

Control of ambrosia in the canton Zürich, Switzerland





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Legal basis

Swiss law:

- Ordinance of plant protection : mandatory control and obligation to register
- Ordinance of deliberate use of organisms: forbidden plant (not yet in force)



Canton of Zürich:

Government council decision of 10. Mai 2006

- **land owner and manager:**
 - mandatory control and obligation to report
- **Communities:**
 - surveillance, control
- **Canton**
 - training, coordination, management of the GIS
- **Refund**
 - communities
 - farmers, if they have to destroy their cultures



Measures canton Zürich 2006

Information and Training

Information

- Information of the public
- special information of the farmers and owner of gardens

Training

- 171 building executives of the communities
- 171 person in charge of ragweed (most of them already in charge of fire blight)
- > 500 staff of maintenance service (road, waters, rail, protected areas)



Measures canton Zürich 2006 surveillance

Use of existing infrastructure

- fire blight controller → private properties
- maintenance services → roadsides, railroads, construction sites, gravel pits, abandoned industrial areas etc.)
- farmer in charge of controlling cultures for subsidies → sunflower fields
- land owners (farmers) → their own property
- public consciousness was raised

GIS Representation

www.gis.zh.ch/gb/gbneophyten.asp

AWEL, Sektion Biosicherheit
ALN, Fachstelle Pflanzenschutz



Legende

Neophyten (Art)
(Sichtbar zwischen 1:1 und 1:10000)

- Prioritäre Neophyten 2006:**
- Aufrechte Ambrosie (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
- Riesenbärenklau (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Knöterich:**
- Japanischer Knöterich (*Reynoutria japonica*)
- Sachalin-Knöterich (*Reynoutria sachalinensis*)
- Bastard Knöterich (*Reynoutria x bohemica*)
- Himalaya Knöterich (*Polygonum polystachyum*)
- nicht genauer bestimmt
- Weitere für den Kanton Zürich relevante Pflanzen:**
- Drüsiges Springkraut (*Impatiens glandulifera*)
- Schmalblättriges Greiskraut (*Senecio inaequidens*)
- Essigbaum (*Rhus typhina*)
- Goldrute:**
- Kanadische Goldrute (*Solidago canadensis*)
- Spätblühende Goldrute (*Solidago gigantea*)
- nicht genauer bestimmt
- Ackerkratzdistel (*Cirsium arvense*)
- Weitere Pflanzen der Schwarzen Liste:**
- Weitere Pflanzen der schwarzen Liste:
- Nuttalls Wasserpest (*Lodea nuttallii*)
- Sommerflieder (*Buddleja davidii*)
- Falsche Akazie (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
- Herbstkirsche (*Prunus serotina*)
- Götterbaum (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- Armenische Brombeere (*Rubus armeniacus*)
- Japanisches Geissblatt (*Lonicera japonica*)



Results

- GIS: approximately 1/2 of sites entered
- from 84 communities, totally 360 sites
- most of them single plants (bird fodder)
- 9 in agriculture (4 > 200 plants)
- 18 in development land / humus dump / gravel pit (3 > 200 plants,
1 : 100-200 plants)
- 24 on roadside (2 : 50-100 plants)



Conclusions

1. Most sites identified and most plants destroyed
2. Same procedure intended for 2007
3. Problem:
what to do with contaminated soil/humus that must be removed