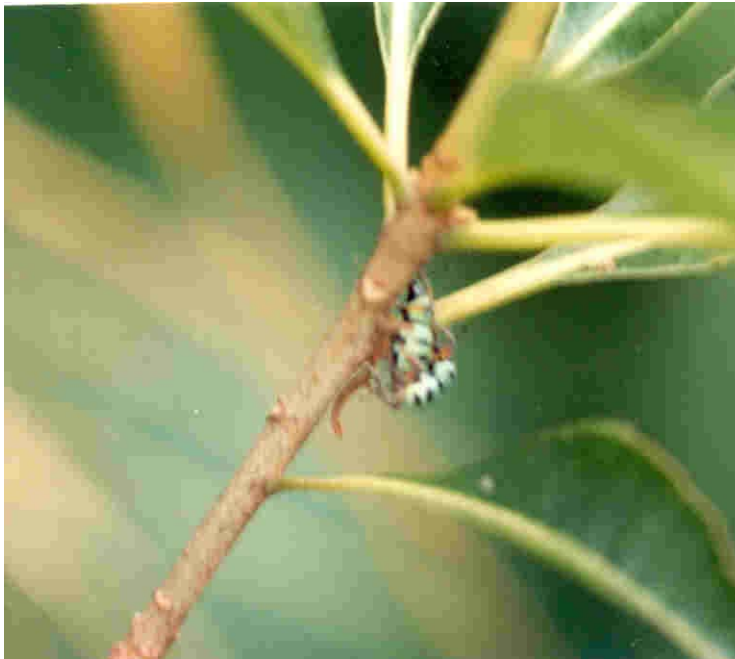
Host = *Endospermum peltatum*

Pest = *Nyctalaemon* sp.



Host = *Toona calantas* (= *ciliata*)

Pest = unidentified weevil



Host = *Swietenia macrophylla*

Pest = *Zeuzera coffeae*



Host = *Swietenia macrophylla*

Pest = *Hypsipyla* sp.



Host = *Pinus kesiya*

Pest = *Dioryctria rubella*



Host = *Leucaena leucocephala*

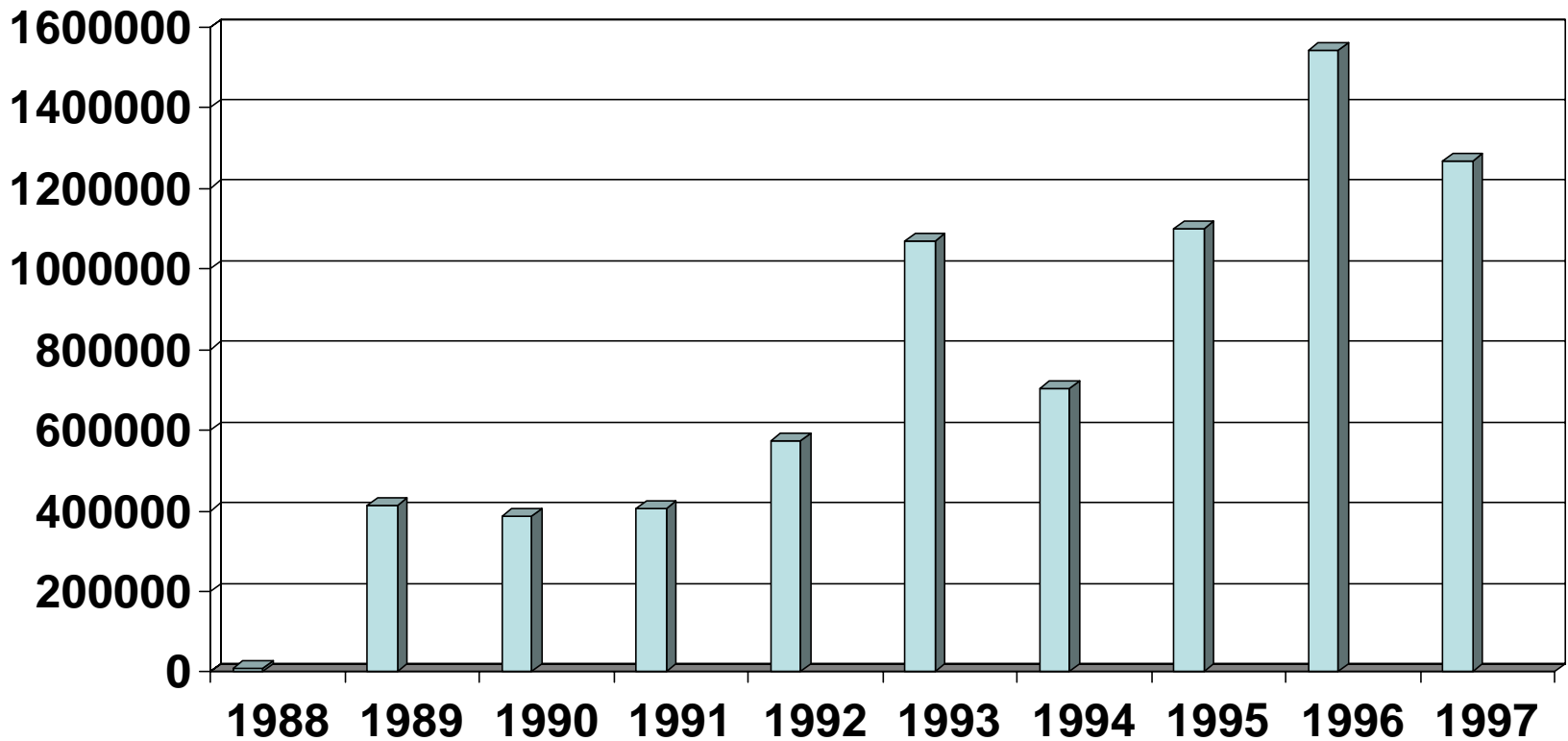
Pest = *Heteropsylla cubana*.



Future pest problems may
emerge due to

- Introduction of new exotic tree species
- Increasing importation of forest products

Volume (cu.m) of imported logs, lumber, plywood



Imported logs with bark and center rot damages



Imported lumber waiting transport from pier:



- Lack of strict quarantine inspection on imported forest product

Recommendations

- Implement border control and quarantine measures on imported major forest products by strengthening and broadening the authorities of appropriate government agencies.