



[1] **Draft Annex to ISPM 26: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2009-007)**

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[3] This annex was adopted by the XXth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in [month] [year].

[4] This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.

[5] **ANNEX Z: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (Year)**

[6] **BACKGROUND**

[7] A fruit fly (Tephritidae) outbreak detected in a fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) may pose a risk for those importing countries where the fruit fly species is considered a quarantine pest. This annex describes control measures to be taken in a fruit fly eradication area established within an FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak.

[8] Corrective actions and other phytosanitary measures that may be used in an eradication area within an FF-PFA are covered by this standard.

[9] The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to maintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA and to meet the requirements of the importing country. Control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species.

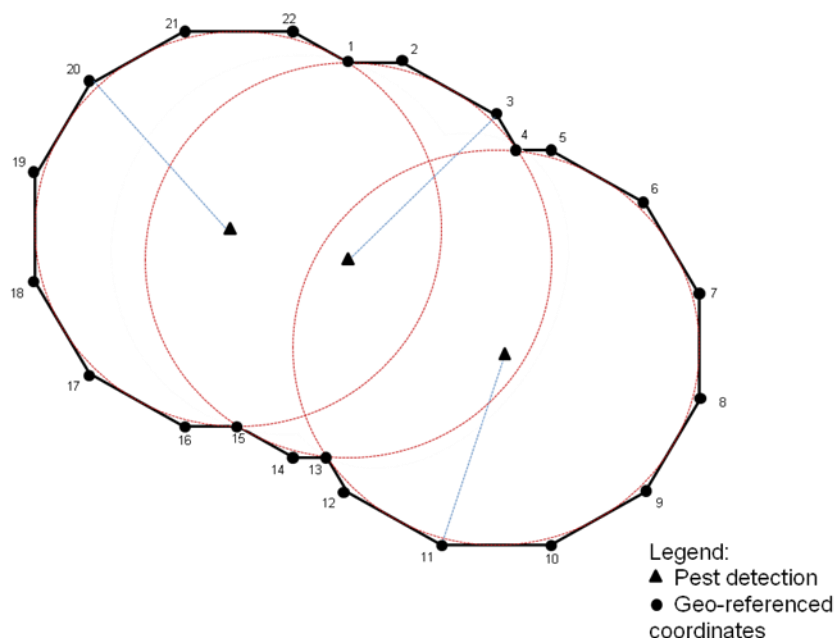
[10] **1. Establishment of an Eradication Area**

[11] The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost.

[12] The eradication area should cover at least the infested area plus a buffer zone in accordance with section 2.2.1 of this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other geographic and environmental factors.

- [13] A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as in Figure 1.
- [14] If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.
- [15] A georeferencing device (e.g. global positioning system (GPS)) or map with geographical coordinates may be used for delimiting and enabling recognition of the eradication area. Signposts may be placed along boundaries and on roads to alert the public, and notices may be published to facilitate public awareness.
- [16] The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the NPPO of the importing country when a fruit fly outbreak is confirmed and an eradication area is established within an FF-PFA.
- [17] Control measures may be subject to bilateral arrangements. They may also be audited by the NPPO of the importing country.

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**Figure 1:** Example of delimiting circles and approximating polygons to determine the eradication area around three pest detections.

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## 2. Control Measures

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Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to fruit fly spread from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk for the surrounding FF-PFA and the importing country.

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Control measures already accepted in fruit fly infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area.

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Control measures applied in each stage of the production chain are described in the following sections.

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**[23] 2.1 Production**

**[24]** During the production period, within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require control measures to avoid infestation, such as fruit bagging, fruit stripping (i.e. removal of unwanted fruits from trees), protein bait sprays, sterile insect technique, parasitoid releases, field sanitation, male annihilation technique, bait stations or netting.

**[25] 2.2 Movement of regulated articles**

**[26]** Movement of regulated articles (e.g. soil) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles' origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.

**[27] 2.3 Packing and packing facilities**

**[28]** Fruit packing facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area and may pack host fruit grown in or outside the eradication area. Control measures preventing pest spread should be taken into account in each case.

**[29]** The NPPO of the exporting country should:

- [30]** • register the facility
- [31]** • require and approve methods of physical separation of different fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination
- [32]** • require separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different status
- [33]** • require flowcharts, signs and staff training regarding the handling and movement of host fruit through the facility
- [34]** • require and approve methods of disposal of rejected fruit from the eradication area
- [35]** • monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA
- [36]** • verify the packing material is insect proof and clean
- [37]** • audit the facility.

**[38] 2.4 Storage and storage facilities**

**[39]** Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies, such as:

- [40]** • use an approved method of disposal of host fruit rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities

[41] • monitor for the target fruit fly species

[42] • maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating in the eradication area and from the FF-PFA.

### [43] **2.5 Processing and processing facilities**

[44] If the processing facility is located within the eradication area, host fruit destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) does not pose additional fruit fly risk to the area.

[45] If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO should require physical isolation within the facility of host fruit originating from areas of different pest status through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas.

[46] Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and in the adjacent PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected.

[47] Approved disposal of rejected fruit and plant waste should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected fruit should be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable.

### [48] **2.6 Treatment and treatment facilities**

[49] Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated.

[50] Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles from eradication areas.

[51] The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.

### [52] **2.7 Sale inside the eradication area**

[53] Host fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected to avoid pest spread while on display and being stored.

## [54] **3. Documentation and Record-Keeping**

[55] The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4:1995). Such documents should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.

## [56] **4. Termination of Control Measures in the Eradication Area**

[57] Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according to this standard.

[58] If eradication is declared, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA status reinstated. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the

eradication area is declared. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly.

[\[59\]](#) **5. References**

[\[60\]](#) **ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.