

Pest Scientific Name – Official IPPC pest report

<b>Title</b>	<b><i>Phthorimaea absoluta</i> Meyrick</b> (tomato leaf-miner) in Thailand
<b>Short description or summary</b> (include details of incident, location where pest was detected and synonyms of pest)	<p>The Department of Agriculture (DOA), as the NPPO of Thailand, has received a report confirming the presence of the tomato leaf miner (<i>Phthorimaea absoluta</i>) from samples collected from tomato orchards in Chiang Mai Province in March 2019. Since then, DOA has undertaken a specific survey for <i>P. absoluta</i> in line with ISPM No. 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>) on tomatoes and other host plants in the family Solanaceae.</p> <p>The survey had been conducted from July 2019 to September 2023 in 77 provinces throughout Thailand. Pheromone traps for <i>P. absoluta</i> were installed on 334 plots with a total area of 1,415 rai (95 plots of tomatoes, total area 613 rai and 239 plots of other crops, total area 802 rai) as well as at plant quarantine stations along the border (area 6.25 rai = 1 hectare).</p> <p>The results showed that <i>P. absoluta</i> was detected in tomato and potato orchards in only 8 provinces (Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Tak, Loei, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Nakhon Phanom and Phetchabun). DOA has developed control programs for <i>P. absoluta</i> by using several methods. Integrated pest management was applied by using both chemical insecticides and biological insecticides. Furthermore, <i>P. absoluta</i> has been continuously monitored by utilizing a network of cooperation among regional agencies such as regional offices of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), regional offices of the DOA, plant quarantine stations along the borders, <i>etc.</i> The monitoring has been performed with the aim to early detect <i>P. absoluta</i> so that eradication could be promptly done in infested areas and to limit its spread in the country.</p>
<b>Status</b>	No Published (Surveillance by NPPO of Thailand)
<b>Report status</b>	Progress reports
<b>Pest status*</b> (select pest status category identified in ISPM 8)	Present: not widely distributed and under official control
<b>Pest identity</b> (scientific name only; synonyms should be included in 'Short description or summary.')	<i>Phthorimaea absoluta</i> Meyrick, 1917; <i>Tuta absoluta</i> Meyrick, 1917 (tomato leaf-miner) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) <i>P. absoluta</i> is a major destructive pest of tomato worldwide. There is increasing concern about the rapid geographical expansion of this pest in tomato growing areas due to the intensification of trade and human movement.
<b>Host(s) or article(s) concerned</b>	Tomato, Potato and plants in the family Solanaceae.
<b>Geographical distribution</b>	<p><b>Africa:</b> Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p><b>Asia:</b> Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Georgia, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen</p> <p><b>Europe:</b> Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, France, Germany, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro,</p>

	Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom <b>North America:</b> Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago <b>South America:</b> Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (CABI, 2022)
<b>Nature of immediate or potential danger, or other reason for reporting</b>	<i>Phthorimaea absoluta</i> is a major threat to tomato production, and relatively less to potatoes and other solanaceous plant species. The economic impact of <i>P. absoluta</i> is directly reflected in the increased costs of producing tomato, i.e. additional costs for pest management, decreasing the quality of the products sold in the market and the potential loss of trading partners from restrictions on exports to non-epidemic countries. (CABI, 2022)
<b>Contact for more information</b>	ppspqrg@gmail.com
<b>Issue keywords</b>	Pest reporting, <i>Phthorimaea absoluta</i> or tomato leaf-miner
<b>Commodity keywords (optional)</b>	Tomato Pest and solanaceous plant pest

\***Pest status** can select more than 1

**Present<sup>1</sup>**

Present: widely distributed  
Present: not widely distributed and not under official control  
Present: not widely distributed and under official control  
Present: at low prevalence  
Present: except in specified pest free areas  
Present: transient

**Unknown**

**Absence<sup>2</sup>**

Absent: pest not recorded  
Absent: the entire country is pest free  
Absent: pest records invalid  
Absent: pest no longer present  
Absent: pest eradicated

**Other (specify)**

**References**

CABI (CAB International). 2022. *Phthorimaea absoluta* (tomato leafminer). CAB International. (Online). Available. <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.49260>. (25 November 2022).

<sup>1</sup> Where appropriate, include additional information about pest presence e.g. the location and extent of a localised outbreak, official control measures applied and whether the pest has only been reported under specific conditions (specific hosts, in urban areas, at certain times of the year etc).

<sup>2</sup> Lack of information due to inadequate or insufficient surveillance activities does not constitute a basis for determining pest absence.