

7. 소나무 재선충병



농림업 중 임업은 4.4%

- 총생산액 46조6,480억 원
- 농업비중 95.6%
 - ✓ 재배업 60.7%
 - ✓ 축잡업 35%
 - ✓ 임업 4.4%
- 우리나라 농림업의 생산액으로 중요성을 평가하면 농업 중 작물 재배업이 가장 중요
- 우리나라 2013년 국내총생산(GDP) 1,429조4,570억 원과 비교하면 농림업 비중은 3.2%로 매우 낮다

2013년 농림업 생산액 분석 농림축산식품부 2014.09.05 (억원, %)

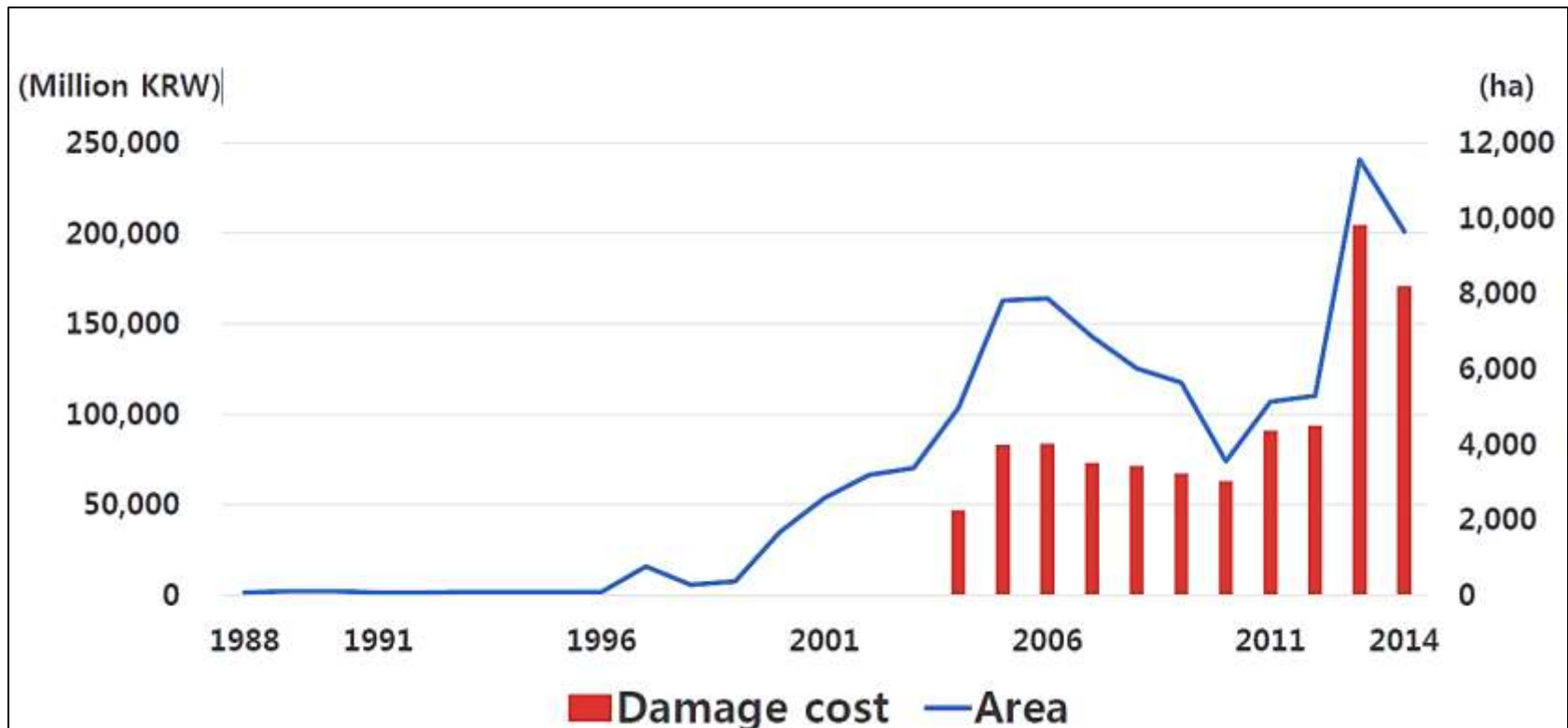
구분	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	비중
농 립 업	429,951	435,233	432,141	463,571	466,480	100.0
농 업	413,643	416,774	413,582	443,003	446,088	95.6
◦ 재 배 업	248,802	242,061	263,168	282,066	282,966	60.7
◦ 축 잡 업	164,840	174,714	150,414	160,937	163,122	35.0
◦ 임 업	16,309	18,459	18,559	20,568	20,392	4.4

- 생산액 산출 : 품목별 연간생산량 × 연평균 농가판매가격
- 대상품목 : 농림업 총생산액의 1/10,000이상 점유 147개 품목, 농업 115품목 (98품목(식량작물 12, 채소 38, 과실 12, 기타 36), 축산 15품목(가축 9, 축산물 6), 양잠 : 2품목, 임업 32품목(용죽재 2, 연료 3, 농용자재 3, 수실 11, 기타 13).

한국의 세계 순위(257개 국가 / 2013년 말 기준)
 국가 총산액 15위 (물가순위로 12위), 일인당 소득 36위,
 무역규모순위 세계 8위,
 국방비 지출 10위 : 언어 사용에서 한국어 12위
 영토 크기 108위

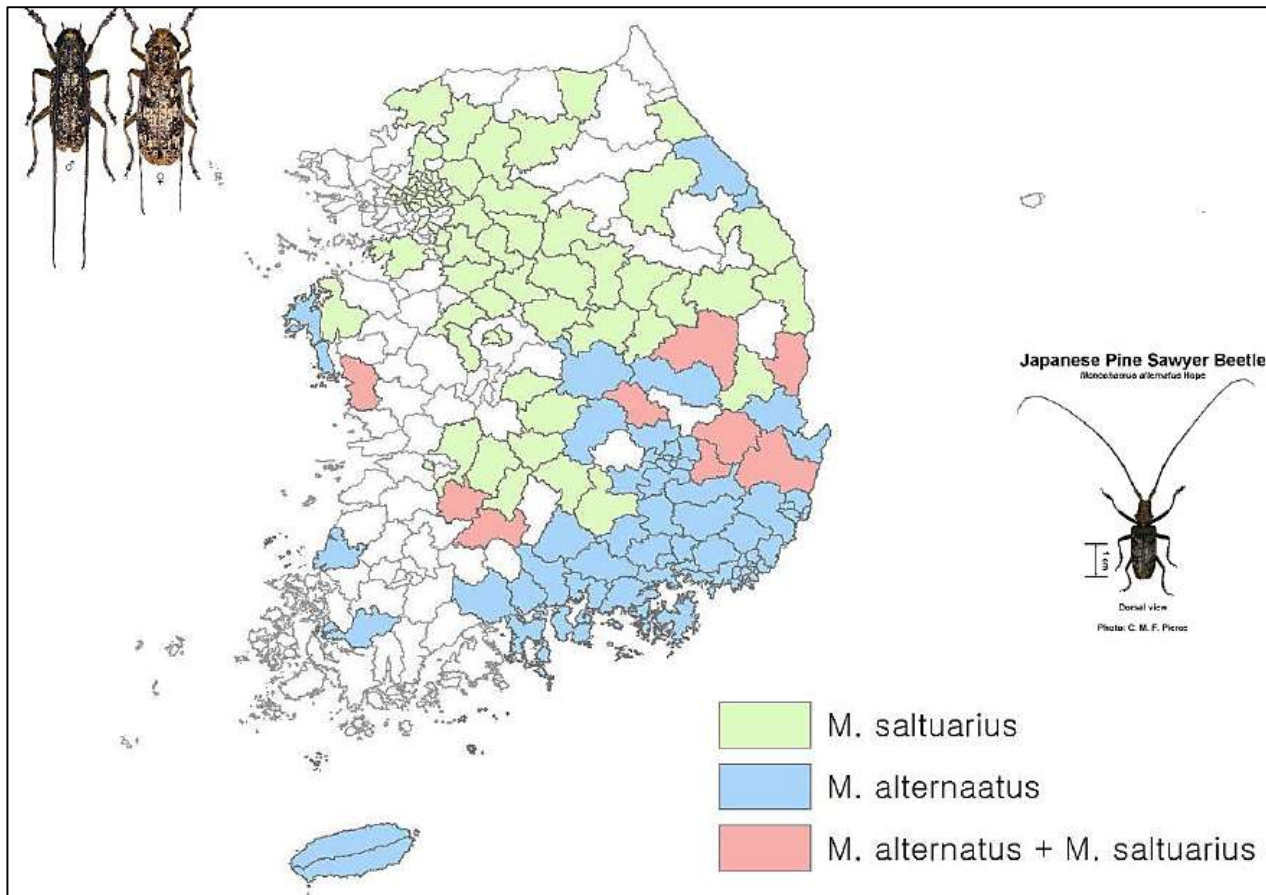
소나무 재선충병 발생면적과 피해액

- 1988년 부산 금정산 처음 발생
- 피해면적 ('00) 1,677ha → ('05) 7,811ha → ('06) 7,871ha → ('07) 6,855ha → ('09) 5,633ha → ('10) 3,547ha → (2014) 9,644ha
- 피해액 : 1700억원(2014)



우리나라 침엽수림 중요성과 매개충 분포

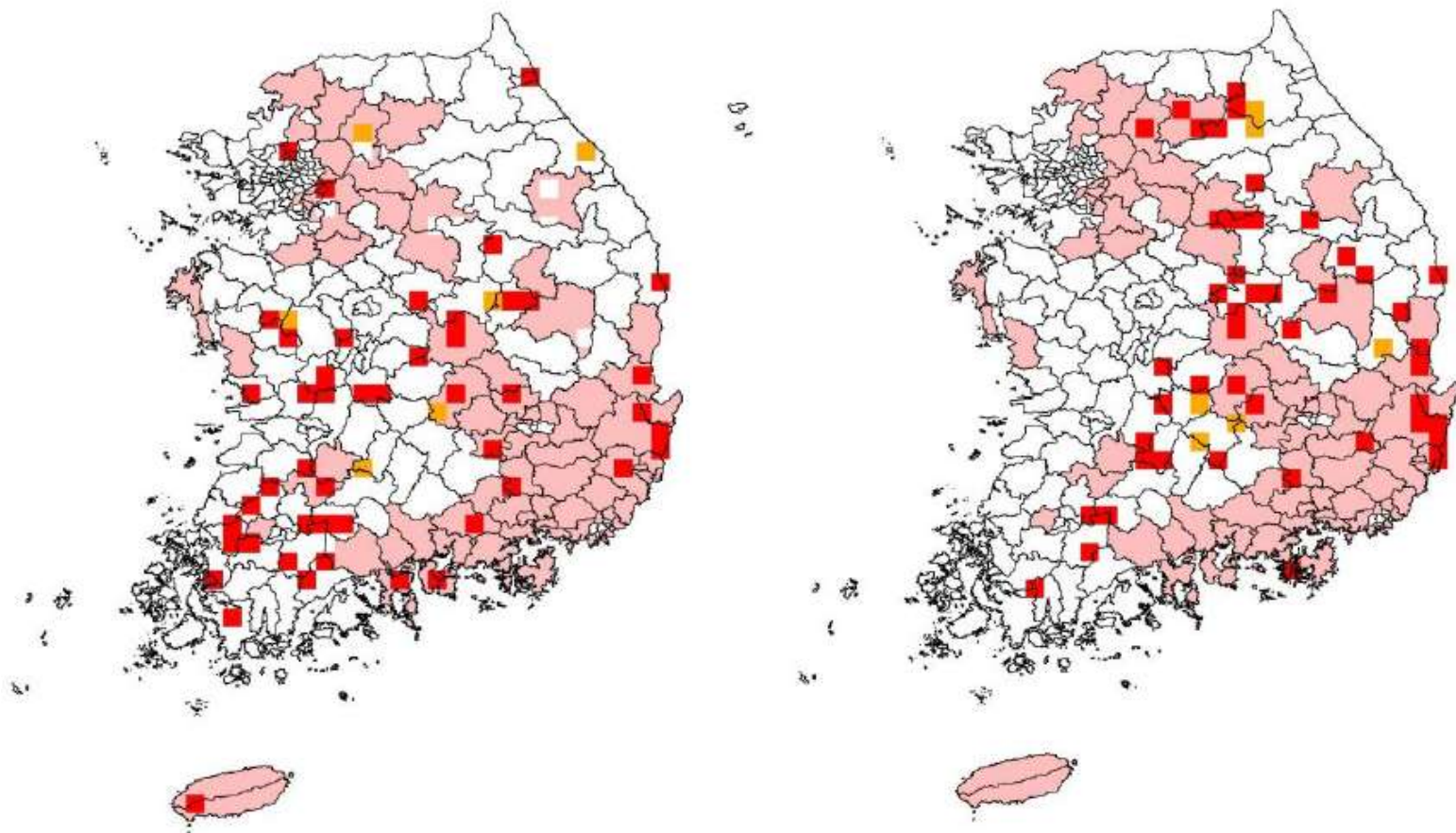
- 2,581,000ha (산림의 41.9%), 2010, 산림청
- 선충병 발생 기주 : 적송 red pine (*Pinus densiflora*),
흑송 black pine (*P. thunbergii*)
- 매개충 : 솔수염하늘소(*Monochamus alternatus*),
북방수염하늘소(*M. saltuarius*)



소나무재선충병 확산 예상 면적

▪ (2014) 9,644ha ⇒ (2021~2050) 718,750ha

*평균기온 15℃ 적산온도와 매개충 확산에 의한 추정치(김 등, 2015)

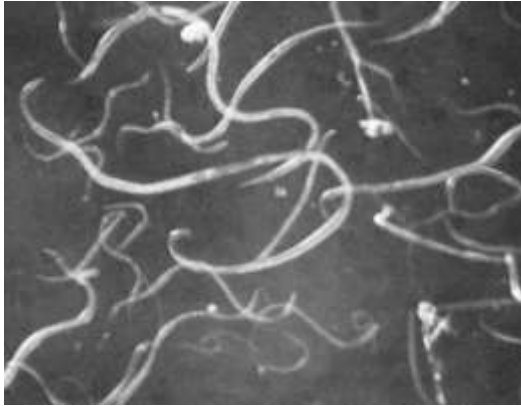


소나무 재선충병 역사

- Described firstly in 1905 in Japan, but the pinewood nematode was identified in 1971.
- Pinewood nematode in Japan was introduced from the United States by DNA analysis.
- In the United States, the pinewood nematode was first reported in 1934 associated with fungi in timber, and has been reported from the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
- In North America, pine wilt disease occurs predominately in non-native pines that include Austrian (*P. nigra*), Scotch (*P. sylvestris*), and Japanese red and black pines.
- In Asian countries, Taiwan in 1985 on Japanese black pine and luchu pine (*P. luchuensis*). By 1988, China and Korea had also reported.
- In Europe, Portugal in 1999 reported on maritime pine (*P. pinaster*) in the Iberian Peninsula.
- In 1985, EPPO listed the pinewood nematode as a quarantine pest and recommended that Europe ban conifer products from countries that have the nematode unless the products have been kiln-dried(6~8% in average). Several other countries soon adopted import restrictions on untreated softwood products.

소나무 재선충병 병원체와 매개체

병원체



소나무재선충
Pine wood nematode
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus
0.6~1mm

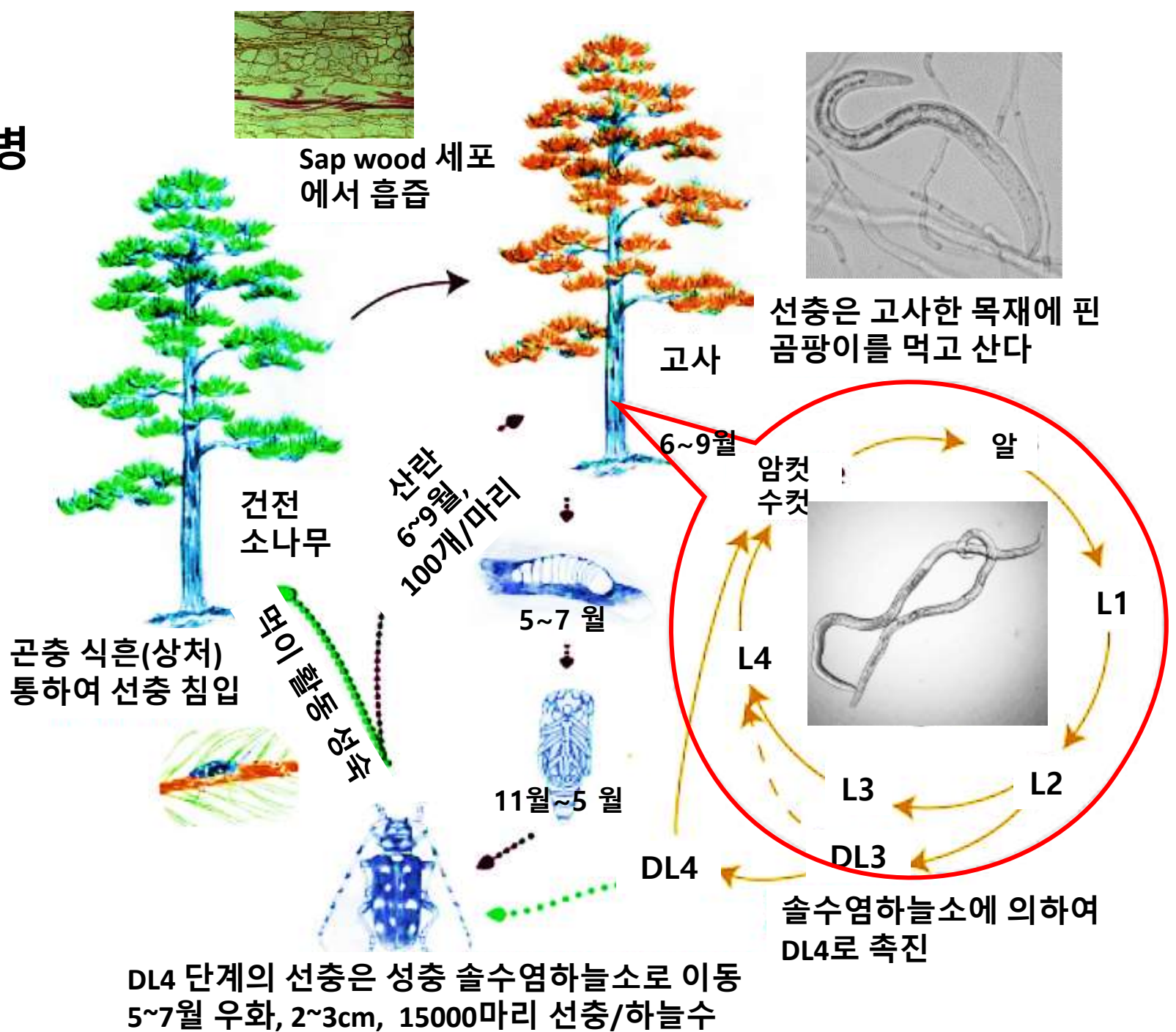
매개체



솔수염하늘소
Japanese pine sawyer
Monochamus alternatus
20~25mm

북방수염하늘소

소나무 재선충병 병환



소나무재선충병 발생에 관여하는 선충(nematode), 나무좀(bark beetle), 솔수염하늘소 (sawyer beetle)의 상호작용

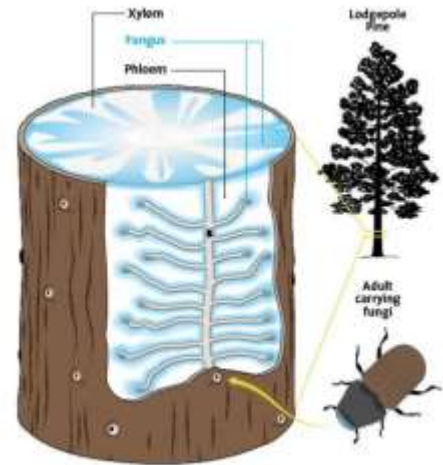


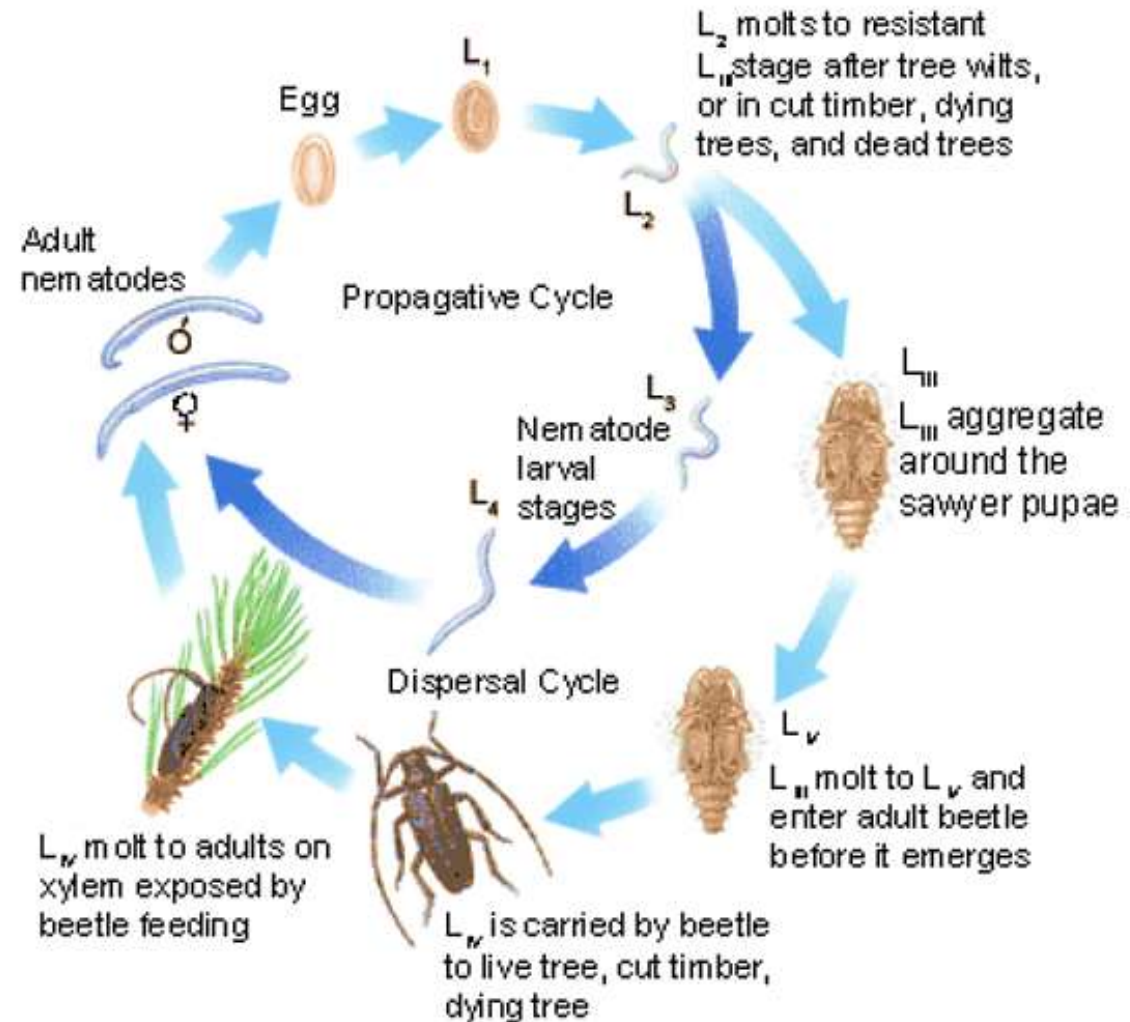
Illustration by Chris Whelpet.

Motherji

Negative and also Positive
Action of bark beetle



소나무재선충의 생활사



소나무 재선충병 방제 전략

Pine wilt disease

- Limited primarily to prevention
- The most effective prevention strategy is to avoid planting non-native pines, such as Scotch and Austrian pine, where the mean summer temp. is greater than 20°C.
- Where these non-native pines already exist, the susceptibility of high-value landscape trees can be reduced to avoid drought stress by watering.
- If infestations are occurred, infested trees have to removing and chipping to limit the spread to nearby susceptible trees.

Pinewood nematode

- The infected trees have to remove by felling and by avoiding harvesting when the *Monochamus* beetles lay their eggs (typically July-September).
- Some conifer species colonized rarely the pinewood nematode are recommended the species include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and western hemlock (*T. heterophylla*).
- Dry and heat treatment : kiln-dried(6~8%), 56°C or greater for 30 min.
- Fumigation with aluminum phosphine, methylbromide and so forth has been effective in nematode and its vector beetles.