

Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Anita Benko Beloglavec

Session 3: General approach to survey





Presentation

- Methodologies
- Planning and timing
- Co-ordination
- Scientific and diagnostic support
- Sampling for laboratory analysis from asymptomatic and suspected plants
- Guidelines and protocols for survey
- Training and information requirements
- Registration of survey results
- Record keeping and reporting



ISPM 5 (definitions)

Monitoring: An official ongoing process to **verify** phytosanitary situations

Survey:

An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a **pest population** or to determine which species are present in an area

• Surveillance: An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures



ISPM 6: Guidelines for surveillance

- There are two major types of surveillance systems:
 - general surveillance: information on particular pests is gathered from many source;
 - specific surveys: NPPOs obtain information on pests of concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time.



Survey

Purpose:

- ✓ early detection of new pest,
- ✓ NPPO declaration of pest freedom (country/area freedom),
- √ for reporting to other organisations (RPPO, FAO),
- ✓ for the preparation of pest lists.

Not known to occur

VS

Known not to occur (survey)



Type of specific surveys

Detection survey: Survey conducted in an area

to determine if **pests** are

present

Delimiting survey: Survey conducted to establish

the boundaries of an area

considered to be infested by or

free from a pest

Monitoring survey: Ongoing survey to verify the

characteristics of a pest

population

pulation



Survey Methodologies

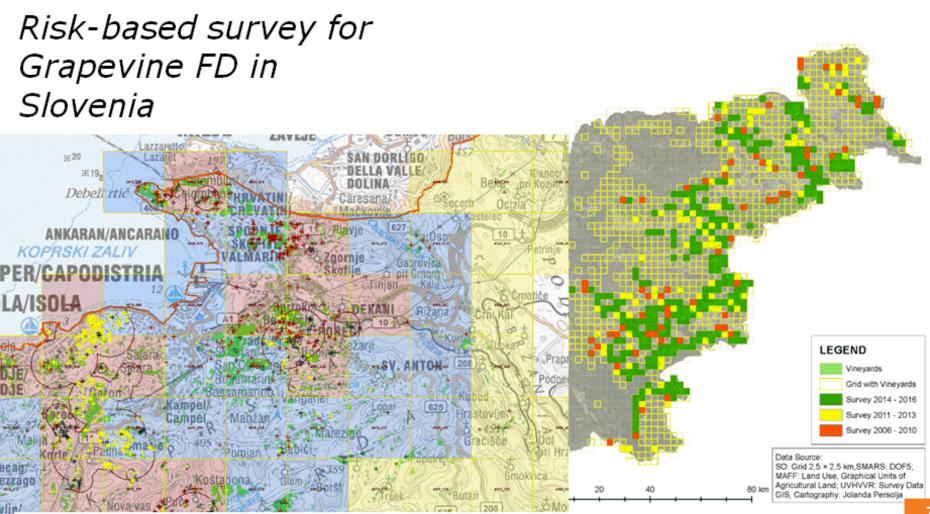
Random Sample Analysis

- Focussed on areas with host species
- When organism has no visible early infestation symptoms and is not known to occur in a country
- No risk based methodology

Inventory according to a predetermined pattern (grid)

- Inventories are regularly carried out in most EU MS
- Perfect statistic data
- Special training for staff required
- No risk based methodology





Priority ranging of each GRID 2,5x2,5 km in 3 classes focused on acreage of vineyards (land use, LPIS) and survey archive database 2006-2017



Survey Methodologies

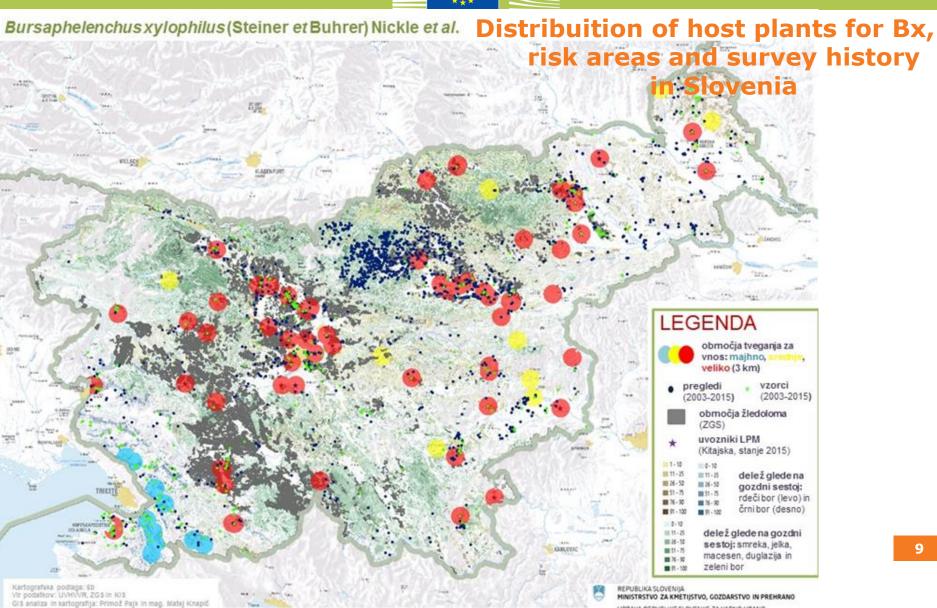
Risk based survey!

- Focussed on areas with host species around entry points, storage places
- Previously infected locations
- Very effective
- High chance of detecting pest

Survey with pheromone traps

 Only possible for some insect families (beetles, Lepidoptera)





DECEMBER 2015

UPRAVA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA VARNO HRANO.

VETERINARSTVO IN VARSTVO RASTLIN



Survey Methodologies

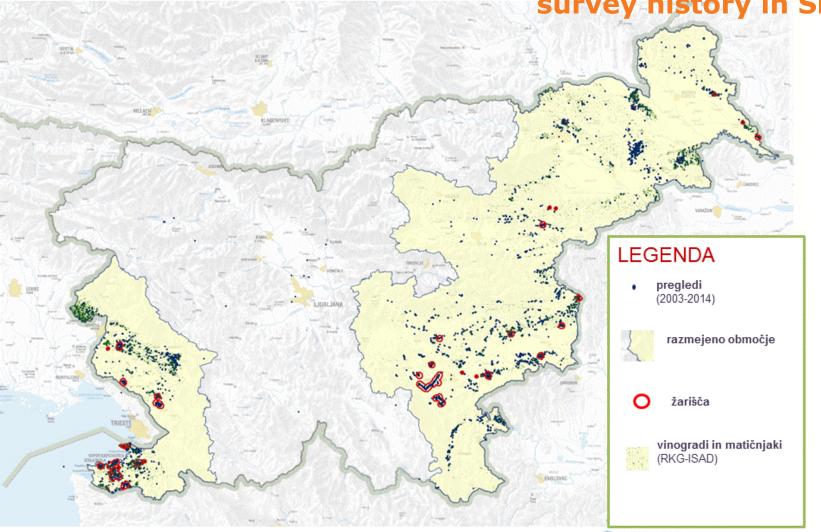
Survey in demarcated areas

- On all host species
- Including destructive sampling if necessary
- Inspection of transported goods
- Part of contingency plan



Flavescence dorée

Demarkated area for FD and survey history in Slovenia



VETERINARSTVO IN VARSTVO RASTLIN



Surveys planning and timing

- ✓ Identification of **the targeted pest** (biology: pathogen, host and vector)
- ✓ Definition of the **purpose** (early detection, PFA, delimitation, information for a commodity pest list)
- ✓ Identification of **scope** (geographical area, production site, season)
- ✓ Identification of **timing** (dates, frequency, duration)
- ✓ For commodity pest lists: the target commodity



Surveys planning and timing

- ✓ Indication of statistical basis (level of confidence, number of samples and selected sites, lots)
- ✓ Description of survey methodology and quality management:
 - √ Visual checks
 - √ Sampling procedures
 - ✓ Diagnostic procedures
 - ✓ Reporting procedures





Information gathering and analysis

- Information on pest biology and sampling procedures (EPPO, scientific literature, Perseus)
- Inventory information on host plants distribuition (i.e. land use database)
- Statistical data
- Data on past surveys
- EUROPHYT, TRACES
- Information on outbreaks from other MS
- EPPO database
- Inspection experiences
- Scientific publications
- Trade data
- Any other possible sources of (general) surveillance, such as records of amateur networks, industry



Survey sites

Determined by the:

- ✓ previously reported presence and distribution of the pest
- √ biology of the pest
- ✓ distribution of host plants of the pest and especially of their areas of commercial production
- ✓ climatic suitability of sites for the pest.

Determination of risk areas of high/medium/low risk (for risk based survey)



Timing for survey

Depends on the likelihood of detection of visible symptoms on potential hosts or best timing for sampling on latent infection

Determined by:

- ✓ the life cycle of the pest
- ✓ the phenology of the pest and its hosts
- √ the timing of pest management programmes
- ✓ whether the pest is best detected on crops in active growth or in the harvested crop.

Survey for some pests can be done during the whole year (e.g. potatoes tubers on Cms, Rs, WPM)



Scientific and diagnostic support

- ✓ Authorised laboratories list available in the survey programme
- √ Reporting results
- ✓ Expert support





Training and information requirements of staff involved in a survey

- ✓ Training sessions or workshops with practical demonstrations in the field
- √ Written guidelines
- √ Handouts, datasheets on pest
- ✓ Support of experts available





Sampling for laboratory analysis from asymptomatic and suspected plants

- ✓ Instructions on sampling
- ✓ In case of minimum suspicion of a QP or potential new QP always take sample
- ✓ Many pests do not show visible or typical symptoms in early infestation stages – sampling on latent infection
- ✓ Typical symptoms on different plants in different stages
- ✓ Sampling in the best time of the year





Sampling for laboratory analysis from asymptomatic and suspected plants

- ✓ Hygienic measures when sampling (knifes, axes,...)
- ✓ Each sample bagged and labelled individually
- ✓ Plants labelled if only a part taken









Sampling for laboratory analysis from asymptomatic and suspected plants

For transport:

- ✓ Proper storage in close boxes/tubes (insects) or plastic bags or Petri dishes according to instructions of lab
- ✓ Storage or posting in appropriate temperature

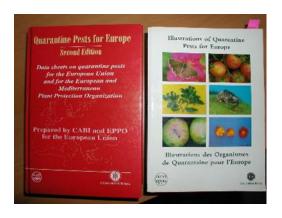


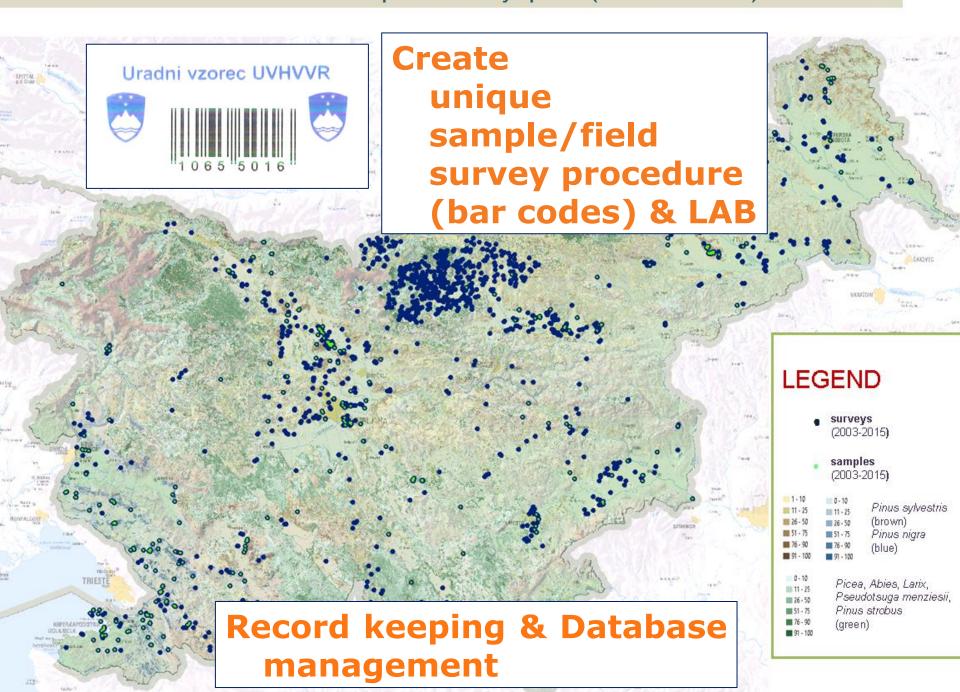


Guidelines and protocols for survey

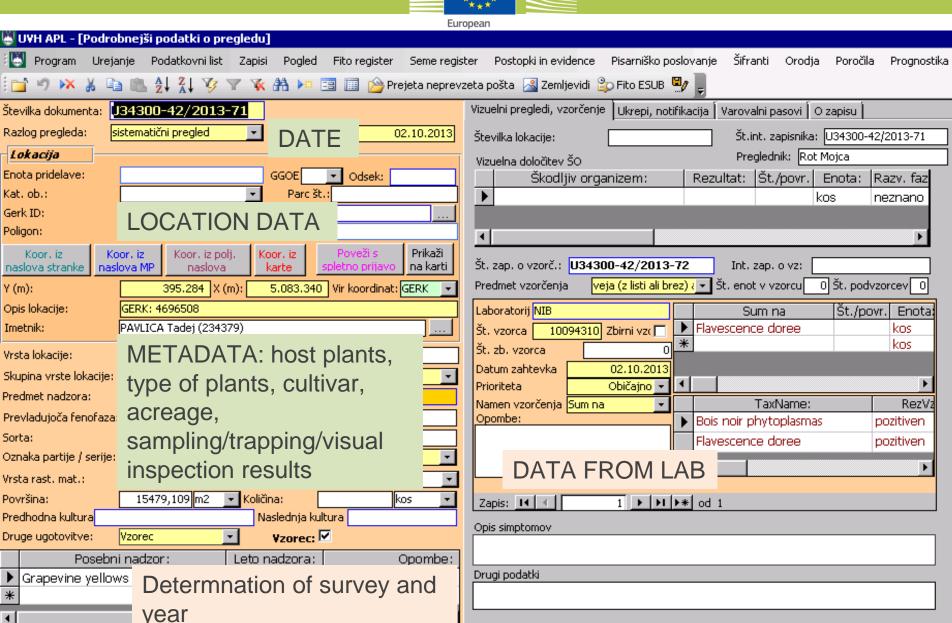
- ✓ Should be handed out before survey starts or in the course of training sessions
- ✓ If no national guidelines available use EPPO data sheet or ISPM standards
- ✓ Uniform designed protocols for the whole country













Registration of survey results

✓ Records on observation/ sampling, location, area or number of plants



- ✓ Enter into computer database
 - + addition of lab results



✓ Data/Report on national level

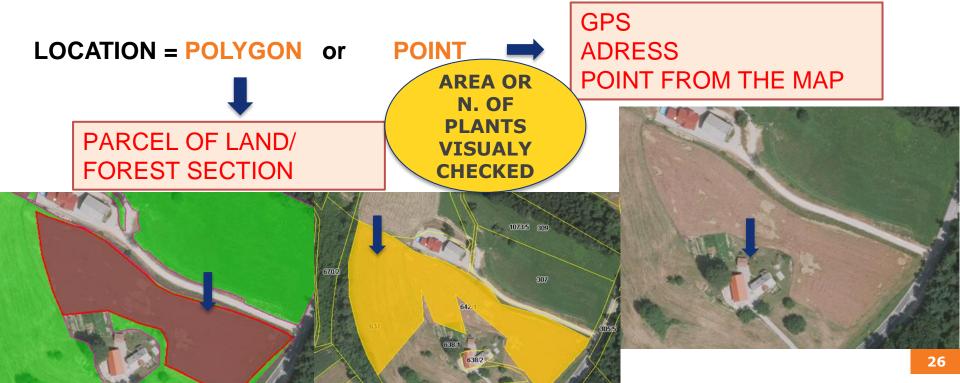


✓ Reporting to EC and MS



Plant health checks and sampling

Plant health check = visual check (including sampling) on ONE LOCATION for a specific pest on a specific DATE.





Survey co-ordination

Central authority

Survey programme Information management Reporting to the EC, MS

Regional office

Official laboratory

Analyses of samples

Prepares programme on the local level Coordinates implementation in provinces, districts

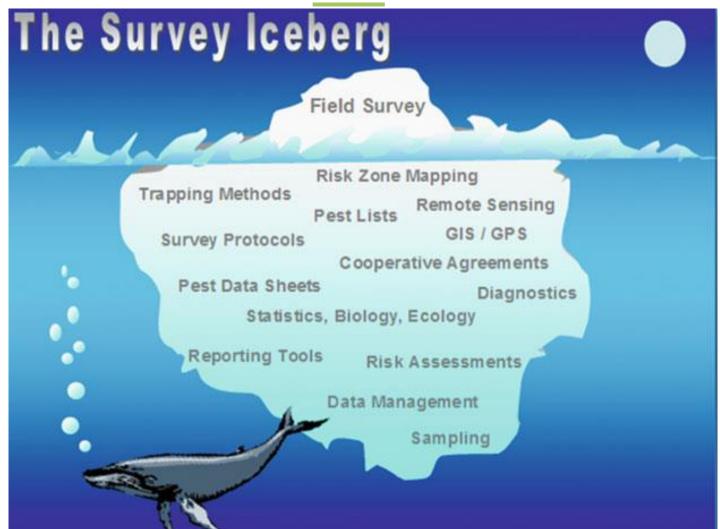


Survey plan

- Listing of a pest (e.g. IAII; EPPO Alert) and status of a pest in a country (FAO ISPM 8)
- Purpose
- Scope (the extent of the area to be covered by the survey)
- Target (a single or multiple pest, host, pathway or commodity)
- Timing (start/end and frequency)

- Area or site selection
- Statistical design
- Plant health check and sampling procedures (e.g. trapping, whole plant sampling, visual inspection, sample collection and laboratory analysis)
- Authorised laboratory and diagnostic procedure
- Data collection (records/reporting)







Thanks for your attention!

Better Training for Safer Food BTSF

European Commission Consumers, Health and Food Executive Agency DRB A3/042 L-2920 Luxembourg

Food safety