ISPMs directly relevant to Forestry: Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry

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Outline

- Brief overview of FAO Forest Health program
- International trade and pest spread
- What are ISPMs
- Guide to implementation of Phytosanitary standards in Forestry
- ISPMs directly relevant to Forestry
Forest Health & Protection Programme

Assist, advise and support to safeguard the health and vitality of forests, forest ecosystems and trees outside forests, with special reference to insects, diseases and other harmful biotic and abiotic agents.

FAO Forest Health Activities

- Projects
- Specialized technical support
- Invasive Plant species
- Assistance with outbreaks of both endemic & new pests
- Information exchange through networking
- Workshops & participation in International fora

Activities
Forest Health Field Programs

• Insect pests, diseases, diebacks, woody invasive species, new pests (unknowns), endemic outbreaks, establishment of forest health strategies or permanent monitoring systems

• Emergency or non-emergency

International trade and forest pest spread

Click on the species names to learn about some major pests that have moved internationally and the global consequences

Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis*

Pinewood nematode, *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*

Blue-gum chalcid, *Leptocybe invasa*

European woodwasp, *Sirex noctilio*

Fir dieback, *Chilopara froaxina*

Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*
Some Forestry pests associated with trade

Zimbabwe:
*Thaumastocoris peregrinus* and *Leptocybe invasa* on *Eucalyptus*

*Glycaspis brimblecombei*

Forestry pest spread

*Albania - Thaumetopoea pityocampa*
What are ISPMs?

• International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
• ISPMs = International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
• To prevent pest introduction & spread, & facilitate trade

Pest risk analysis

ISPMs No. 02, 03, 11, 21

• Process of evaluating biological or other scientific & economic evidence to determine:
  • whether an organism is a pest
  • whether it should be regulated
  • the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it
Pest risk analysis

- ISPMs No. 02, 03, 11, 21

**Steps to evaluate pest risk**

- Description of commodity & processes applied
- List of pests potentially associated with commodity

**Assess each potential pest as to whether it:**
- is present in exporting & importing country
- is associated with commodity or other pathway
- can enter, find suitable habitats, establish & spread in the importing country
- will cause economic damage in the importing country
Regulation of wood packaging material

- Untreated WPM = pathway for significant forest pests
- WPM must be treated to kill pests existing in/on wood, before being moved in international trade

A box containing:
- IPPC symbol
- country code
- producer/treatment provider code
- treatment code (HT=heat treatment, MB=methyl bromide)
Regulation of wood packaging material

ISPM 15
NPPO or other appropriate regulatory authority should be informed when a new pest has been introduced to an area. NPPO may arrange for official diagnostic confirmation to decide whether a pest management programme is needed.

NPPO may wish to regulate pest & initiate an official control programme to prevent further introductions.
**Biological control**

- pest (identification, importance and known enemies)
- natural enemy (identification, biology, host specificity, hazards to non-target hosts, natural enemies, procedures for elimination)
- human and animal health and safety issues.

**Surveillance**

- An official process which collects & records data on **pest occurrence/absence** by survey, monitoring or other procedures
Integration of different risk management measures at least two of which act independently & which cumulatively, achieve the appropriate level of protection against regulated pests

- Select healthy planting material
- Silvicultural practices to reduce pest populations
- Debark logs
- Store logs in ways that reduce pest buildup
Pest reports are necessary when:

- New pest is found, or sudden \( \uparrow \) or \( \downarrow \) in established or new pest population

- Success or failure of eradication of pests is verified

- Any unexpected situation with an established pest, or change in distribution, that \( \uparrow \) pest risk

IPPC countries have an **obligation** to report pests when they are identified as a potential threat to trading partners or neighbouring countries.
Establishment & recognition of pest free areas & areas of low pest prevalence

- Pest free area (PFA)
  - Area in which a specific pest does not occur

- Pest free place of production (PFPP)
  - Place of production where specific pest does not occur even though it may be present in the area

Inspection

- **Export** – ensure that consignment meets specified phytosanitary requirements of the importing country at time of inspection

- **Import** - used to decide whether to accept, detain or reject the imported commodity
**Inspection**

| ISPM 23, 31 |

- Visual examination of commodity
- Collection of samples for laboratory analysis
- Useful to keep good records of any import pest interceptions

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**Phytosanitary certification**

| ISPM 07, 12, 25, 32 |

Phytosanitary certificates are issued by NPPOs of exporting countries

Certify that consignments meet the specified phytosanitary import requirements of trading partners
Non-compliance notification
ISPM 13

When consignments **do not meet** they are considered to be **non-compliant**

Importing country’s NPPO notifies exporting country’s NPPO about the non-compliance

Exporting country’s NPPO should follow up with exporter to ensure consignments are not rejected in the future

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Plants for Planting
ISPM 36

- Generally considered to pose a **higher pest risk** than other regulated articles
- This standard provides guidance to help **identify & manage pest risks** associated with plants for planting as a pathway
Integrated measures for Plants for Planting

- Outlines integrated measures that can be carried out at the place of production:
  - General measures: keeping plan of place of production, examination of plants, keeping records, treating pests, sanitation, etc.

- Such measures require participation of:
  - NPPO of the exporting country AND
  - producers throughout all the stages of production of the plants for planting

Guide to implementation of Phytosanitary standards in forestry

- To make the International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) more accessible to the forest sector
- To provide guidance on best practices for forest health protection

Reduce the movement of pests
importance and relevance of phytosanitary measures in the international trade in forest commodities

Valuable tool to help strengthen communication between forestry officials, NPPOs, and private sector stakeholders involved in trade of forest products


E-learning course: Trade in forest commodities & role of phytosanitary measures