

PEST ALERT!

Red Gum Lerp Psyllid, *Glycaspis brimblecombei*, infestation on *Eucalyptus*

Infestation by the red gum lerp psyllid, *Glycaspis brimblecombei*, was detected this month for the first time in Uganda.

The infestation was observed on *Eucalyptus* clones (GC 796, GC 796/1) belonging to Lincoln Consultsam Ltd. at Taala Central Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi district. A similar infestation has also been re-

ported on *Eucalyptus grandis* in Kahondo village, Kabale district. The current distribution of the insect and magnitude of the infestation in the country are still not known.

Glycaspis brimblecombei is native to Australia, but has been accidentally introduced nearly globally, including North Amer-

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Red gum Lerp Psyllid pest

BREXIT

& its effect on Forestry

The result of the UK's referendum on its membership of the European Union inevitably raises many questions for those trading with the UK in the global timber industry.

Here is the current situation in summary;

1 The UK held an 'advisory' referendum on whether to remain a member of the Euro-

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UTGA Board Members visit *Tree Trends* Nursery



UTGA Board members at the nursery

On Thursday 24th June 2016, some UTGA Board Members led by Dr Sam Zaramba en route from a site assessment reconnaissance, visited Tree Trends Nursery owned by a Member Leonard Muteesaasira. They were led around the clonal eucalyptus mother garden, beds and production area. The Members appreciated the order, hygiene, general layout and design plus the seemingly good nursery practices.

Red Gum Pest Now In Uganda



domly on the leaves or in clusters of 50-75 eggs, usually at an angle or perpendicular to the plant surface. The eggs hatch in 10 to 20 days and the nymphs will pierce the plant tissue with their mouthparts, feeding on the xylem. As the nymphs feed they secrete honeydew with which they construct a waxy cover (called a lerp) around themselves for shelter and protection until the adult stage. The lerps are usually whitish in appearance, but may become grey or black with age or if sooty mould begins to grow them. Adults are approximately 4-5 mm in length from the head to the wing tips. They are yellow or light green in colour with contrasting dark eyes, and occasional dark-brown markings.

ica (California in 1998, Mexico, 2000 and Hawaii in 2001), Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile in 2002, Brazil 2003, Argentina 2005, Ecuador 2006, Venezuela 2007, Peru 2008 and Uruguay in 2008), Europe (Spain in 2007, Portugal 2007, Italy 2010 and France in 2011), and Africa (Mauritius in 2001, Madagascar 2004 and South Africa

2012). International transport of nursery stock is believed to be a significant pathway for this pest. Adults can be moved by vehicles and local spread can be rapid as adults are strong fliers.

Breeding

Females of the red gum lerp psyllid lay spindle-shaped, yellow or cream coloured eggs ran-

Infestation

Glycaspis brimblecombei is a

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Could timber plantations boost forest conservation?

The benefits may extend well beyond increased production.

PART I

Large-scale mono-culture plantations have been criticized for a bevy of reasons: land grabbing, forest destruction, poor environmental services, unfair distribution of benefits, and the list goes on. So it might sound counter-intuitive, and even provocative, to suggest timber plantations as a prime solution to promote forest conservation. Yet this forms the basis of a theory derived during the early 20th century, which this article will refer to as the 'plantation conservation benefit' theory. It stipulates that generating value out of wood production is actually an effective way to protect a given tract of forest.

To examine this theory, let's go back to its



origin. The starting point sounds reasonable enough: by planting trees at scale to be managed intensively in order to achieve higher productivity, one can produce enough timber to spare the remaining natural forests. In other words, one can substitute wood derived from the forests with wood produced from the timber plantations.

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FOREST ESTABLISHMENT AND MANTAINANCE WORK PLAN FOR PINE SPP FOR FIVE YEARS

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of trees	Activity	Variation of Months	Cost Ugx(ha)	Remarks
Year 1	Site manager	All seasons	500,000per month	Per month. Supervising the day to day activities on the plantation to ensure quality of work and standard is achieved
	GPS survey and Compartmentation	In the beginning	50,000	Using a GPS to produce a clear site map
	Bush clearing	Dec -Mar	300,000	Cutting &piling
	Seedling booking	Jan -Feb		You are required to deposit a certain amount of money
	Land Preparing	Jan-Feb	200,000	Cutting trees & burning
	Lining out and pitting	Mar -Apr	170,000	Proper specimen
	Pre-plant Spray	Mar-Apr	250,000	Equipment, water and Chemicals inclusive(non- selective) this helps to suppress weeds for a longer period
	Planting	Mar-Apr	150,000	According to SPGS and NFA standards
	Patrol men	All seasons	250,000per month	To keep the plantation safe from fire outbreak & vermin
	Survival Count	Apr-May	10,000	Stock checking to ensure that the stocking is okay
Beating up	Apr-May	150,000	Replace seedlings that died in order to achieve the desired stock.	

MAINTANANCE

Year 2	Spot weeding	May -Jun	120,000	Create a clean spot of 1 metre radius from the tree to avoid competition for nutrients and light between trees and weeds.
	Slashing	Jun -Jul	150,000	To reduce competition of weeds and trees for nutrients and light
	Spot weeding	Sep-Oct	120,000	
	Slashing	Oct-Nov	150,000	
	Post -plants pray	Nov-Dec	270,000	Chemical weeding
	Fire line Maintenance	All seasons	300,000 per km	To improve plantation access and they act as firebreaks

CONTACT: Tel: 0781 886 588, email:planetgreenworldugltd@gmail.com, website:planetgreenworldltd.co.ug

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FOREST ESTABLISHMENT AND MANTAINANCE WORK PLAN FOR PINE SPP FOR FIVE YEARS

Year of trees	Activity	Variation of Months	Cost Ugx(ha)	Remarks
	Spot weeding	Mar-Apr	120,000	
	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	
	Post –plant spray	May -Jun	270,000	
	Slashing	Oct-Nov	150,000	
	Post-plant spray	Nov-Dec	270,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	All seasons	300,000 per km	
Year 3	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	Sep-Oct	300,000	To improve plantation access and they act as firebreaks
	Slashing	Sep-Oct	150,000	
	Post plant spray	Nov-Dec	270,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	Dec-Jan	300,000 per km	
Year 4	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	For easy access for other operations. Trimming off some shoots using shears in trees with multiple leaders leaving only one leader allowing the tree to grow in good shape
	Access pruning	May-Jun	120,000	
	Singling	May-Jun	100,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	Jun -Jul	300,000 per km	
	Slashing	Sep-Oct	150,000	
	Spraying	Nov-Dec	270,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	Nov –Dec	300,000 per km	
Year 5	Slashing	Apr-May	150,000	
	1 st Pruning	May -Jun	200,000	Cutting off branches from the lower trunk up to 2m high to al-low the stem to grow without producing large or loose knots
	Slashing	Sept –Oct	150,000	
	1 st Thinning	Oct-Nov	400,000	Marking and felling. the purpose is to increase the growing space and resources available to re-maining tree stands
	Spraying	Nov –Dec	270,000	
	Fire line Maintenance	All sea-sons	300,000 per km	

Our management plan as a guide to plantation operations has been up dated at an interval of 1 to 5 years with targeted objectives. It describes variation of costs for some activities based on Landscape and altitude of the area as well as Inflation. The activities include: - Bush clearing, Land preparation, Lining out and pitting, Pre – plant spray, Planting, Spot weeding, Slashing. Post plant spray, Thinning. GPS Survey. All these are negotiable

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Could timber plantations boost forest conservation?

To further test this theory, we reviewed evidence in a recently published study.

A first observation is that although not much research has been completed – or at least published – a wealth of information exists. This is primarily because the research draws upon an amazing diversity of methods. Each of these methods allows scientists to look at different angles of the question, which appears to be as complex as it seems straightforward.

These methods include pure descriptive statistics that illustrate long-term trends. For instance, research shows that wood production from natural forests actually peaked in 1989 and plantations are filling the gap.

Another research method uses theoretical modeling, which high-

lights the risk of displacement effects. For instance, establishing a timber plantation in one area could displace agriculture to another forested area, which is not easy to track, but definitely determines the ultimate impacts of plantations.

Yet another way to approach the issue is by using econometric models. These lead to other possible scenarios. For instance, efficient and productive management of expanding plantations could result in the oversupply and enhanced demand of timber, as consumers react to lower market prices. The danger here is creating new demand for wood. After all, why wouldn't someone want to replace his or her plastic chairs with fancy wooden ones if timber was rendered more affordable?

Article is part of CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry. PART 2 will be in our next issue .

Forest communities to combat illegal trade in timber

Following the formalization of a US\$30 million funding agreement, the 3rd phase of the FAO FLEGT programme was launched at FAO headquarters thereby enabling FAO, the EU and key partners to significantly expand their support to tropical timber-producing countries. This means that forest communities will have better opportunities to increase incomes and improve food security as a result of improved access to wood markets.

NOTICE

EUCALYPTUS SEED FROM SOUTH AFRICA
Eucalyptus Grandis seed from South Africa sold at UGX 15,000 per gram for members and UGX 25,000 per gram for non-members

PINE SEED

(Pinus Caribea)

F.1 sold at 3.1M and F.2 sold at 3.5M for members, while for non-UTGA Growers, F.1 is sold at 3.3M and F.2 sold at 3.7M.

BAHCO PRUNING SAWS

Bahco Pruning saws are available at UGX 104,000 per piece for UTGA members and UGX 120,000 for non-members.

PINE SEED (*Pinus Caribea*)

Lasher Pruning Saws are available at UGX 50,000 per piece for members and non-members pay UGX 55,000 per piece

HARVESTING

TRAINING BY CMO

CMO is offering a 3-day harvest planning course for contractors and foresters and government staff.

Venue: Hoima, Uganda

Dates: 20, 21 and 22 July 2016

Trainer: Michal Brink

Cost: USD 350

CMO to supply venue, one coffee, lunch and course notes
Participant to supply own transport to site for practical work on day 3 (location: Global Woods)

If you are interested, then please complete the attached registration form and send it to Nikita on email: nikita@cmo.co.za, who will supply you with more information.

Please note the trainer is limiting numbers to 15 so as to enhance the learning experience, so please book well in advance.

SEEDLINGS FROM FERDSULT ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD

Quality seedlings are now available at very attractive prices:



Pine seedlings (Caribaea-Brazil) @ 420/=



Clonal Eucalyptus seedlings @ 500/=



Seedlings of grafted oranges @ 1,800/=



Seedlings of grafted mangoes @ 2,000/=

The nurseries are located 8 kilometers off Jinja road in Luwombo-Lugazi Bukwe District.
For more information and booking please visit our office: Plot 17/19 Kampala Road, 7th & 8th floors, Diamond Trust Building or contact:
Project Manager on tel: 0772 474431/0701 474431





KANGULUMIRA CLONAL NURSERY

'Grow rich,
protect &
conserve the
Environment'

SPGS/UTGA certified: 4 stars ★★★★★

Dealers in Clonal Eucalyptus, Teak & Pine

Quality seedlings of:

- Eucalyptus clones (GUs & GCs),
- Clonal Pine (Australia F2),
- Teak (Kilombero, Tanzania)
- Gmelina Arborea,
- Melia volkensii,
- Terminalia superba,
- Grevillia robusta,
- Measopsis eminii (Musizi) and other fruit trees.

Other services offered:

- Crates for transporting the seedlings are available at for hire at low rates.
- Expert and technical advice on Site and Species matching, assessment of what tree species is best recommended for particular soils
- Plantation establishment and maintenance,
- Tree disease control & management.

Information and bookings contact: Pastor Aboneka Michael on

0776593286 / 0785925266
Email: michaelaboneka@gmail.com

Location: 18km from Kayunga town, along Kayunga-Jinja road; branch off at Kangulumira town and proceed for 1km to reach the nursery. SEETA PLANT NURSERY; Located at Namyoya, 3km off Namugongo road.

Facts on Trees

Carbon sequestration, air quality, and climate change

- A tree can absorb as much as 48 pounds of carbon dioxide per year, and can sequester one ton of carbon dioxide by the time it reaches 40 years old.
- One large tree can provide a supply of oxygen for two people.

Energy

- According to the USDA Forest Service, "Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30 percent and save 20-50 percent in energy used for heating."
- The net cooling effect of a young, healthy tree is equivalent to ten room-size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day.

Water

- In one day, one large tree can lift up to 100 gallons of water out of the ground and discharge it into the air.
- For every five percent of tree cover added to a community, stormwater runoff is reduced by approximately two percent.

Recreation and Wildlife

- Healthy trees provide wildlife habitat and contribute to the social and economic well-being of landowners and community residents.

EPA Urban Heat Island Effects

Reduced energy use:

- Trees and vegetation that directly shade buildings decrease demand for air conditioning.

Improved air quality and lower greenhouse gas emissions:

- By reducing energy demand, trees and vegetation decrease the production of associated

Prices of wood/Timber /Poles around markets in Kampala

We will regularly provide a summary of prices for timber/wood/poles around Kampala to help Members do market trend analysis

Market	Type of wood	Specification	Price
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*2*11	6,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	6*2*11	8,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*3*11	8,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	3*2*11	4,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*2*10	6,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*3*10	7,500
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	6*2*10	7,500
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	3*2*10	4,200
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	6*2*12	13,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*3*12	13,000
Ndeeba	Pine-Machine cut	4*2*12	8,000
Ndeeba	Pine-Machine cut	4*3*12	13,000
Ndeeba	Pine-Machine cut	3*2*12	6,700
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	6*2*13	15,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*2*13	11,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	4*3*13	15,000
Ndeeba	Eucalyptus-Machine cut	3*2*13	9,000
Ndeeba	Pine machine cut	4*2*14	7,500
Ndeeba	Pine machine cut	6*2*14	13,000
Ndeeba	Pine machine cut	3*2*14	7,000
Ndeeba	Pine Machine cut	4*3*14	13,000

Additional notes

- A Eucalyptus building pole of one and half years old (First thinning) attracted ushs 1,200 while in the plantation in a distance of not more than 160 KMS from Kampala. If it was delivered to Kampala by the seller, it went for an average of ushs 2,500

Compiled by Lwanga Mwangala

air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. They also remove air pollutants and store and sequester carbon dioxide.

Enhanced storm water management and water quality:

- Vegetation reduces runoff and

improves water quality by absorbing and filtering rainwater.

- *Reduced pavement maintenance:* Tree shade can slow deterioration of street pavement, decreasing the amount of maintenance needed.

Red Gum Pest Now In Uganda

sap-sucking insect that feeds on Eucalyptus. Symptoms of its feeding include dropping of leaves and drying of leading shoots. Infested leaves are covered with waxy secretions and honeydew, on which sooty mould grows. Heavy infestations can totally defoliate and kill trees. Eucalyptus species differ in their susceptibility to attack by the red gum lerp psyllid, with *E. camaldulensis* and *E. tereticornis* being highly susceptible and *E. grandis* being more tolerant.



An aerial view of the Fair

Pest control

Chemical and biological control measures have been used in an attempt to control infestations of the red gum lerp psyllid. Contact insecticides are

known to be ineffective because the nymphs are protected by their covers. Systemic insecticides have been used with some success, but their use is of limited value in plantation forestry due to the high cost. In the USA, the parasitic wasp, *Psyllaephagus bliteus*, was imported from Australia and has become established as a biological control agent for the red gum lerp psyllid.

Research

Research is urgently necessary to determine the distribution of the red gum lerp psyllid in Uganda, its host range and levels of infestation on the Eucalyptus germplasms planted in the country in order to inform management decision. Sustainable management of such exotic pests requires biological control interventions. The possibility of introducing the parasitic wasp, *P. bliteus* should be explored urgently.

If any growers notice symptoms of *G. brimblecombei* in their Eucalyptus plantations, please do not hesitate to report it to UTGA on info@utga.ug or call 0785343564

FROM SECRETARIAT

A. PAYMENT OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

The Secretariat is very grateful to all the members who have paid their Annual fees for 2016 and arrears. This is to kindly remind all those who have not paid to do so. Payments for arrears can be received in installments. Members can use one of these options to pay their annual subscription dues:

1. Office: A receipt is availed immediately.
2. Direct Debit to the UTGA Bank Account, a receipt is written after confirmation with the bank and scanned to the Member.
3. Mobile money: Withdrawal Charges need to be included. A receipt is written, scanned and sent to the Member.
4. Collection of payment for Members around Kampala: A call to 0785-343564 or email to info@utga.ug may be sent. UTGA Staff will pick the funds and a receipt availed immediately.

Payment of the Annual fees is highly appreciated and allows for efficient running, facilitating and supporting of UTGA activities.

B. SEED ORDERS

Members who plan to raise seedlings for the second planting season 2016 are hereby reminded to place their orders by calling 0785-343564 or mail on info@utga.ug

Orders for Pine (*Pinus Caribea*) Brazil & Australia, Teak and Euc Grandis South Africa. Due to the increasing demand, we have ordered for more.

C. FORESTRY INTERNS

The Secretariat informs members who are interested in having forestry interns at their plantations to contact the secretariat.

D. FORESTRY TOOLS

Orders for forestry tools and equipments like Diameter Tapes, GPS Gadgets, Suuntos, Callipers and many others can be made at the office.

Tools currently available for sale include: Lasher & BAHCO Pruning Saws, Fire Beaters, Overalls, Gumboots and Helmets.

E. FORESTRY SERVICES TO MEMBERS

UTGA offers paid-for services at subsidized rates. These include:

- Forest Valuation, forest & timber inventory
- Plantation assessment / Site assessment
- Mapping of plantations
- Technical forest visits to offer onsite advice
- Onsite Training to Members & workers

F. CERTIFIED SERVICES

UTGA has a list of Certified Service Providers including tree nurseries for planting material and Contractors.

From page 1

pean Union and the result by the public was a slight majority 51.9% to 48.1% to leave the EU.

2 This result is not legally binding and there is still a vote needed by Parliament to repeal the 1972 European Communities Act, which took the UK into the European Union.

3 The UK remains a member of the European Union until such time it seeks to start the legal process of formally withdrawing.

4 To start the process of leaving the EU the UK has to invoke Article 50 of

BREXIT

effect on Forestry

the Lisbon Treaty on the European Union which allows a Member State to notify the EU of its withdrawal and obliges the EU to try to negotiate a 'withdrawal agreement' which should be completed in two years.

5 The form of any withdrawal agreement would depend on the negotiations during these two years and there are a number of options to be

explored. Indeed this is a highly uncertain policy environment and some suggest a 'brexit' may still not happen.

6 During the two-year negotiation period, all EU laws would still apply to the UK. The UK would continue to participate in other EU business as normal.

7 EU Laws such as the EU Timber Regulation are still binding and are en-

shrined in UK Law (countries such as Norway that are not part of the EU have in fact adopted the EUTR).

8 As of today the UK Government has not changed policy and remains a key supporter of the EU's Forest Law and Enforcement Governance and Trade Policy (FLEGT).

9 Businesses need to consider the possible changing tariffs, exchange rate fluctuations and customs charges in the future and other current regulations and standards influenced by the EU, which may now be renegotiated.

Global Timber Forum looks to future

The Global Timber Forum (GTF) is a communications channel and facilitator, supporting the timber industry worldwide in its roles as supplier of the most sustainable and versatile building and manufacturing material and as guardian of a vital environmental resource. It has now unveiled key new developments and secured long-term funding to enhance its capabilities. This week the GTF team and supporters meet in Rome to discuss further plans for the future.

The GTF launched in 2013 to meet the timber and forestry sectors' need for a neutral international best practice and information exchange and hub for building mutual support and cooperation between suppliers and buyers, businesses large and small, developed and developing countries.

New board for GTF development

The Global Timber Forum's creation of a new international board was unveiled at an event hosted at the Rome hqtrrs by key supporter, the UN's FAO EU-FLEGT Programme. GTF revealed the make-up of its new BOD, formed following its recent establishment as a not-for-profit organization. It represents a wide range of interests across the international timber trade, comprising the International Wood Products Association; GTF, the European Timber Trade Federation, the Australian Timber Importers Federation; the Gabonese Forest Industries and Managers Association (UFIGA); and the Guatemalan Forestry Union (Gremial).

UTGA News is a digital newsletter for the Uganda Timber Growers Association. It is published monthly (once a month) to briefly summarize recent forestry-related publications, projects, activities, and news.

Do you have news, content, or ideas that you want to share in upcoming newsletters? Please send us your segments on articles and opinions on your organization, partnership, project, group, field stories, successes, challenges, fact sheets,

papers, books, guides, or other resources, upcoming or past events.

UTGA News is a great way to reach a wide audience of foresters, natural resource persons, practitioners, scientists and the public across the Uganda, East Africa and across the globe. If you have friends (*of forestry*) or anyone you think will benefit if they receive UTGA News, please send their email addresses to dennisk@utga.ug.

Contact: Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA)
P.O.Box 75063 Kampala.
Tel: 256-785-343564
Email: info@utga.ug
Website: www.utga.ug

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