



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Plant Protection
Convention

IPPC Webinar Introduction to the Pest Status Guide

New IPPC Guides



PEST STATUS GUIDE

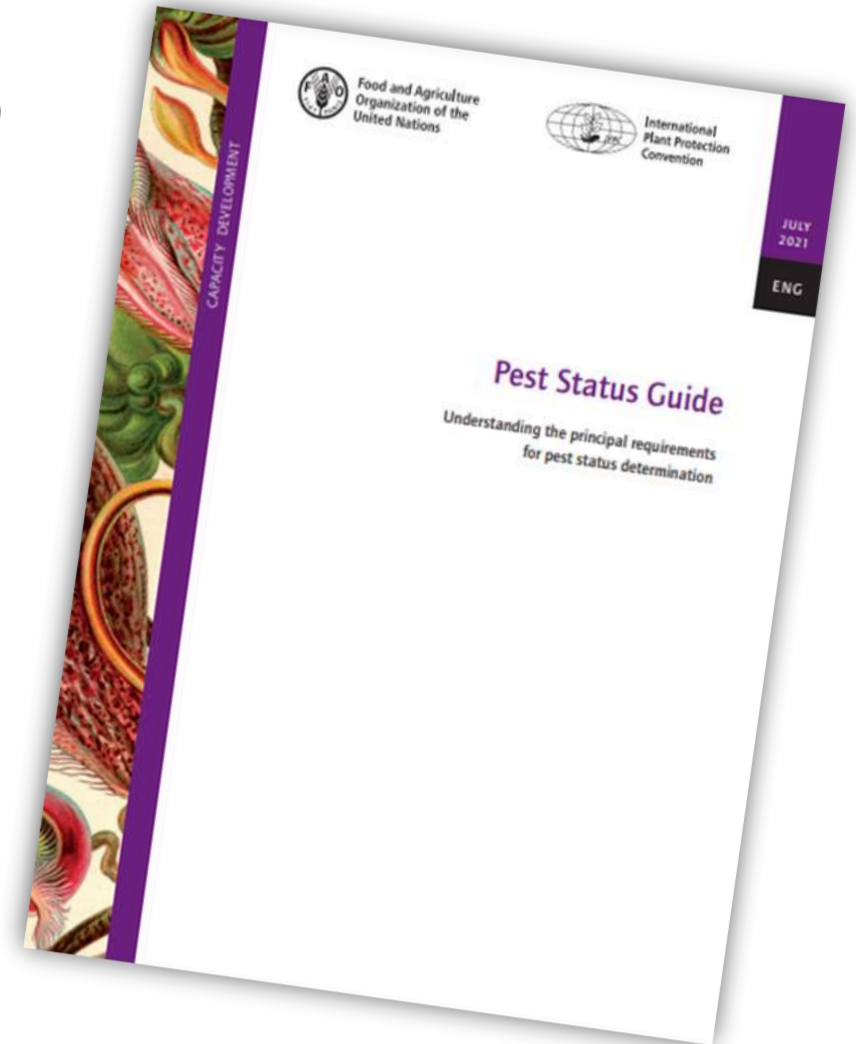
Pest Status Guide



- The Pest Status Guide was developed to assist NPPOs with implementation of ISPM 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*.



<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6103en>



ISPM 8. 2021. *Determination of pest status in an area*

- ISPM 8 has been revised and was adopted during CPM 15 (2021)

<http://www.fao.org/3/x2968e/x2968e.pdf>



Pest Status Guide

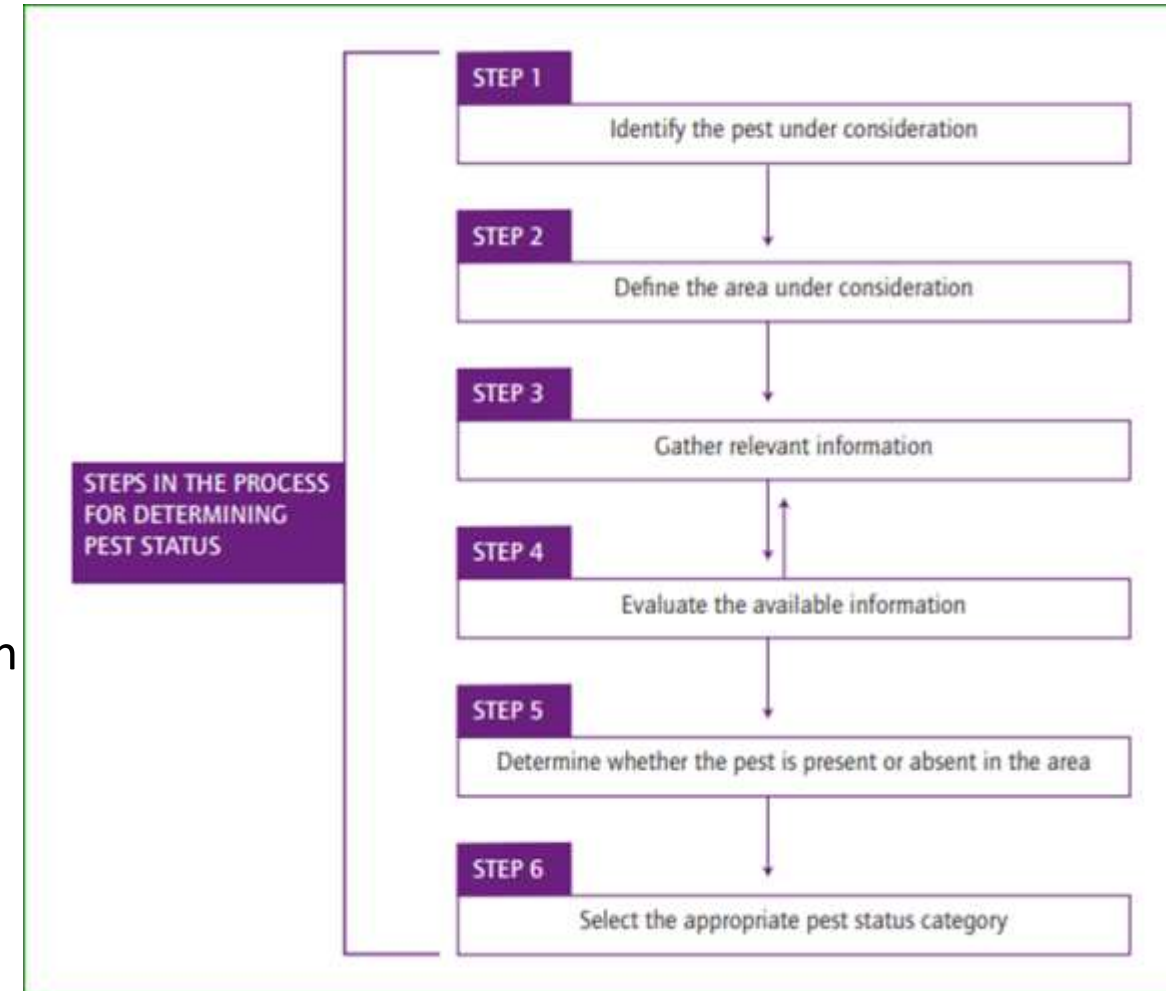
- Describes the steps that NPPOs may follow to determine the status of plant pests within their territories starting with identifying the pest and the area under consideration.
- Guidance on gathering and evaluating information and assessing sources of uncertainty.
- Describes how to select the appropriate pest status category in accordance with ISPM 8: *Determination of pest status in an area*.
- Explains how pest status may be used, for example in developing a regulated pest list, pest reporting or securing market access.



PEST STATUS GUIDE

Determining pest status

1. **STEP 1: Identify the pest under consideration**
2. **STEP 2: Define the area under consideration**
3. **STEP 3: Gather relevant information**
 - 3.1 Pest records
 - 3.2 Surveillance
 - 3.3 Reference collections
 - 3.4 Scientific literature, reports and other written information
 - 3.5 Expert judgements
 - 3.6 Databases, websites and other online information sources

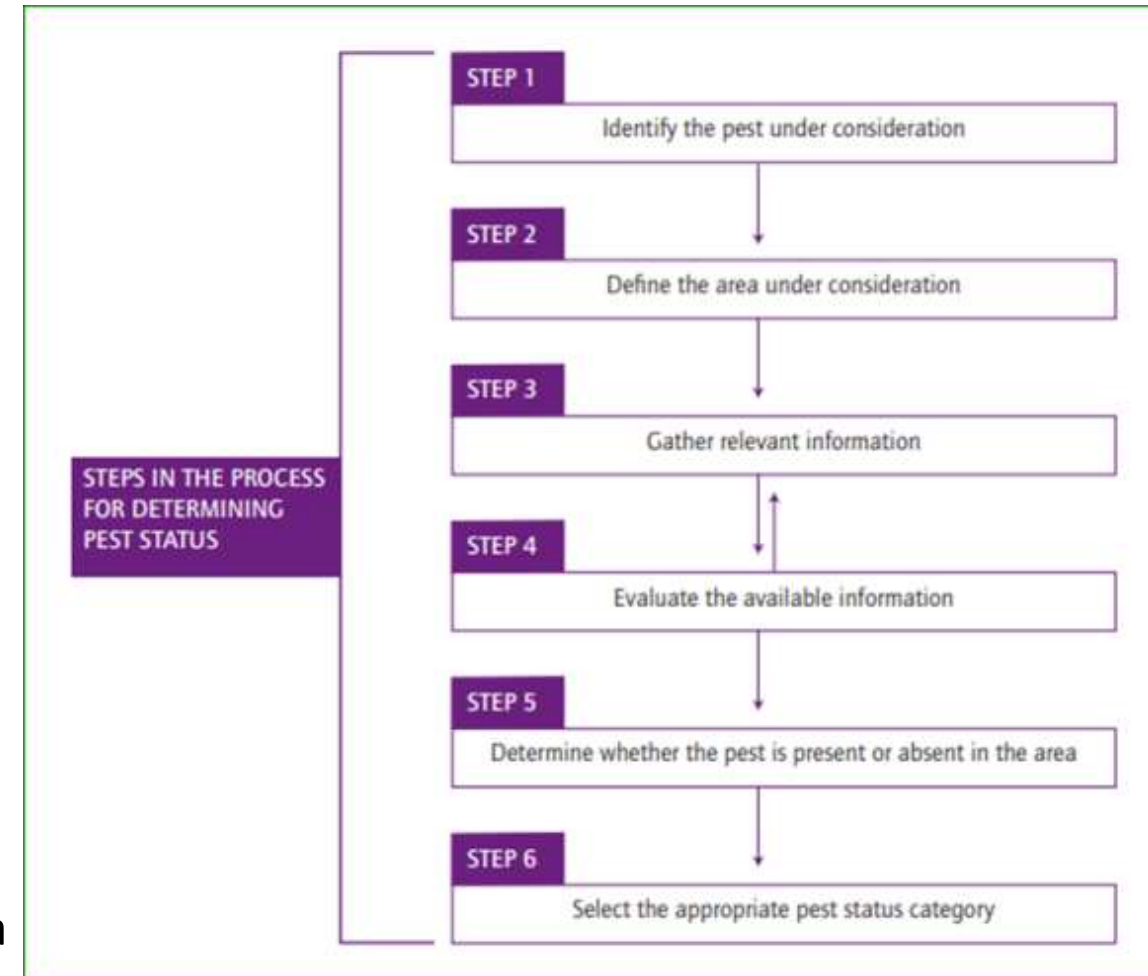


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Determining pest status

4. STEP 4: Evaluate the available information

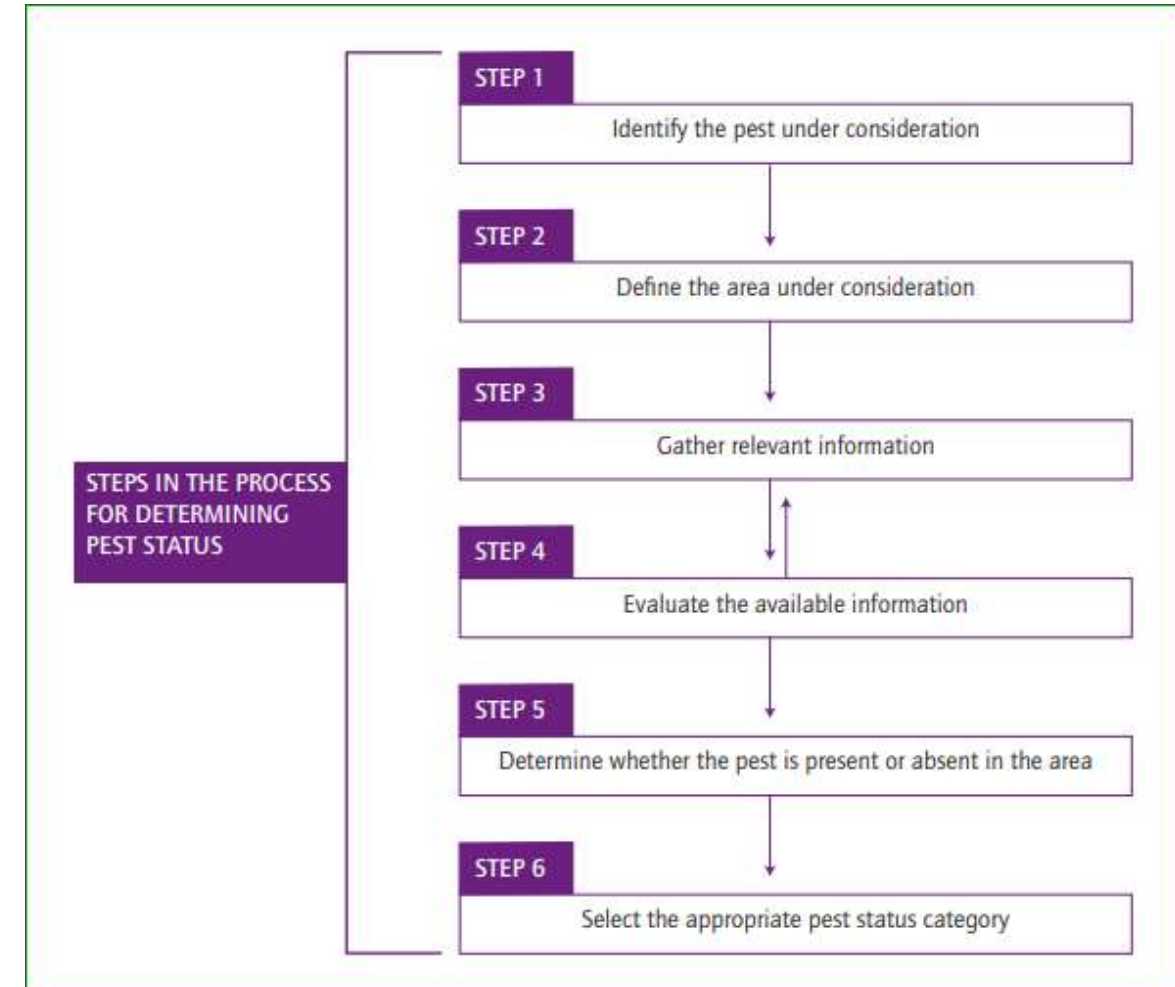
- 4.1 Limited information on pest biology
- 4.2 Taxonomic revisions or ambiguity
- 4.3 Contradictory or outdated information
- 4.4 Difficulties with, or unreliability of, surveillance methodologies
- 4.5 Difficulties with, or unreliability of, diagnostic methodologies
- 4.6 Insufficient information on pest–host
- 4.7 Unknown aetiology
- 4.8 Detection of signs or symptoms of a pest without finding the causal organism
- 4.9 Insufficient information on pest distribution in an area
- 4.10 Unreliability of information sources



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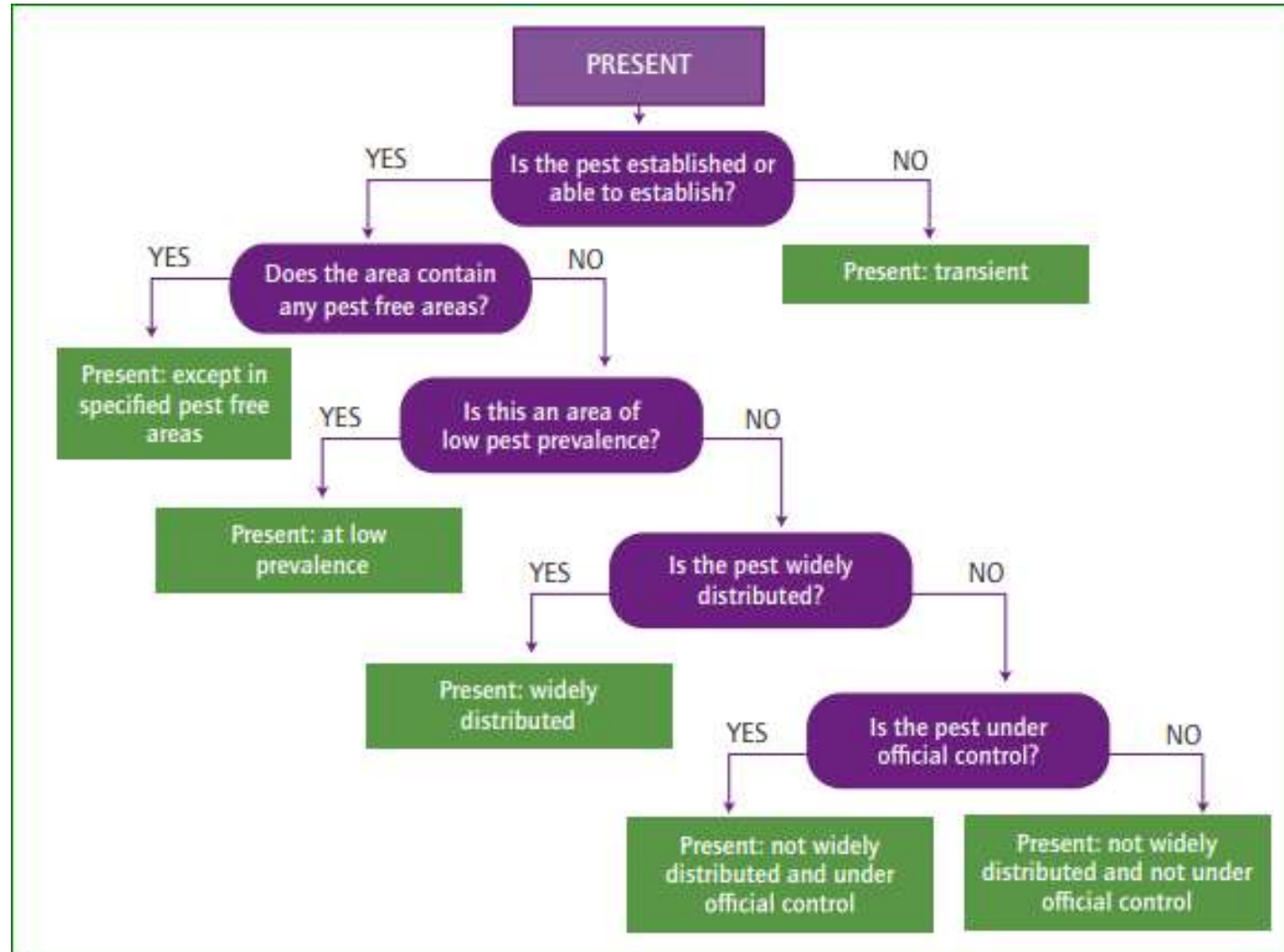
Determining pest status

5. **STEP 5: Determine if the pest is present or absent in the area**
6. **STEP 6: Select the appropriate pest category**

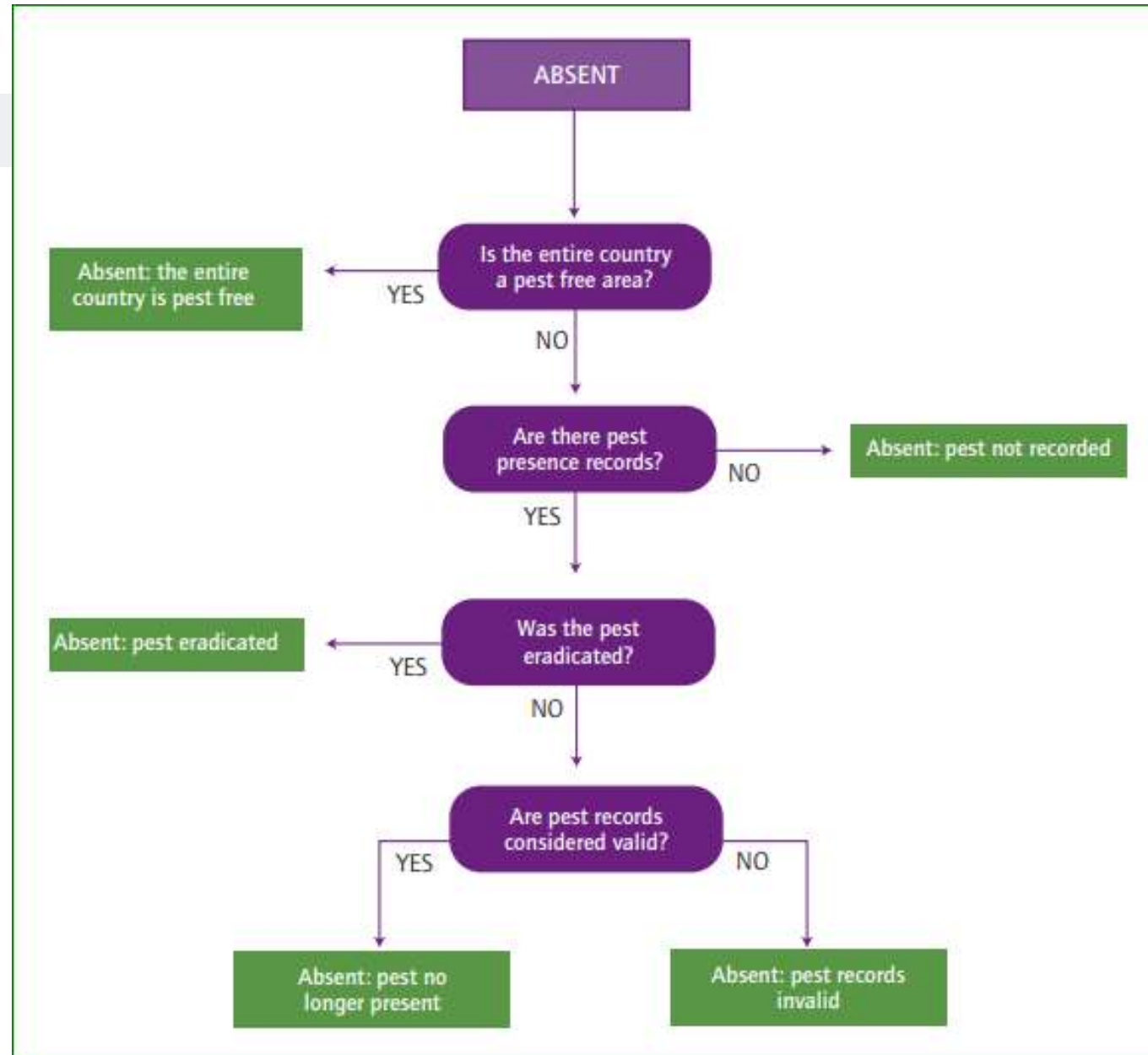


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Presence categories



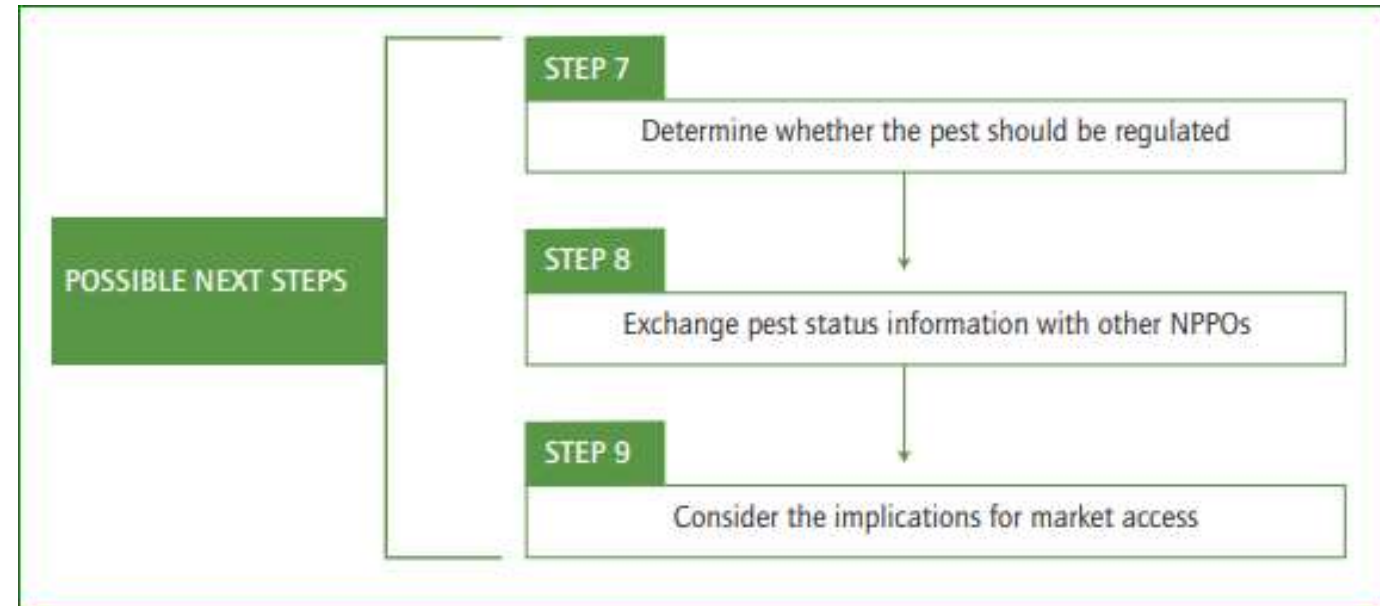
Absence categories



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Possible next steps

7. **STEP 7: Determine whether the pest should be regulated**
8. **STEP 8: Exchange pest status information with other NPPOs**
9. **STEP 9: Consider the implications for market access**



Case studies

1. Use of culture collections to determine presence/absence of bacterial plant pathogens in the United Kingdom
2. A citizen-science approach to determine the status of a pest in Canada
3. Taxonomic revision and correcting a pest status report in Argentina
4. Regional official control in Western Australia
5. Official control of European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*) in Argentina
6. Application of a systems approach for the export of chilli pepper from Ghana to the European Union

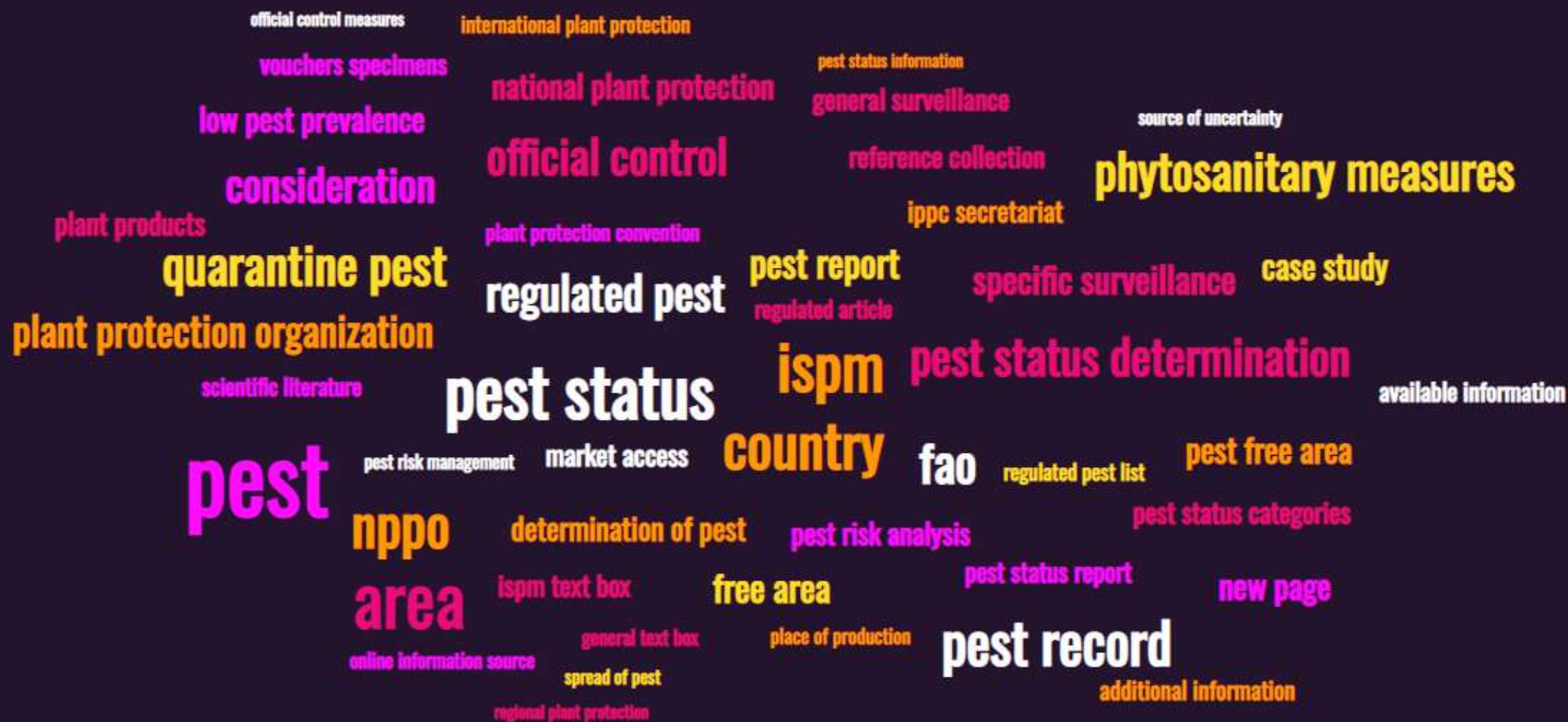


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Other useful information in the guide

- Suggestions for how to correct invalid pest records
- Checklist for pest status reports (to document the information used in making a pest status determination).
- Guidance on interpreting terms and phrases that have been used to describe pest prevalence and distribution in the scientific literature, historical pest reports and pest data sheets
- Examples of online information sources and information-exchange platforms



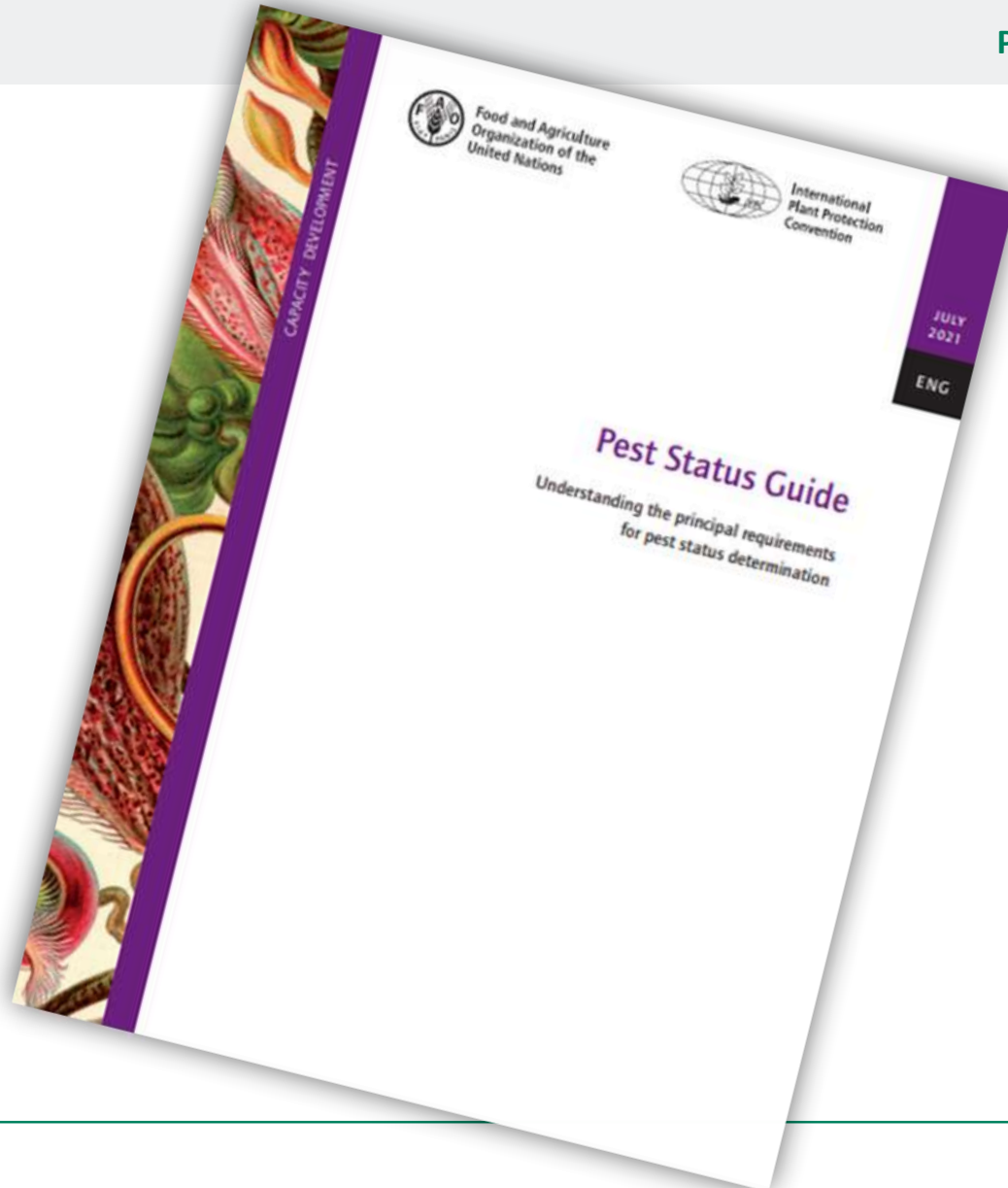




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Thank you

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