

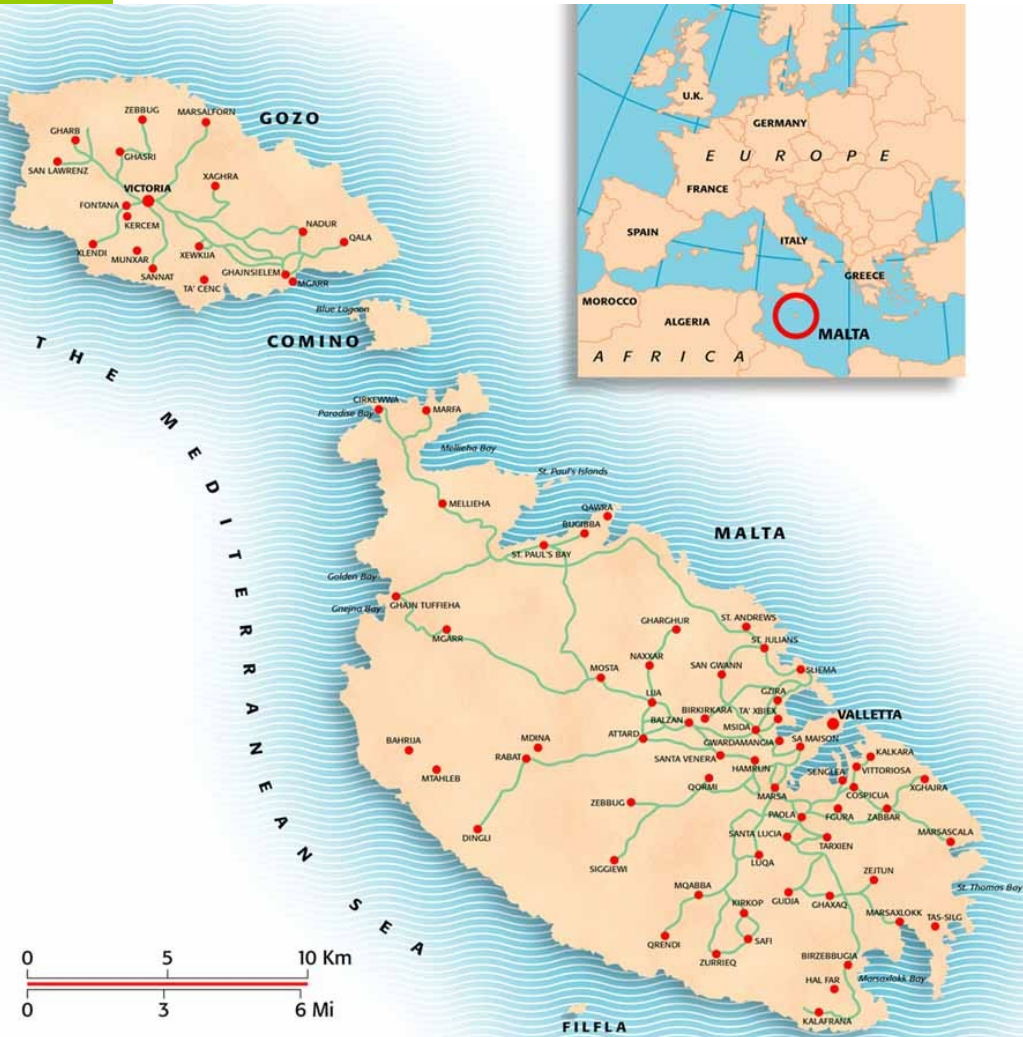
Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of Phytosanitary information.

Pest reporting and exchange of
phytosanitary information in the
Maltese Islands

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Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information in Malta



Malta, officially the Republic of Malta, is a southern European country consisting of an archipelago situated in the centre of the Mediterranean, 80 km south of Sicily, 284 km east of Tunisia and 333 km north of Libya.

EU Member from 1st May 2004.

Area: 316 km²

Population: 419,000 (2011)

Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information in Malta

Pest Reporting
(from stakeholders as obliged under the Plant Quarantine Act, 2001 and by the Responsible Authority)



Processing of information by the Responsible Authority



Exchange of Phytosanitary Information

Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information

Pest Reporting by means of communicating medium, from the different stakeholders, including:

- General Public;
- Researchers;
- Customs (MoU),
- Private bodies and entities,
- Activity centres registered in the Malta Official Register,
- Other Ministry (MGOZ) (MoU).

Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information

The Responsible Authority

The Plant Health Directorate was established in 2001 under the Act XVIII of 2001, as amended by Act III of 2004 of the Plant Quarantine Act

The Plant Health Directorate is responsible for: Plant health aspects and thus for reporting and Exchange of phytosanitary information.

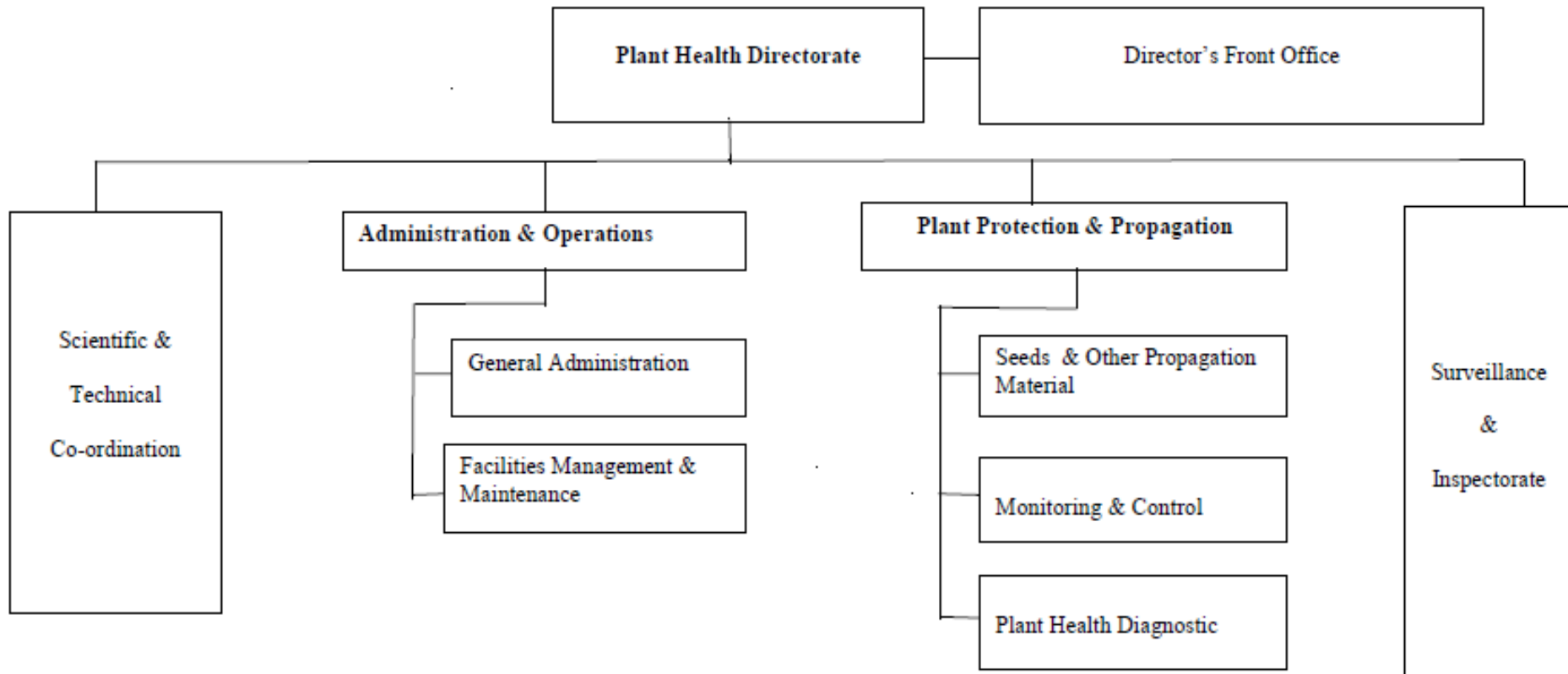
Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information

Mission Statement of the Responsible Authority

The Plant Health Directorate, the Maltese National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), is to coordinate and regulate activities to control the introduction and dispersion of major pests and diseases harmful to plant production while encouraging the production of good quality and healthy plants, as foreseen in the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the European Union's legislative provisions.

Workshop on Pest reporting and exchange of phytosanitary information

MINISTRY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE
VETERINARY AND PHYTOSANITARY REGULATION DEPARTMENT (VPRD)
PLANT HEALTH DIRECTORATE



Pest Reporting by the Responsible Authority

A work plan is set up every year by which the work to be conducted is planned. This incorporates the implementing of surveys and sample collection which include logistic information such as survey types, various locations where such surveys are done, host plants to survey and to sample which are mostly related to such pest, the best period of the year where these surveys are performed, quantities of samples that are required and methodology for a uniform sample that is effective to detect the targeted organisms.

This is in line with the Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP) drawn up by the Directorate in line with the Council Reg/2004.

Monitoring and Control Unit (MCU)



The Monitoring and Control Unit aims to monitor and control any pest and diseases in the country. The unit conducts number of obligatory surveys annually as well as monitoring on viruses, bacteria, fungi, nematodes and insects.

These serve as a tool by which pest reporting is conducted.



Monitoring and Control Unit (MCU)-Surveys

Nematodes	Virus/ Virus-like	Bacteria	Entomology	Fungi
Number of surveys 2	Number of surveys 6	Number of surveys 3	Number of surveys 8	Number of surveys 3
<i>Globodera pallida</i> ,	<i>Citrus Tristeza Virus</i>	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis sepedonicus</i>	<i>Rynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Pepino Mosaic Virus</i>	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado Beetle)	<i>Giberella circinata</i>
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	<i>Tomato yellow Leaf Curl Virus</i>	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i> (Brown Citrus Aphid)	<i>Tilletia indica</i>
	<i>Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus</i>		<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	
	<i>Plum Pox Virus</i>		<i>Epitrix similis</i> , E.	
	<i>Grapevine Flavescence Doree</i>		<i>Cucumberis</i> ,	
			<i>Epitrix subcrutinia</i> ,	
			<i>Epitrix tuberis</i>	
			<i>Scaphoideus titanus</i>	

Monitoring and Control Unit (MCU) - Monitoring



Viruses	Bacteria	Entomological	Mycological
Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid	<i>Acidovorax citrulli</i>	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>
Iris Yellow Spot Virus	<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Nysius huttoni</i>	<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i>
Tomato Apical Stunt Pospiviroid	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> <i>pv. persicae</i>	<i>Phaedon brassicae</i>	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Tomato Torrado Virus		<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>
Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus		<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i>
Strawberry Vein banding Virus		<i>Paysandisia archon</i>	<i>Phialophora cinerescens</i>
Tomato Chlorosis Virus		<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>
		<i>Tetranychus evansi</i>	<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>
		<i>Quadrasiotus perniciosus</i>	
		<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	
		<i>Hypoborus ficus</i>	
		<i>Phrynetta leprosa</i>	

Plant Health Diagnostic (PHDU)

When a pest and diseases is reported and sampled this is processed at the PHDU. PHDU is equipped with diagnostic laboratories which test for:

- **Virology**
- **Bacteriology**
- **Mycology**
- **Nematology**
- **Entomology**



Plant Health Diagnostic Unit (PHDU) Who Process the information ?

Samples are also sent to contracted labs as per By Legal Notice 97 of 2004 - Plant Quarantine (harmful organisms) Regulations and its amendments under the Plant Quarantine Act, Chap 433, 2001.

When samples are not collected, any reported pests and diseases is processed both by Monitoring & Control Unit and by Surveillance & Inspectorate Unit through monitoring.



Surveillance and Inspectorate Pest Reporting and Exchange of Information

The Surveillance and Inspectorate Unit (Plant Quarantine) within the Plant Health Directorate is responsible for the inspections related to imports and internal market on plants and plant products.

Legal Basis:

- Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community.
- Transposed by Legal Notice 97 of 2004 - Plant Quarantine (harmful organisms) Regulations and its amendments under The Plant Quarantine Act, Chap 433, 2001.

Surveillance and Inspectorate

SIU carries out surveillance by which **pest reporting** is triggered through any findings intercepted during these inspections. Inspections are carried out in various locations:

- Border Inspection Posts
- Internal market
- Nurseries
- Heat Treatment Facilities
- Open Fields
- Collecting Centres and Warehouses.

Exchange of phytosanitary information

**A - Laboratory results of pest issued by PHDU to MCU,
B - Inspection results issued by MCU**

- Transferred to SIU by the official results and by means of internal meetings between the two units.
- Communication to the Chief Plant Health Officer,
- Communication with the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Climate Change by means of monthly and annual reports
- Director EU Affairs,

Exchange of phytosanitary information

- Food Safety Commission and the
- Plant Protection Board
- Communication is then made to EU, EPPO, third country as appropriate.
- Exchange of information with the general public and stakeholders as appropriate.

The Plant Protection Board (set under the Plant Quarantine Act, 2001)

This Board aims to regularly review

- the state of plant quarantine in Malta on the formulation of policies
- the phytosanitary implications of importing any plant material, plant products, pests, beneficial organisms or soil;
- the Plant Health Service including the diagnosis, detection and identification of particular pests and diseases.

Reporting Obligations and Communication with EU, EPPO and Third Countries

- According to Article 16 of Council Directive 2000/29/EC,
- According to Article 2 of Commission Directive 94/3/EC (Europhyt),
- EPPO,
- Under the IPPC convention – the contracting parties shall cooperate in the exchange of information on plant pests, particularly the reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger {Article VIII (International Cooperation)}.

Exchange of phytosanitary information

- Publication of National Legislation
- Seminars to General public & Stakeholders
- Leaflets and Press release
- TV and radio Programmes
- Fair Exhibitions

IL-BUMUNQAR AHMAR TAL-PALM

Problema kbira li dan l-ibhar qiegħda tissewma hafna fuq il-palm, hija *prospis* dai tar *Red Palm Weevil* tal-Milja Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm. Din il-hanfusa tagħmel harsa kbira fuq il-palm għax l-istadij larvati jgħawwru u jeldu miz-zokk prinċipali u jikkawraw il-meret tal-palma. Xi kullant jista' jkun lemm aktar minn 50 doċin fuq-zokk tal-palma infettata.

Mortoloġija

Il-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm huwa magħruf bil-isem xjentifiku ta' *Rhycolophora ferruginea*. Bl-angliż huwa magħruf bħala *Red Palm Weevil*, u jappartjeni fi-Ordni tal-Manfus, mal-grupp tal-bumunqar.

Din il-hanfusa hija għamir kbira fid-daqq, bejn 2 u 5 centimetru tul. Il-bumunqar promosseni kemm jien ingħawwieg, il-kubru harsat li lewa is-sidid u t-kekk suwed huma karatteristiċi ta' dan l-insett. Il-gwienah ta' dan l-insett huwa b'sabbħom, għaldaqstant kapaci jir distanzi kundeserevoli.

Ciklu Bioloġiku u Harsa Kiewwata

Il-harsa li ssew li-sigara tal-palm hija klawrata pjanament mill-*larva*. Dawn il-*larva* jgħamir harsat kbira, anke *larva* wadja kapaci tagħmel harsa kundeserevoli, u nake sabbħom jikkawra lewert tal-palma.

Il-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm adolt (marra) tħad madwar 200 badda mad-baxx ta' weraq li lewa għadni agħia, jew go faatli preżenti fuq-zokk. Dawn il-badd jeldu madwar tlett isem baxx ifugħu, u l-*larva* tal-palm jeldu madwar xahxsa, filwaqt li l-*larva* tal-palm idur tlett għamir. Dawn il-figuri jistgħu jgħawwru idur il-kliana tal-palm.



Il-harsa li jgħamir il-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm fuq il-weraq.



Il-larva tal-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm

Il-*larva* jeldu bħall-*larva* tal-palm minn gawwa, fejn jgħamir hafna harsa. Harsa diffiċli li lewa madwar minn kienet li l-palma hija infettata bil-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm, għax il-*larva* jeldu o-*larva* tagħu gawwa tal-palma, u n-*larva* minn ma jistax fil-weraq tagħu. Għaldaqstant, il-*larva* ma jeldu, u harsa t-*larva* tal-palm li lewa qiegħda ssa. Harsa darba, meta wadja jeldu jura l-*larva* tistax, ssa tad weraq għax diga' tħad saret weraq harsa. Qed ssa ssa fuq haf wadja jura' jgħamir uwa mill-harsa tal-*larva* li jgħamir minn goz-zokk tal-palm u jgħawwru speċjali baxx sabbħom minn kienet jeldu lemm il-*larva* preżenti.

Meta l-infestazzjoni tkun sabbħom, wadja jura' jgħamir li lewa kundeserevoli ta' lewa kundeserevoli tal-palma, u nake frak u bicciet ta' sabbħom minn go toqob agħia li jkun tħaww minn dan l-insett. It-tħaww tal-palm jikkawra wadja sabbħom. Harsa minn harsa, il-weraq tal-palm jgħawwru sabbħom u jgħawwru, u xi weraq centrali jgħawwru sabbħom minn harsa t-tħaww fuq gawwa.

Distribuzzjoni Geografika

Il-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm oġġina B-*Asia* tropikali. Fessri li dan l-insett kapaci jgħawwru sabbħom hafna għal kienet diffiċenti, mal-*larva* sabbħom B-Afrika u B-Ewropa, u l-harsa u-*larva* Mediterran fin-timminist. Instab fi Spanja B-1994, Filzajel u l-Gordana B-1998/99, u fi Franza, l-Italja, il-Maldiva, il-Greċja u l-Cipru B-2006. Fir-sewa 2007, dan l-insett instab wkoll gawwa Malt.

Il-harsa prinċipali ta' din is-sabbħom ta' firma tal-Bumunqar Ahmar tal-Palm hija t-*larva* t-*larva* t-*larva* ta' sabbħom minn post-*larva* infettata b'dan l-insett.



Obtaining and exchanging existing phytosanitary information

- Journals and research papers both locally and Internationally,
- Attending various (specific) conferences,
- Attending training,
- Monthly EPPO Reporting Service
- Access to online databases
- Standing Committee on Plant Health

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