[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2021 Second Consultation: Draft PT: Irradiation treatment for Zeugodacus tau (2017-025) . Document title: 2017-025\_Draft\_PT\_Ir\_Zeugodacus\_tau\_2021-03-01.docx]

***[1]***Draft ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for *Zeugodacus tau* (2017-025)

***[2]*Status box**

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| ***[3]***This is not an official part of the annex to the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption. | |
| ***[4]*Date of this document** | ***[5]***2021-02-15 |
| ***[6]*Document category** | ***[7]***Draft annex to ISPM 28 |
| ***[8]*Current document stage** | ***[9]****To* second consultation |
| ***[10]*Major stages** | ***[11]***2017-06 Treatment submitted in response to 2017-02 call for treatments (*Irradiation treatment for* Bactrocera tau).  ***[12]***2018-01 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed the submission (virtual meeting) and requested further information from submitter.  ***[13]***2018-05 Submitter supplied additional information.  ***[14]***2018-05 SC added the topic *Irradiation treatment for* Bactrocera tau (2017-025) to the TPPT work programme with priority 3.  ***[15]***2018-06 TPPT revised the draft and asked the SC to change to priority 2 (because of economic importance of the pest) and recommended draft to SC for consultation.  ***[16]***2018-11 TPPT final review via e-forum (2018\_eTPPT\_Oct\_02).  ***[17]***2019-01 SC approved the draft for consultation via e-decision (2019\_eSC\_May\_05)  ***[18]***2019-07 First consultation.  ***[19]***2020-02 (second meeting) TPPT revised and recommended the draft for second consultation.  ***[20]***2020-07 TPPT approved the responses to first consultation comments  ***[21]***2021-03 SC approved for second consultation via e-decision (2021\_eSC\_May\_13). |
| ***[22]*Treatment Lead** | ***[23]***2019-07 Peter LEACH (AU)  ***[24]***2017-07 SC Andrew PARKER (IAEA) |
| ***[25]*Notes** | ***[26]***2018-07 Edited  ***[27]***2020-02 The name of the target pest *Bactrocera tau* was changed to *Zeugodacus tau* when the subgenus *Bactrocera* (*Zeugodacus*) was elevated to genus level (Virgilio *et al.* 2015). The name change is now widely recognized (Doorenweerd *et al*. 2018).  ***[28]***2021-02 Edited |

***[29]***Scope of the treatment

***[30]***This treatment describes the irradiation of fruits and vegetables to prevent the emergence of adults of *Zeugodacus tau[[1]](#footnote-2)* at the stated efficacy.[[2]](#footnote-3)

***[33]***Treatment description

***[34]*Name of treatment** Irradiation treatment for *Zeugodacus tau*

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

***[36]*Treatment type** Irradiation

***[37]*Target pest** *Zeugodacus tau* (Walker, 1849) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

***[38]*Target regulated articles** All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of *Zeugodacus tau*

***[39]***Treatment schedules

***[40]*Schedule 1:** Minimum absorbed dose of 72 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Zeugodacus tau*.

***[41]***There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of the adult stage from not less than 99.9933% of eggs and larvae of *Zeugodacus tau.*

***[42]*Schedule 2:** Minimum absorbed dose of 85 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Zeugodacus tau*.

***[43]***There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of the adult stage from not less than 99.9970% of eggs and larvae of *Zeugodacus tau.*

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

***[45]***Other relevant information

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

***[47]***The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research reported by Zhan *et al.* (2015‎), which determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Cucurbita maxima*.

***[48]***The efficacy of schedules 1 and 2 was calculated based on a total of 48 700 and 107 135 third-instar larvae treated, respectively, with no adult emergence; the control adult emergence was above 90% in all confirmatory trials conducted.

***[49]***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 pyriformis*, *Malus pumila* and *Mangifera indica*), *Anastrepha ludens* (*Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Mangifera indica* and artificial diet), *Anastrepha obliqua* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *C. sinensis* and *Psidium guajava*), *Anastrepha suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *C. paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*C. sinensis*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Malus pumila*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus pumila* and artificial diet), *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus pumila* and artificial diet), *Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi* (*Cucurbita* sp. and *Solanum tuberosum*) and *Tribolium confusum* (*Triticum aestivum, Hordeum vulgare* and *Zea mays*) (Bustos *et al.*, 2004; Gould and von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004a, 2004b, 2013; Hallman and Martinez, 2001; Hallman *et al*., 2010; Jessup *et al.*, 1992; Mansour, 2003; Tunçbilek 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.

***[50]***References

***[51]***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>.

***[52]*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.

***[53]*Doorenweerd, C., Leblanc, L., Norrbom, A.L., San Jose, M. & Rubinoff, D.** 2018. A global checklist of the 932 fruit fly species in the tribe Dacini (Diptera, Tephritidae). *ZooKeys*, 730: 19–56.

***[54]*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.

***[55]*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.

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

***[57]*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.

***[58]*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.

***[59]*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.

***[60]*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.

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

***[62]*Tunçbilek, 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.

***[63]*Virgilio, M., Jordaens, K., Verwimp, C., White, I.M. & De Meyer, M.** 2015.Higher phylogeny of frugivorous flies (Diptera, Tephritidae, Dacini): Localised partition conflicts and a novel generic classification. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 85: 171–179.

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

***[65]*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.

***[66]*Zhan, G.P., Ren, L.L., Shao, Y., Wang, Q.L., Yu, D.J., Wang, Y.J. & Li, ‎T.X.** 2015. Gamma irradiation as a phytosanitary treatment of *Bactrocera tau* ‎‎(Diptera: Tephritidae) in pumpkin fruits. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 108: 88–‎‎94.‎

***[67]*Zhan, G., Shao, Y., Yu, Q., Xu, L., Liu, B., Wang, Y. & Wang, Q.** 2016. [Phytosanitary irradiation of Jack Beardsley mealybug (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) females on rambutan (Sapindales: Sapindaceae) fruits. *Florida Entomologist*, 99 (Special Issue 2): 114-120.](http://journals.fcla.edu/flaent/article/view/88683)

1. ***[31]*** Species names is in accordance with Doorenweerd *et al.* (2018), following the elevation of the subgenus *Bactrocera* *(Zeugodacus)* to genus level (Virgilio et al. 2015). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. ***[32]*** 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-3)