[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2019 First Consultation: Draft PT Irradiation treatment for the genus Anastrepha (2017-031). Document title: 2017-031\_DraftPT\_Ir\_Anastrepha\_2019-03-21\_en.docx]

[1]DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha* (2017-031)

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| [2]**Status box** |
| [3]This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption. |
| [4]**Date of this document** | [5]2019-03-21 |
| [6]**Document category** | [7]Draft annex to ISPM 28 |
| [8]**Current document stage** | [9]*To* first consultation |
| [10]**Major stages** | [11]2017-06 Treatment submitted in response to 2017-02 Call for treatments.[12]2017-11 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed submission.[13]2018-05 SC added topic *Irradiation treatment for the genus* Anastrepha(2017-031)to the TPPT work programme with priority 1.[14]2018-06 TPPT revised the draft and recommended it to SC for consultation.[15]2018-11 TPPT final review via e-forum (2018\_eTPPT\_Oct\_01)[16]2019-01 SC approved the draft for consultation via e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_03) |
| [17]**Treatment Lead** | [18]2018-07 Mr Matthew SMYTH (AU)[19]2017-11 Mr Guy HALMMAN (US) |
| [20]**Notes** | [21]2018-06 TPPT: efficacy was calculated based on data for *A. ludens* (most tolerant species within the genus)[22]2018-07 Edited |

[23]Scope of the treatment

[24]This treatment describes the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 70 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha* spp. at the stated efficacy.[[1]](#footnote-1).

[26]Treatment description

[27]**Name of treatment** Irradiation treatment for the genus *Anastrepha* (generic)

[28]**Active ingredient** n/a

[29]**Treatment type** Irradiation

[30]**Target pest** Fruit flies of the genus *Anastrepha* (Schiner, 1868) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

[31]**Target regulated articles** All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of the genus *Anastrepha*

[32]Treatment schedule

[33]Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha* spp. when irradiated as eggs and larvae.

[34]There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development to the adult stage of not less than 99.9968% of eggs and larvae of *Anastrepha* spp.

[35]This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

[36]This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres because modified atmospheres may affect the treatment efficacy.

[37]Other relevant information

[38]Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable *Anastrepha* spp. (larvae or puparia) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

[39]The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research reviewed in Hallman (2013) and research reported in FAO/IAEA (2017).

[40]Extrapolation of treatment efficacy to all fruits and vegetables was based on knowledge and experience that radiation dosimetry systems measure the actual radiation dose absorbed by the target pest independent of host commodity, and evidence from research studies on a variety of pests and commodities. These include studies on the following pests and hosts: *Anastrepha fraterculus (Eugenia uvalha, Malus pumila* and *Mangifera indica); A. ludens* (*Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus sinensis, M. indica* and artificial diet), *A. obliqua* (*Averrhoa carambola C. sinensis*,*,* and *Psidium guajaba); A. suspensa* (*A. carambola*, *C. paradisi* and *M. indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*C. sinensis*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Malus pumila*, *M. indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (*Cucurbita* sp. and *Solanum tuberosum*), *Tribolium confusum* (*Triticum aestivum, Hordium vulgare* and *Zea mays*), *Cydia pomonella* (*M. pumila* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*M. pumila* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al.*, 2004; Gould and von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004a, b, 2013; Hallman and Martinez, 2001; Hallman *et al*., 2010; Jessup *et al.*, 1992; Mansour, 2003; Tuncbilek and Kansu, 1966; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth and Ismail, 1987; Zhan *et al*., 2016). It is recognized, however, that treatment efficacy has not been tested for all potential fruit and vegetable hosts of the target pest. If evidence becomes available to show that the extrapolation of the treatment to cover all hosts of this pest is incorrect, the treatment will be reviewed.

[41]References

[42]The present annex may refer to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

[43]**Bustos, M.E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J.** 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286−292.

[44]**FAO/IAEA** (Food and Agriculture Organization/ International Atomic Energy Agency). 2017. *Insect & Pest Control Newsletter*, No. 88, January 2017

[45]**Gould, W.P. & von Windeguth, D.L.** 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297−300.

[46]**Hallman, G.J.** 2004a. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824−827.

[47]**Hallman, G.J.** 2004b. Irradiation disinfestation of apple maggot (Diptera: Tephritidae) in hypoxic and low-temperature storage. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 1245−1248.

[48]**Hallman G.J.** 2013. Rationale for a generic phytosanitary irradiation dose of 70 Gy for the genus *Antastrepha* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Florida Entomologist*, 96(3): 983–990.

[49]**Hallman, G.J. & Martinez, L.R.** 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71−77.

[50]**Hallman, G.J., Levang-Brilz, N.M., Zettler, J.L. & Winborne, I.C.** 2010. Factors affecting ionizing radiation phytosanitary treatments, and implications for research and generic treatments. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 103:1950-1963.

[51]**Jessup, A.J., Rigney, C.J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R.F. & Quinn, N.M.** 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. In: *Use of irradiation as a quarantine treatment of food and agricultural commodities*. Proceedings of the Final Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities, Kuala Lumpur, August 1990, pp. 13−42. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency.

[52]**Mansour, M.** 2003.Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137−141.

[53]**Tuncbilek, A.S. & Kansu, I.A.** 1966. The influence of rearing medium on the irradiation sensitivity of eggs and larvae of the flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum* J. du Val. *Journal of Stored Products Research* 32: 1-6.

[54]**von Windeguth, D.L.** 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131−134.

[55]**von Windeguth, D.L. & Ismail, M.A.** 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5−7.

[56]**Zhan, G.P., Shao, Y., Yu, Q., Xu, L., Liu, B., Wang, Y.J. & Wang, Q.L.** 2016. [Phytosanitary irradiation of Jack Beardsley mealybug (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) females on rambutan (Sapindales: Sapindaceae) fruits. *Florida Entomologist*, 99 (SI2): 114-120.](http://journals.fcla.edu/flaent/article/view/88683)

1. [25] The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties’ approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)