

# 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



## 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.



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## Some Forestry pests associated with trade



Zimbabwe:

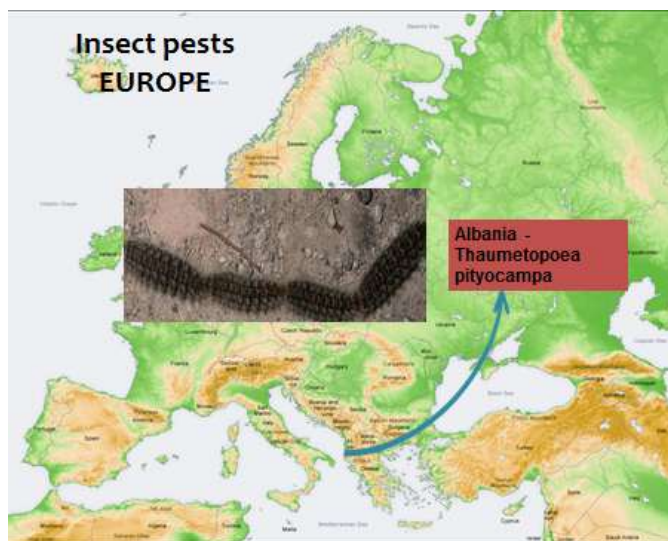
*Thaumastocoris peregrinus* and *Leptocybe invasa* on *Eucalyptus*



*Glycaspis brimblecombei*



## Forestry pest spread





## 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



Pest



Commodity



Pathway



## 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

ISPM 15



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



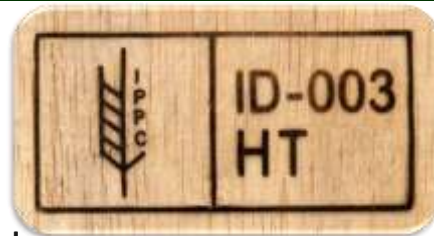
## Regulation of wood packaging material

ISPM 15



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



Regulation of wood  
packaging material

ISPM 15





## Pest Management

ISPM 09



- 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**



## Pest Management

ISPM 09



Establishment of  
a new pest  
confirmed?



Evaluate  
possibility of  
eradication or  
containment

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



## Biological control

ISPM 03



- 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

ISPM 06



- 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  or  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  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**

ISPM 23, 31



- **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



## 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



## 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

ISPM 36



- 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**



## Trade in forest commodities and the role of phytosanitary measures



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

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foresthealth/guide/en/>



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





[www.fao.org/forestry/pests](http://www.fao.org/forestry/pests)

## *Keeping forests Healthy*

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