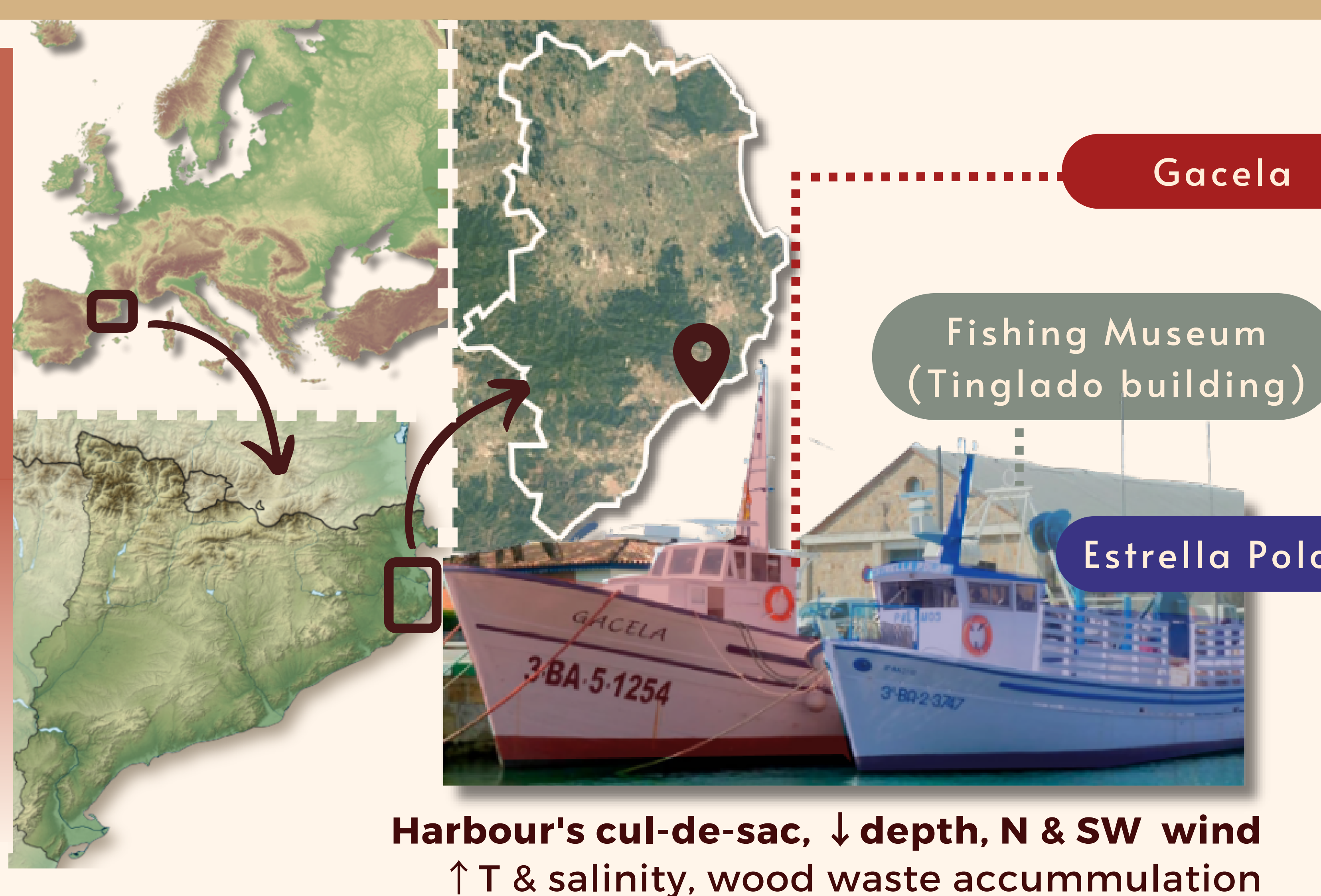


CONTEXT



Museum's floating exposition: The Fishing Boats [1,2]

- Built in 1960.
- *Pinus pinea*, *Quercus* spp. & *Milicia excelsa* wood.
- 20.2 x 5.2 x 2.4 m.
- Dry dock every 4-5 years.
- Hull ↑↑ affected by the pest.

- Built in 1970.
- *Pinus pinea* & *Quercus* spp. wood.
- 14.7 x 5.13 x 1.5 m.
- Dry dock every 2-3 years.
- Hull ↓↓ affected by the pest.



60% of hull reparations are associated with Marine Wood Borer damage

AIM

Elaborate a Pest Management Proposal within the Integrated Pest Management framework, keeping:

How?

- The boats in the water.
- The boats in their harbour location.

- Their dry dock maintenance frequency.
- Their original construction material.

Bibliographic research, contact & meetings with other European entities & researchers.

RESULTS



- Reduce Marine Wood Borer damage to **10 - 15%** of total hull reparations.
- Tolerance threshold established for the sighting of a **single organism** or **signs of their presence**.
- Measures expected to come into effect by the end of 2023.

DISCUSSION

Option 1 has been received as potentially effective & practical by the entity.

Marine wood borers should be more known in the Pest Management sector.

More research is needed into:

- Identifying populations in Western coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.
- Finding more effective, cheap & sustainable management options.

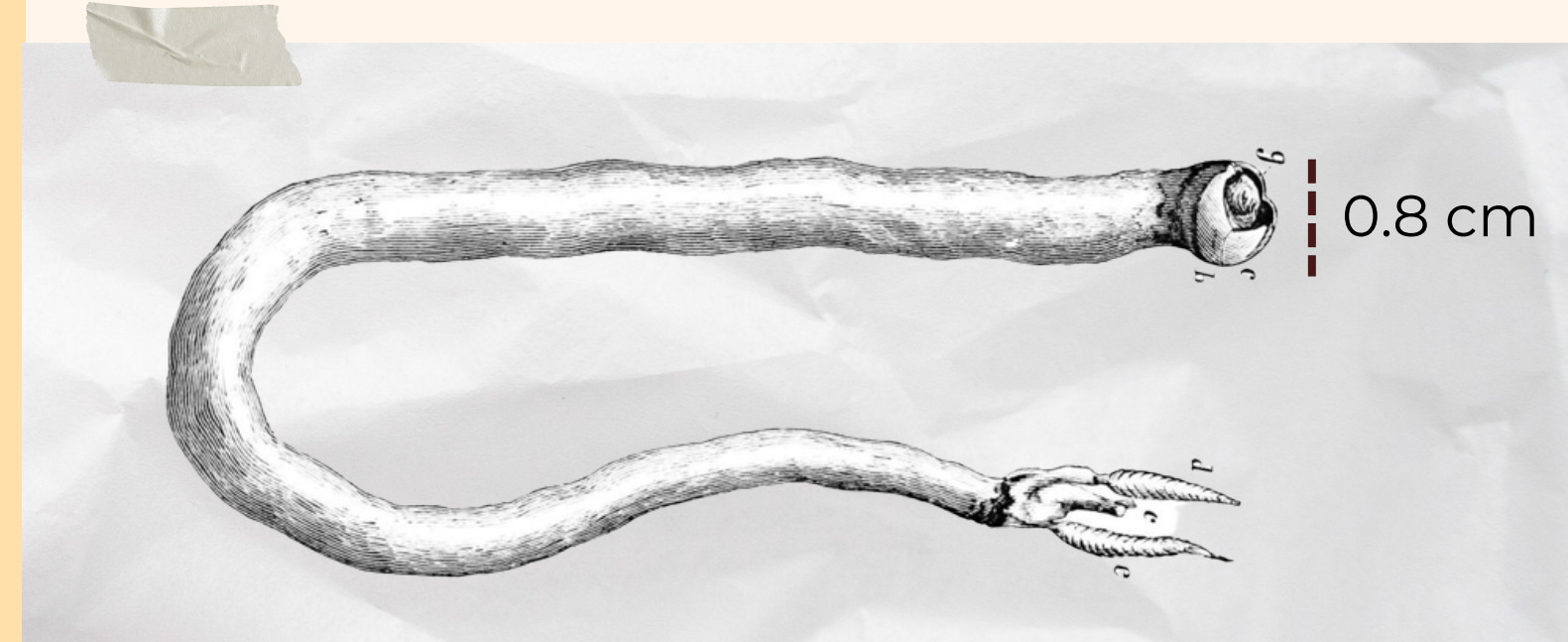
Pest

Community of xylophage marine species community that create tunnels within wood. Generally adapted to warm saltwater. **Palamós Research**

MOLLUSCA

Proposal.

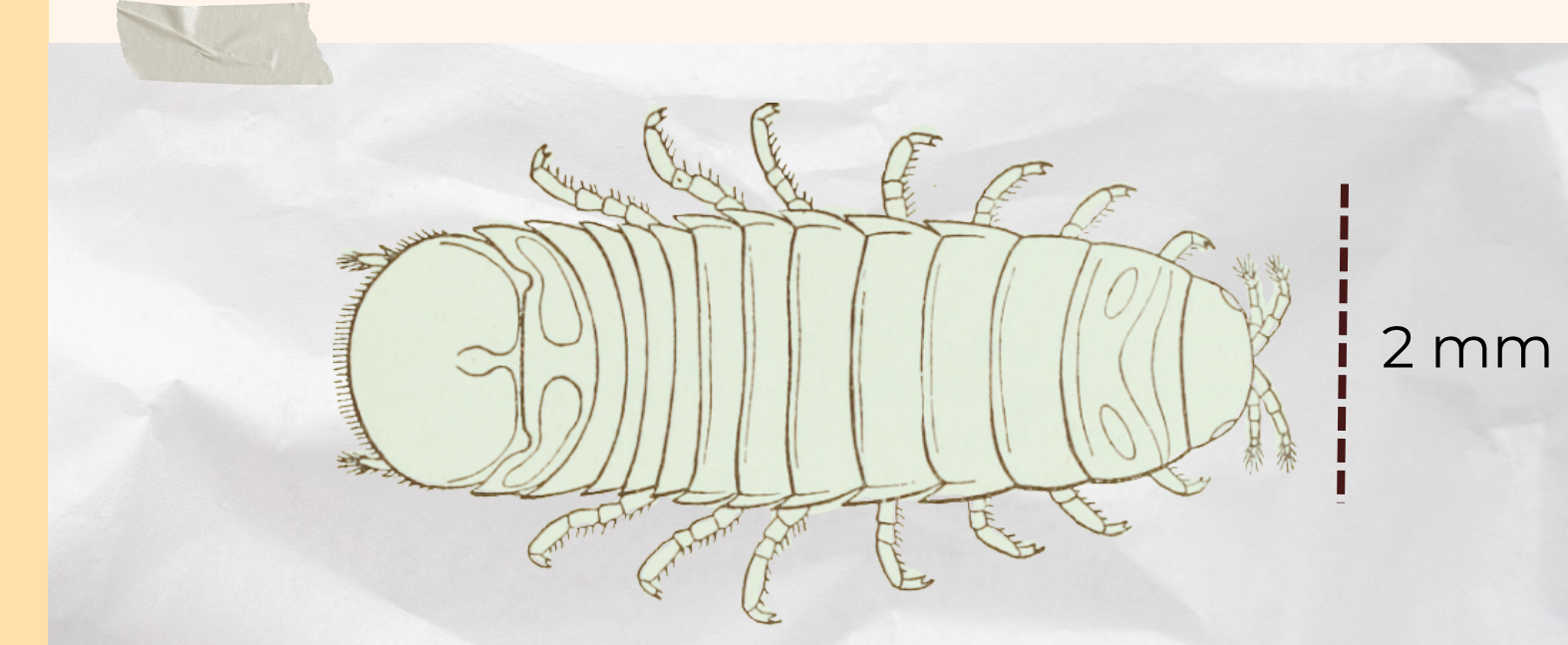
Teredinidae [3]



- Larval dispersal stage, modified adult form.
- ↑ distributed, 8 spp. in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Most known sp.: *Teredo navalis*.
- Δ T & salinity range.
- ↑ impact on wood.

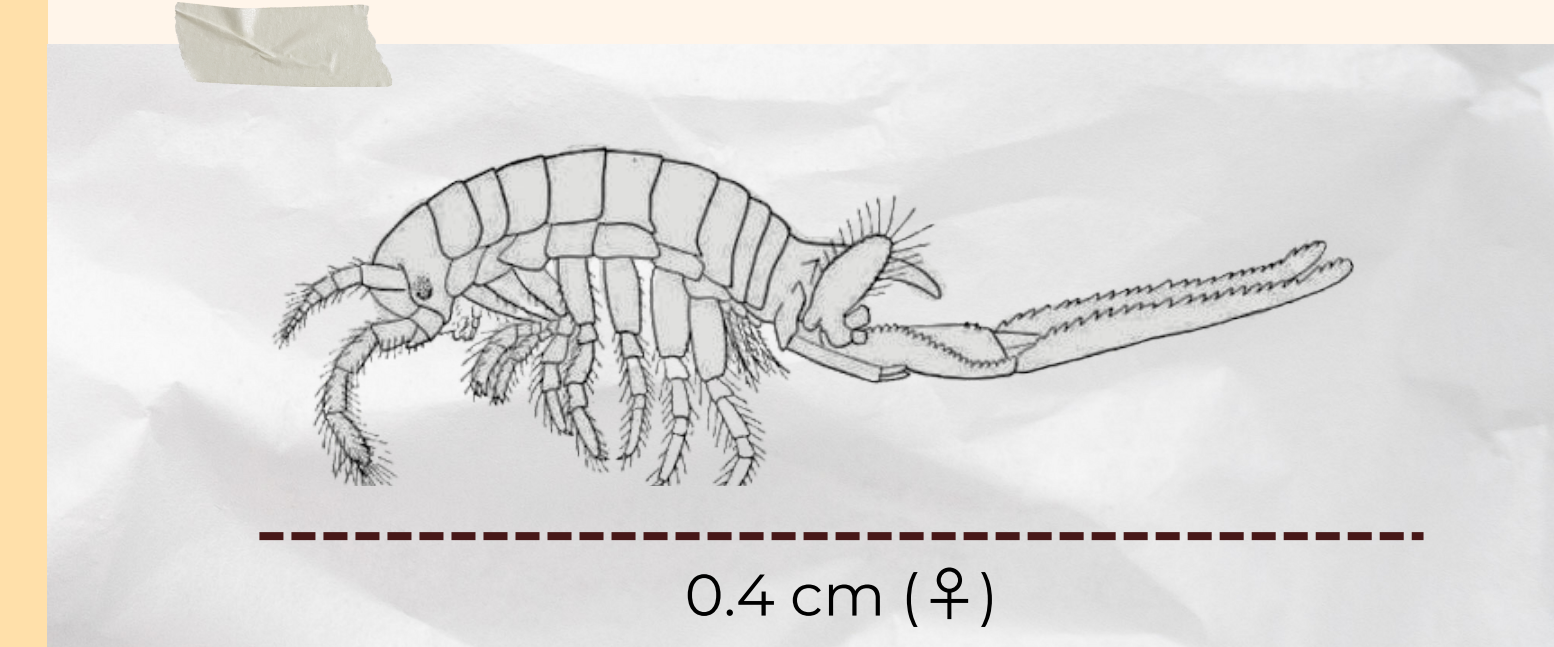
CRUSTACEA

Limnoriidae [4,5]



- Adult dispersal stage.
- 2 *Limnoria* spp. in the Mediterranean Sea:
 - *L. tripunctata*
 - *L. quadripunctata*
- ↑ T & salinity range.
- ↑ impact on wood.

Cheluridae [6]



- Adult dispersal & colonising stage.
- 1 sp. in the Mediterranean sea: *Chelura terebrans*.
- ↑ T & salinity range.
- *Limnoria* spp. comensal → ↓ impact on wood.

Management method

Hull underbody covering (+0.5 m) with a **plastic coating**, using:

Option 1 | Polyethylene membrane:

- Preventive management: [7,8] impermeability to marine borers.
- Active management: H₂O impermeability (anoxic conditions).
- ~ tear resistant.
- Cheap, 105€ in total.

Option 2 | Geotextile:

- Preventive management. [7,9]
- Active management.
- ↑ tear resistant.
- ~ cheap, 255€ in total.

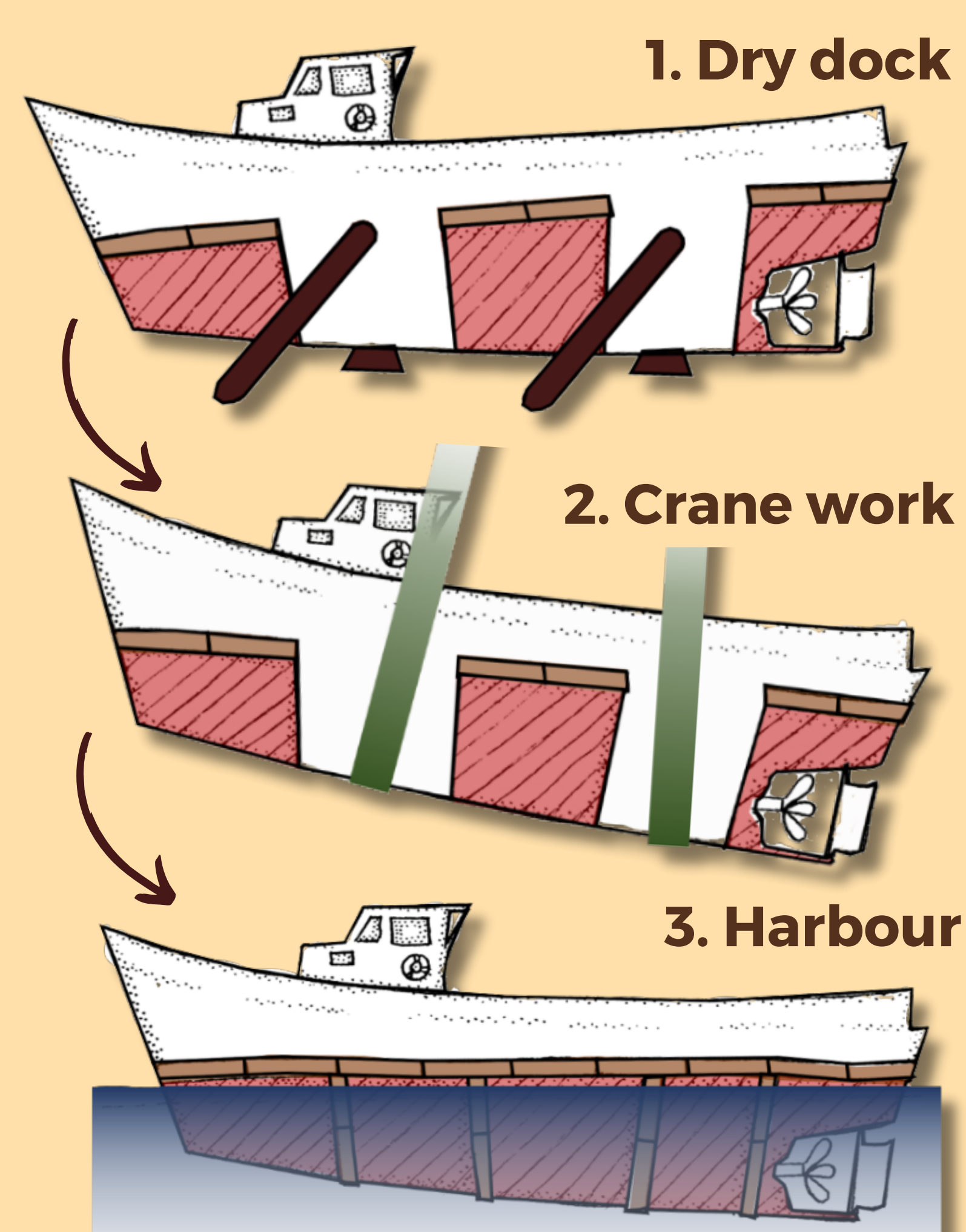
Option 3 | Multilayer fabric:

- Polyethylene membrane (inner layer) & geotextile (external layer).
- Preventive management.
- Active management.
- ↑ tear resistant, reinforced structure.
- ↓ cheap, 360€ in total.

Use of submergible adhesive material & wood slats for tight coverage

Application

Op. 1 & 3: dry dock or **hybrid application**.
Op. 2: dry dock.



Plastic coating (red) & wood slats (light brown) are placed in the **bow**, **stern** and the **hull central area**, leaving sections with support structures (dark brown) free.

The boat is taken into water placing **slings** (in green) in the **plastic coating-free** sections, avoiding damage in protected hull areas.

Plastic coating left is applied in water, placing **wood slots** between sections to guarantee no areas are exposed to water & consolidate the structure. A **water extractor pump** should be used & installed.

Repeat every time boats are taken to dry dock.
2-3 people team, ~5h work.

Monitoring Plan:

- Based on EN 275:1992.
- Mensual revision.
- Run previous pilot tests.

Possible changes in the long term.

References & Image Sources

