

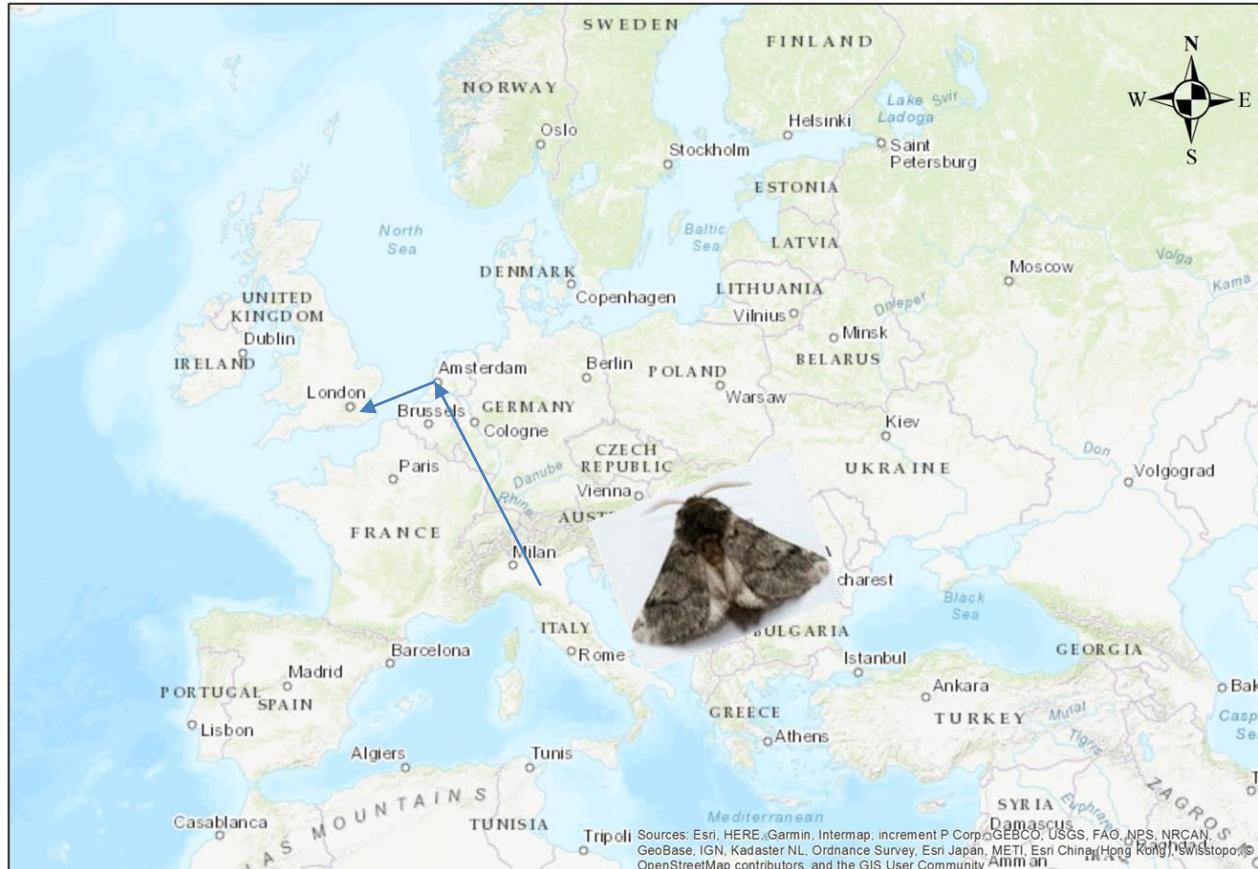
Oak Processionary Moth (OPM): 2021 Briefing

Andrew Hoppit – Forestry Commission

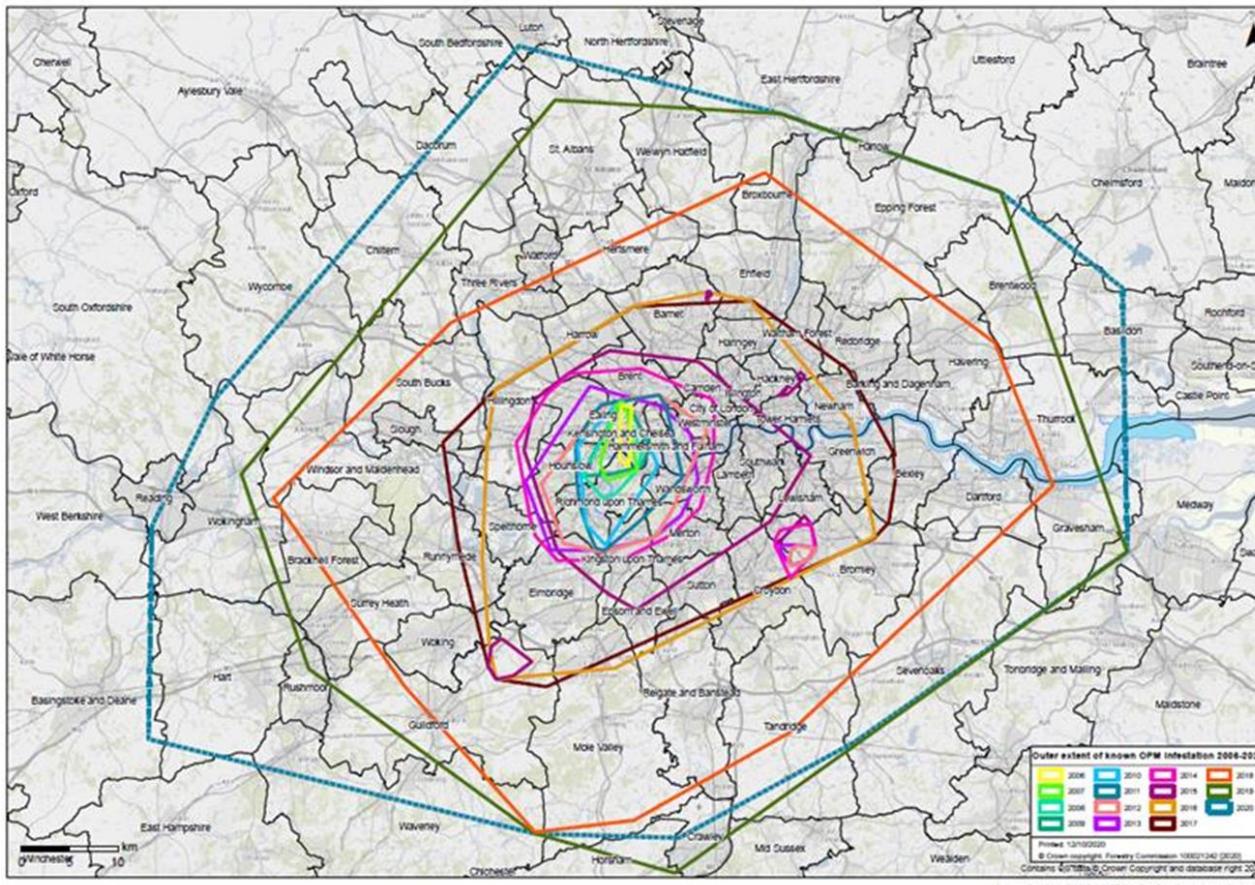
- Millie Toft – Forestry Commission
- Gill Brown – Forestry Commission
- Teresa Jennings – Forestry Commission
- Julia Branson – Geodata, Southampton Uni
- Andy Campbell-Sutton - Geodata, Southampton Uni
- Max Blake – Forest Research
- Nigel Straw – Forest Research
- David Williams – Forest Research
- Thomas Kendall- Forest Research

1. Limit the rate of spread and reduce the impact of OPM on tree health and human/animal health
2. Robustly deal with new findings that threaten the development of a new outbreak centre
3. Maintain the range of control activities (survey, control & comms)
4. Provide an operational 'test and development' function to build knowledge and evidence
5. Continue building a partnership approach to OPM management, and landowner/manager expertise in managing OPM.

Where did OPM come from?

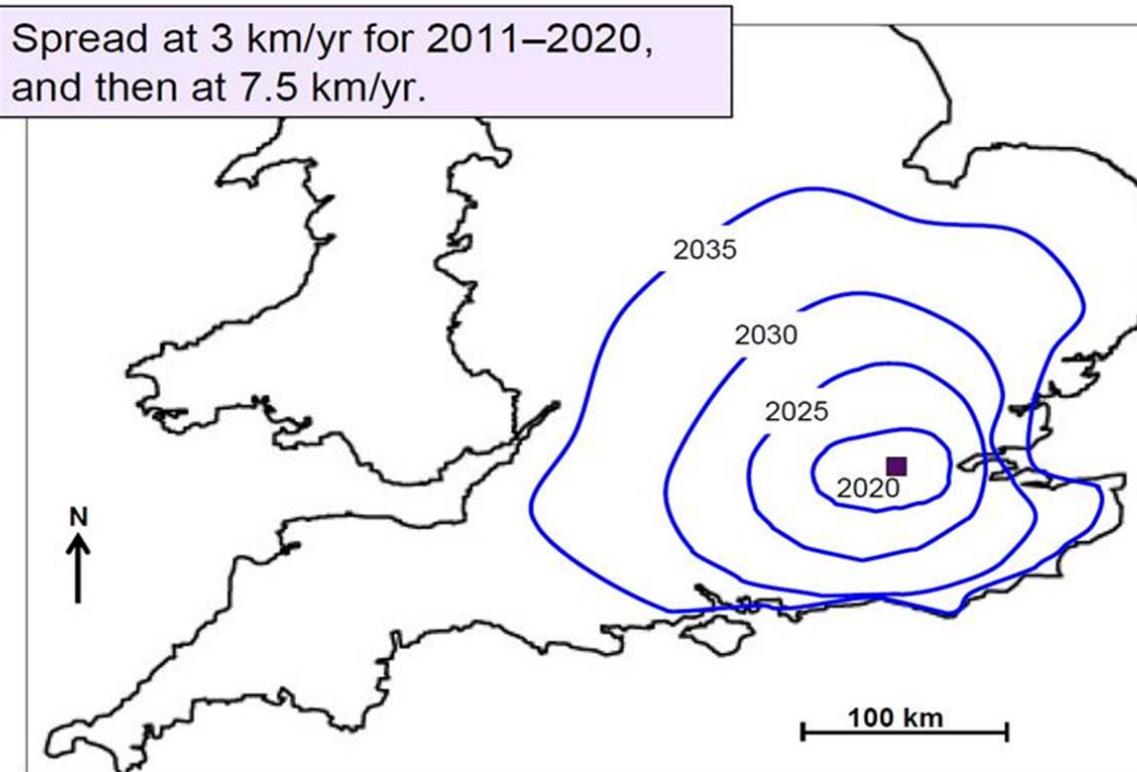


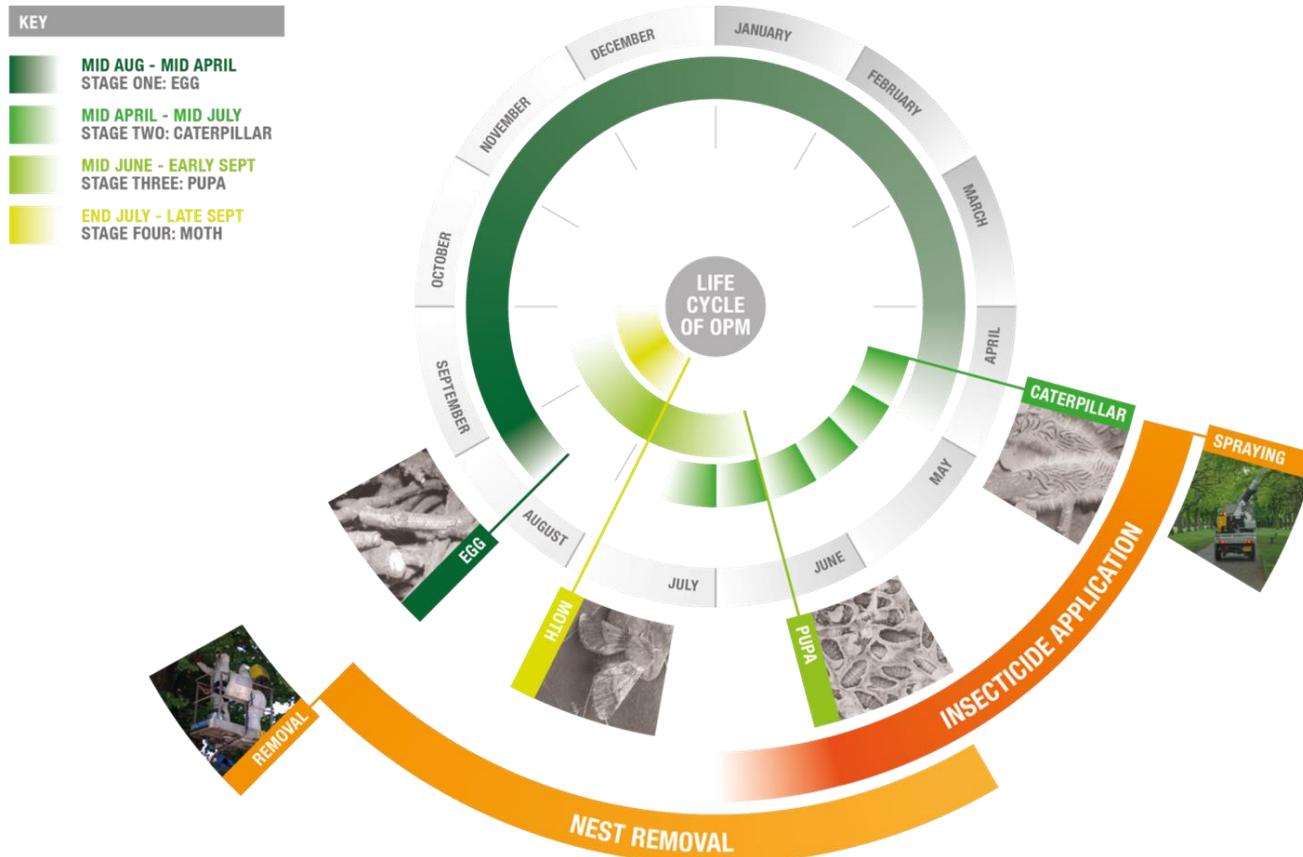
OPM at present



Modelling from 2011

Possible spread of OPM in the UK





Budget £1.7million

- Survey (£640k)
- Control (£750k)
- Database Support (£110k)
- Research/Evidence, Comms and Materials (£200k)

Identifying OPM caterpillars

- They live almost exclusively in oak trees, which are identifiable by their distinctive leaves.
- The caterpillars are often seen procession, in oak trees or on the ground, hence their name.
- They often cluster together.
- They build white, silken webbing tents and nests – usually dome or teardrop-shaped – on oak trunks and branches not among the leaves.
- The nests soon become discoloured.



If you see nests or caterpillars:

- Follow the advice in this leaflet for staying safe.
- Report it using our Tree Alert on-line reporting form at forestryresearch.gov.uk/opm/reportform.
- E-mail it to opm@forestrycommission.gov.uk, or telephone it to 0300 067 4400.

But first, please:

- Check if it is in or near an oak tree – OPM caterpillars usually only attack other trees if they run out of oak leaves to eat.

For further information

For OPM tools and resources, visit
forestryresearch.gov.uk/opm

Tel: 0300 067 4422
E-mail: opm@forestrycommission.gov.uk

Health information
is available from NHS Choices at
nhs.uk/conditions/insect-bites-and-stings

The Forestry Commission will consider of requests
to make the content of publications available in
alternative formats. Please call 0300 067 4000.

For more information on tree pests and
diseases, visit gov.uk/government/collections/tree-pests-and-diseases

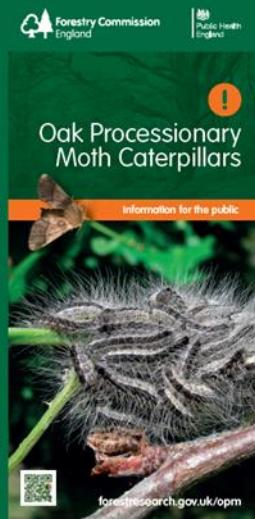


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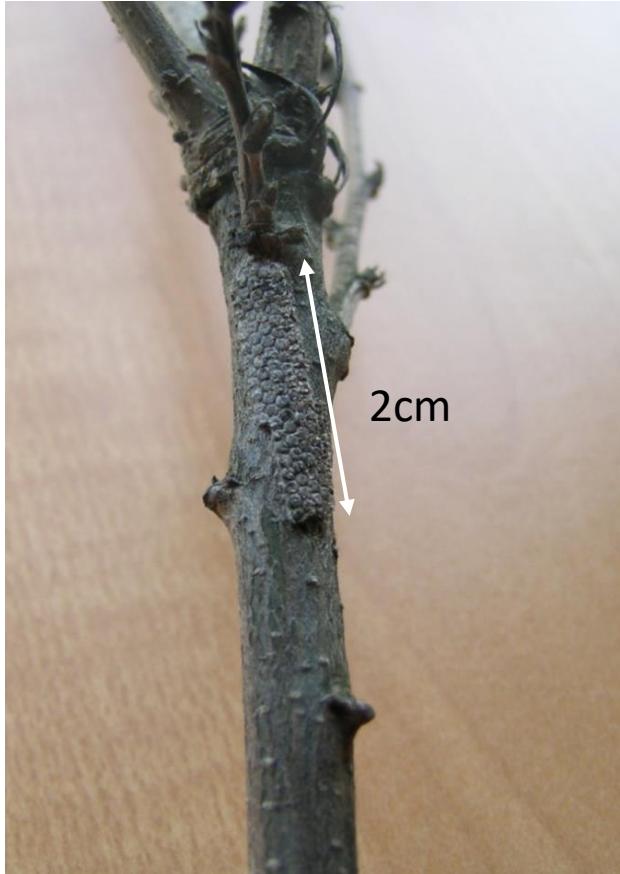
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Egg Plaque



OPM 1-2 instar March-April



21st March 2014

11th April 2015

9th April 2016

31st March 2017

16th April 2018

1st April 2019

6th April 2020

14th April 2020



OPM 3 instar (late April-May)



OPM 3 to 4 instar (late May)



Stage 5-6 (Mid June)



Procession



Nests



Silk trail

Heavy Infestation



Nest with cocoons



Shed
skin

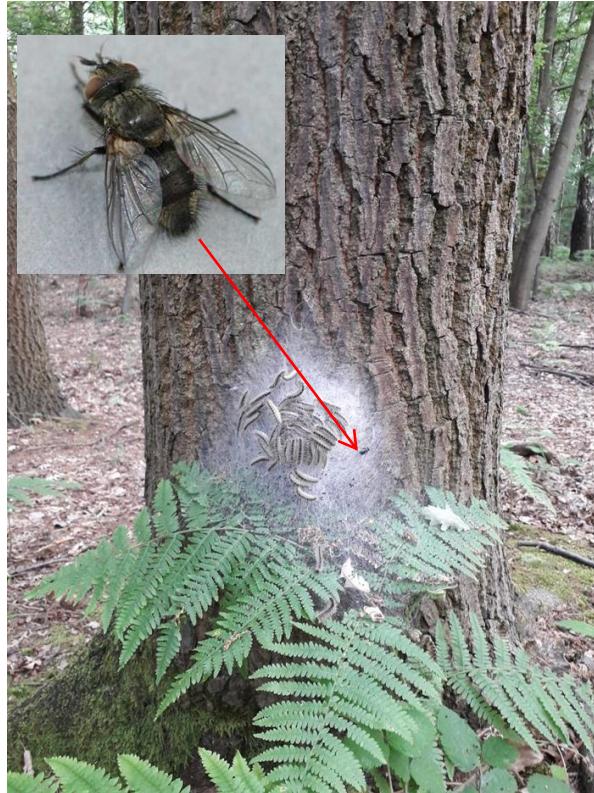
OPM female (top left), male (bottom left)



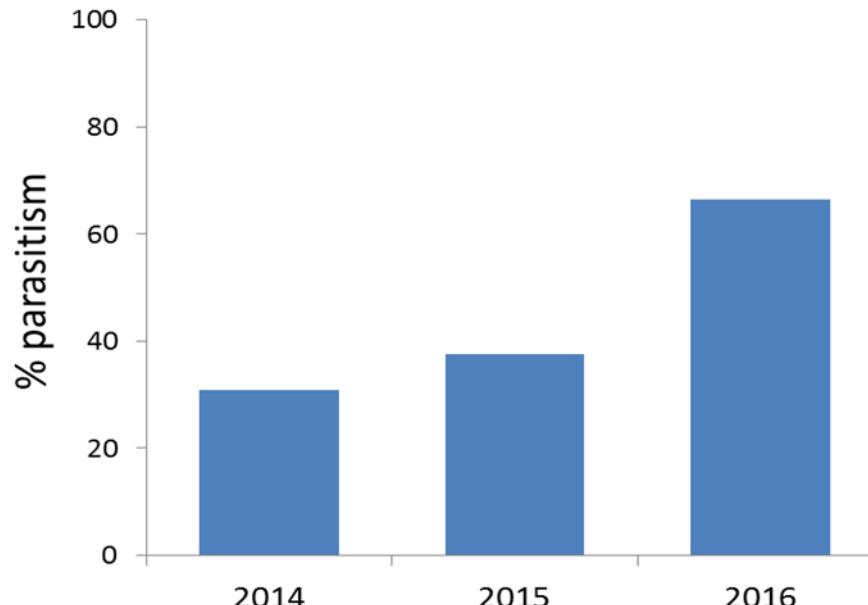
Mid-July to early September OPM is caught in pheromone traps



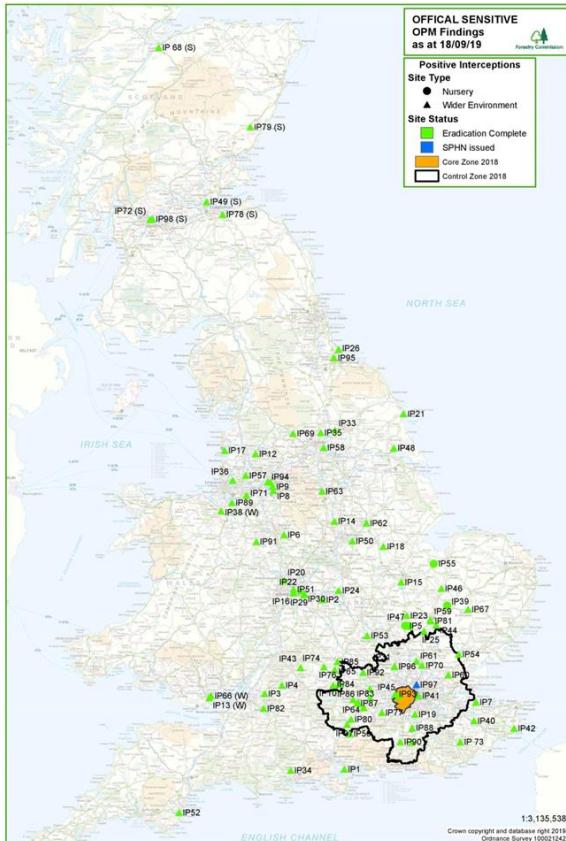
Control-Natural Predators?



Carcelia iliaca is a fly. It parasitizes the older OPM larvae and then completes its development in the nest, before overwintering and emerging in the following spring. Not a native to the UK.



OPM interceptions 2019



- 98 positive findings so far
- 6 in Scotland
- 3 in Wales
- 89 in England (5 nursery sites and 84 in the wider environment)

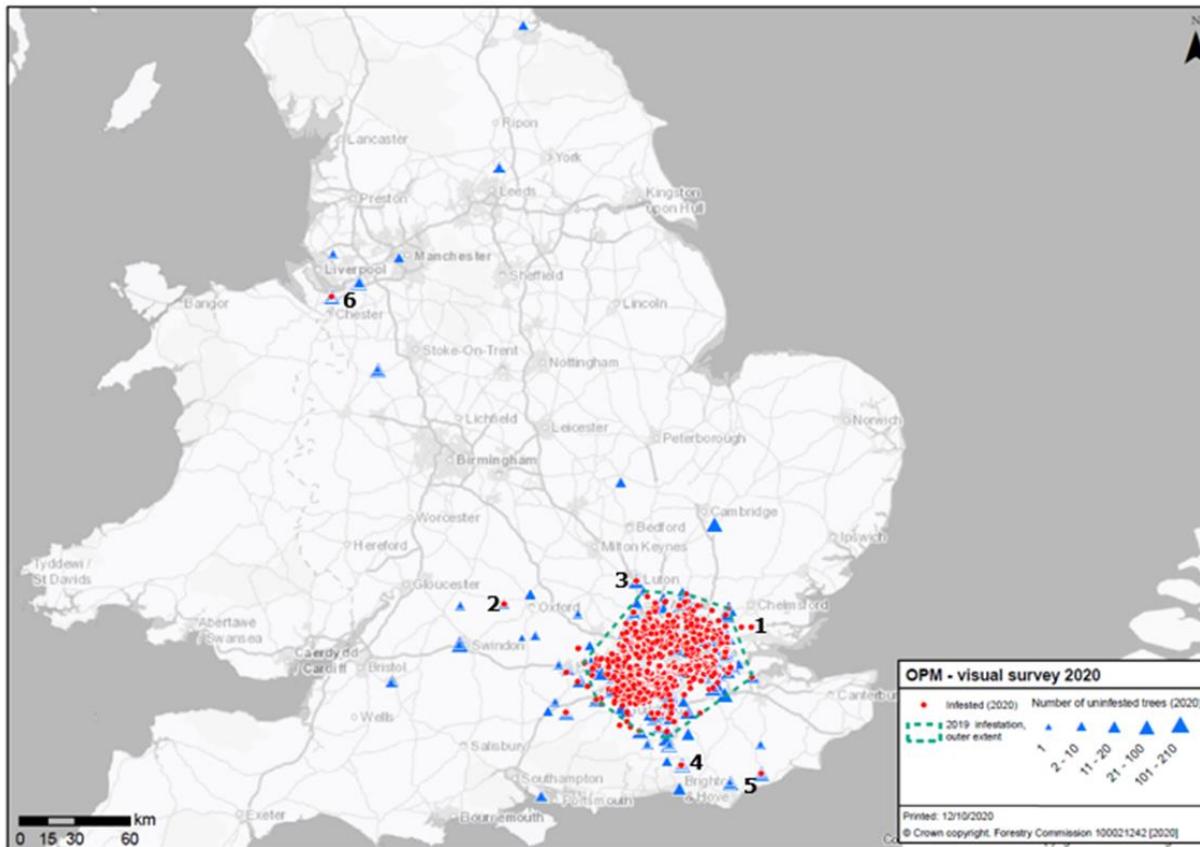


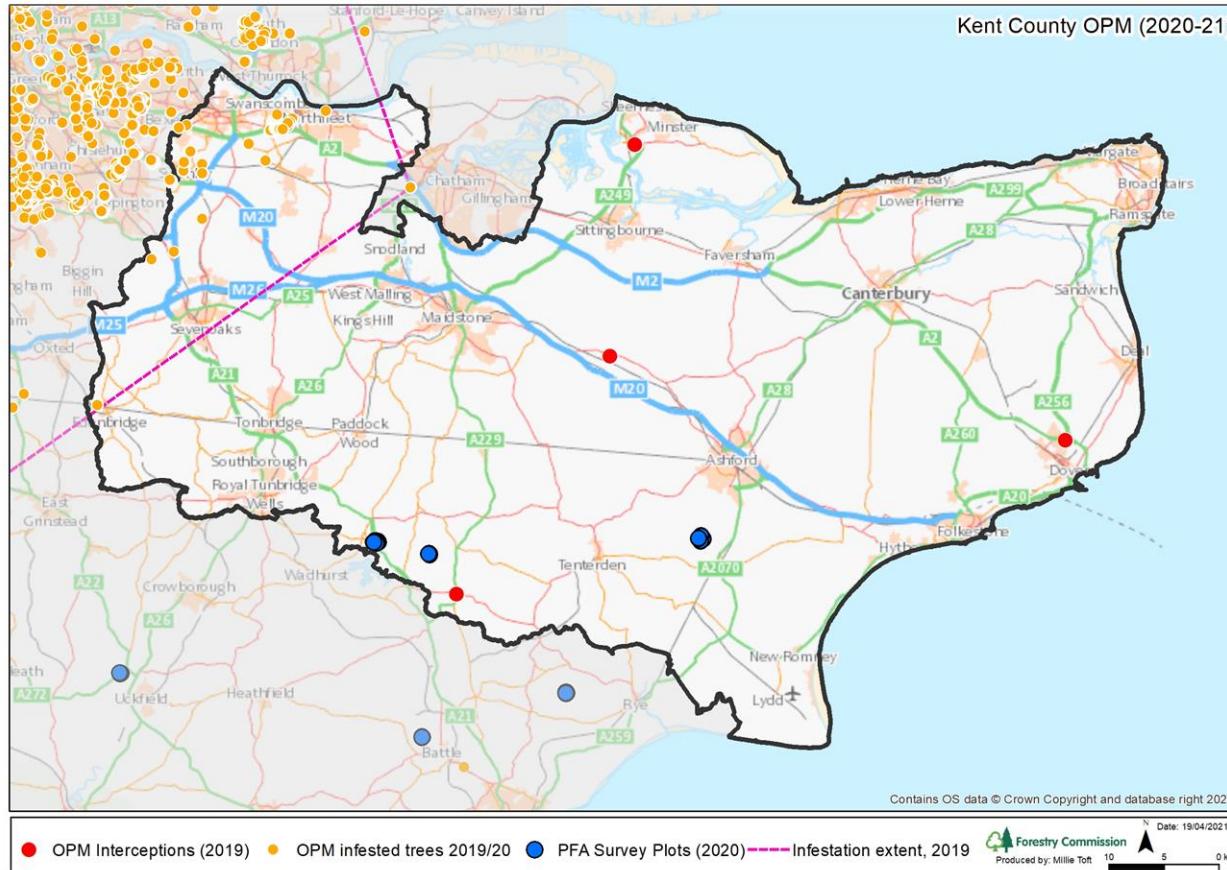


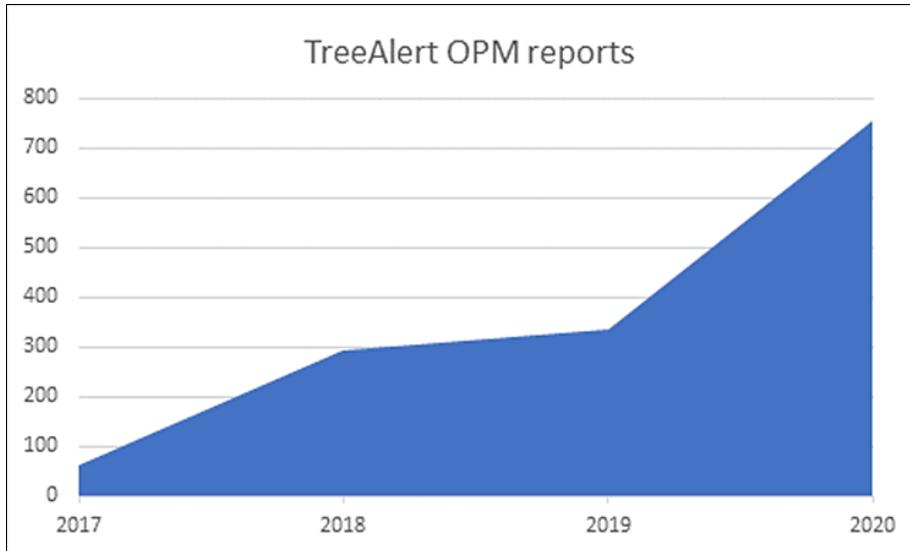
Nest



2020 Visual Survey







Date (year)	Tree Alert reports for OPM
2017	62
2018	293
2019	334
2020	757

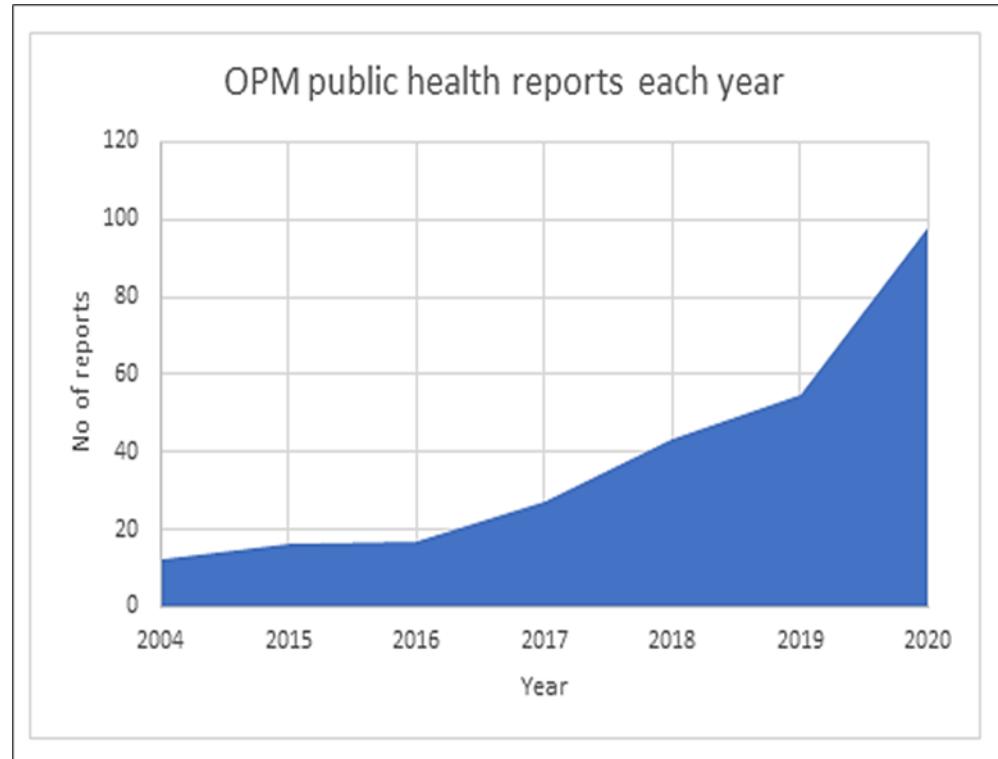
Public Health – Larval Hairs



T. processionea
Larval urticating hairs
Average length 0.2mm

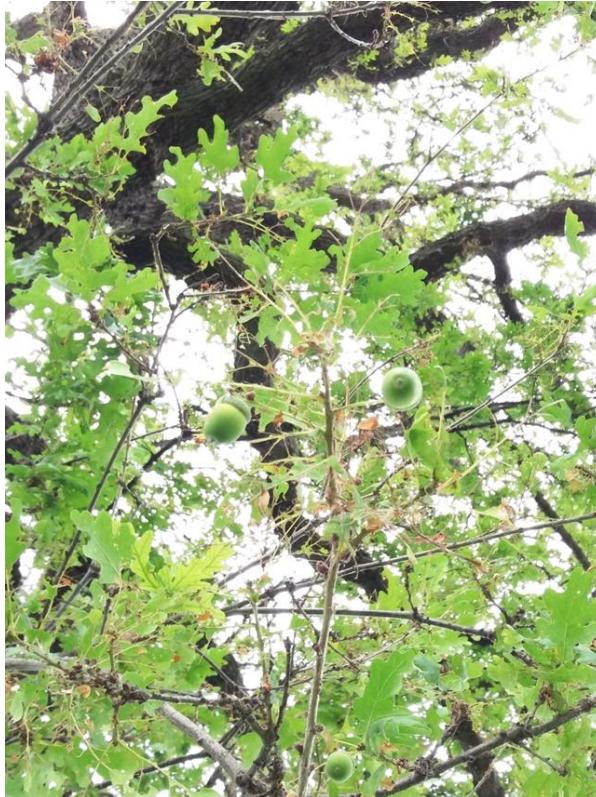
Public Health – Symptoms





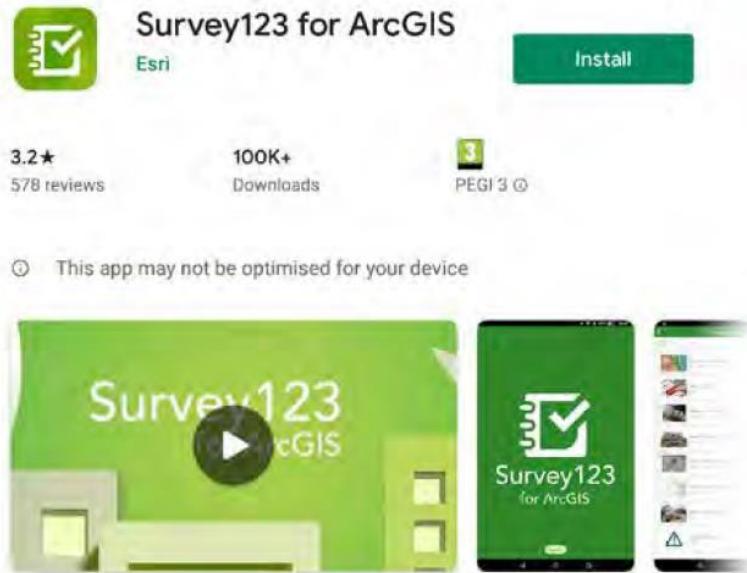
Date (year)	Health reports
2014	12
2015	16
2016	17
2017	27
2018	43
2019	55
2020	98

Larval Feeding Damage



Plant Health Impacts





- <https://arcg.is/0K1PWn>

- The pin is 110707

- Test the app up to 15th May



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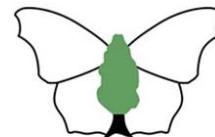
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