

Pest Risk Assessment of the Importation Into the United States of Unprocessed Logs and Chips of Eighteen Eucalypt Species from Australia. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory, 2003. 2003

About this Pest Risk Assessment This pest risk assessment is developed in accordance with the Policy and Procedures for the Import, Movement and Keeping of Vertebrate Wildlife in Tasmania (DPIPWE 2011). The policy and procedures set out conditions and restrictions for the importation of controlled animals pursuant to s32 of the Nature Conservation Act 2002. This pest risk assessment is prepared by DPIPWE for the use within the Department. Based on the outcome of the risk assessment it is recommended that koalas are not permitted entry into Tasmania. Pest Risk Assessment: Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*. 3/20. Koalas occupy eucalypt woodland with suitable food trees at elevations from sea level to above 700m. Risk assessments can also guide regulators in abating environmental hazards. Members of the public who learn the basics of risk assessment can improve their understanding of both real and perceived environmental hazards, and they can work more effectively with decision makers on solutions to environmental problems. The purpose of this booklet is to provide a basic explanation of risk assessment for laypeople involved in environmental health issues, including policymakers, businesspeople, members of community groups, news reporters, and others with an interest in the potential health effects. Pest risk assessment of the importation into the United States of unprocessed Eucalyptus logs and chips from South America. @inproceedings{Kliejunas2001PestRA, title={Pest risk assessment of the importation into the United States of unprocessed Eucalyptus logs and chips from South America}, author={J. T. Kliejunas and B. Tkacz and H. H. Burdsall and G. DeNitto and A. Eglitis and D. Haugen and W. E. Wallner}, year={2001}}. In this report, we assess the unmitigated pest risk potential of importing Eucalyptus logs and chips from South America into the United States. To do this, we estimated the likelihood and consequences of introducing representative insects and pathogens of concern.