



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**International Plant Protection Convention**  
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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Determination of  
pest status in an area

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR  
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

**ISPM 8**

**Determination of pest status in an area**

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International Plant Protection Convention  
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**ISPM 8.** 1998. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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## CONTENTS

Adoption.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	4
Scope .....	4
References .....	4
Definitions .....	4
Outline of Requirements .....	4
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS .....	6
1. Purposes of Pest Status Determination .....	6
2. Pest Records .....	6
2.1 Pest record .....	6
2.2 Reliability .....	7
3. Pest Status in an Area .....	8
3.1 Describing pest status in an area .....	8
3.1.1 Presence.....	8
3.1.2 Absence .....	8
3.1.3 Transience .....	9
3.2 Determination of pest status in an area .....	10
4. Recommended Reporting Practice .....	10
APPENDIX 1: Useful references .....	11

## Adoption

This standard was adopted by the First Session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in November 1998.

## INTRODUCTION

### Scope

This standard describes the content of a pest record, and the use of pest records and other information in the determination of pest status in an area. Descriptions of pest status categories are provided as well as recommendations for good reporting practices.

### References

The present standard refers to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm>.

IPPC. 1997. *International Plant Protection Convention*. Rome, IPPC, 1997.

### Definitions

Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in the present standard can be found in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*). The term and definition below were adopted as part of the present ISPM, but were amended subsequent to adoption of the standard. The new definition of this term does not conform to the use of the term in the present ISPM, and this term and definition are retained for the purpose of the present standard only, until it has been revised.

**outbreak** An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future.

### Outline of Requirements

Pest records are essential components of the information used to establish the status of a pest in an area. All importing and exporting countries need information concerning the status of pests for risk analysis, the establishment of and compliance with import regulations, and the establishment and maintenance of pest-free areas.

A *pest record* provides information concerning the presence or absence of a pest, the time and location of the observation, host(s) where appropriate, the damage observed, as well as references or other relevant information pertaining to a single observation. The reliability of pest records is based on consideration of the data in regard to the collector/identifier, the means of technical identification, the location and date of the record, and the recording/publication of the record.

The *determination of pest status* requires expert judgement concerning the information available on the present-day occurrence of a pest in an area. Pest status is determined using information from individual pest records, pest records from surveys, data on pest absence, findings of general surveillance, and scientific publications and databases.

Pest status is outlined in this standard in terms of three categories incorporating various final determinations:

- *presence* of the pest – leading to determinations such as “present in all parts of the country”, “present in some areas only”, etc.

- *absence* of the pest – leading to determinations such as “no pest records”, “pest eradicated”, “pest no longer present”, etc.
- *transience* of the pest – leading to determinations such as “non-actionable”, “actionable, under surveillance”, and “actionable, under eradication”.

To facilitate international cooperation among contracting parties in meeting their obligations in reporting the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests, the national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), or other organizations or persons involved in recording the presence, absence, or transience of pests, should follow good reporting practices. These practices concern the use of accurate, reliable data for pest records, the sharing of pest status information in a timely manner, respecting the legitimate interests of all parties concerned, and taking into account the pest status determinations in this standard.

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## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS

### 1. Purposes of Pest Status Determination

A pest record is documented evidence<sup>1</sup> that indicates the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location and certain time, within an area, usually a country, under described circumstances. Pest records are used in conjunction with other information for the determination of the status of the given pest in the area.

In general, the provision of reliable pest records and the determination of pest status are vital components of a number of activities covered under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and by the principles noted in ISPM 1 (*Phytosanitary principles for the protection of plants and the application of phytosanitary measures in international trade*) and the international standards for phytosanitary measures that have been developed from them.

Importing countries need pest status information to:

- conduct a pest risk analysis (PRA) on a pest in another country
- establish phytosanitary regulations to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of a pest
- conduct a PRA on a non-quarantine pest in their own territory with a view to regulating it.

Exporting countries need pest status information to:

- comply with import regulations by not exporting consignments infested with the regulated pests of the importing country
- meet requests for information from other countries for the purpose of PRA on pests in their territory.

All countries may use pest status information for:

- PRA purposes
- planning national, regional or international pest management programmes
- establishing national pest lists
- establishing and maintaining pest free areas.

Information on the status of a pest in areas, countries and regions may be used to establish the global distribution of a pest.

### 2. Pest Records

#### 2.1 Pest record

The ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) describes the elements of information from general surveillance and specific surveys that may be included in a pest record. The basic information needed in a pest record includes the following:

- current scientific name of the organism including, as appropriate, subspecific terms (strain, biotype etc.)
- life stage or state
- taxonomic group
- identification method

<sup>1</sup> Including electronic documentation.



- year, and month if known, recorded; normally the day will only be required for specific circumstances (e.g. the first detection of a particular pest, pest monitoring)
- locality, e.g. location codes, addresses, geographical coordinates; important conditions such as if under protected cultivation (e.g. greenhouses) should be indicated
- scientific name of host, as appropriate
- host damage, or circumstances of collection (e.g. trap or soil sample), as appropriate
- prevalence, indication of the level of pest presence or pest numbers
- bibliographical references, if any.

A list of references is noted in the appendix to this standard for consultation in the preparation of a pest record.

## 2.2 Reliability

Pest record information is available from many sources and has varying levels of reliability. Some key components are identified in the following table. Although the table ranks the categories in descending order of relative reliability, it must be recognized that these are not rigid and are only designed to provide guidance in evaluating the record. In particular, it should be noted that pests differ in the level of expertise needed for their identification.

NPPOs have responsibility to provide accurate information on pest records upon request.

### Guidance for evaluating the reliability of a pest record

(Sources listed from most reliable to least reliable)

1. Collector/ Identifiers	2. Technical identification	3. Location and date	4. Recording/ Publication
a. Taxonomic specialist	a. Discriminative biochemical or molecular diagnosis (if available)	a. Delimiting or detection surveys	a. NPPO record/RPPO publication (where refereed)
b. Professional specialist, diagnostician	b. Specimen or culture maintained in official collection, taxonomic description by specialist	b. Other field or production surveys	b. Scientific or technical journal refereed
c. Scientist	c. Specimen in general collection	c. Casual or incidental field observation, possibly with no defined location/date	c. Official historical record
d. Technician	d. Description and photo	d. Observation with/in products or by-products; interception	d. Scientific or technical journal non-refereed
e. Expert amateur	e. Visual description only	e. Precise location and date not known	e. Specialist amateur publication
f. Non-specialist	f. Method of identification not known		f. Unpublished scientific or technical document
g. Collector/identifier not known			g. Non-technical publication; periodical/newspaper
			h. Personal communication; unpublished

### 3. Pest Status in an Area

#### 3.1 Describing pest status in an area

Determination of pest status requires expert judgement on the current distribution of a pest in an area. This judgement is based on a synthesis of pest records and information from other sources. Both current and historical records are used in assessing the present-day situation. Pest status can be described under the following categories:

##### 3.1.1 Presence

A pest is present if records indicate that it is indigenous or introduced. If a pest is present and sufficient reliable records are available, then it may be possible to characterize its distribution using phrases, or a combinations of phrases, such as the following examples:

**Present: in all parts of the area**

**Present: only in some areas<sup>2</sup>**

**Present: except in specified pest free areas**

**Present: in all parts of the area where host crop(s) are grown**

**Present: only in some areas where host crop(s) are grown<sup>3</sup>**

**Present: only in protected cultivation**

**Present: seasonally**

**Present: but managed<sup>4</sup>**

**Present: subject to official control**

**Present: under eradication**

**Present: at low prevalence.**

Other similar descriptive phrases may be used, as appropriate. If few reliable records are available, it will be difficult to characterize the distribution.

As appropriate, it is useful to characterize the prevalence of the pest (e.g. common, occasional, rare), and the level of damage and/or losses caused by the pest on relevant hosts.

##### 3.1.2 Absence

If there are no records of the presence of the pest in the general surveillance data of an area, it may be reasonable to conclude that a pest is or has always been absent. This may be supported by specific records of absence.

It is also possible to conclude that a pest is absent even if there are pest records suggesting the contrary. These different situations are described below. Absence may also be confirmed by specific surveys (see ISPM 6) and, in that case, the phrase “confirmed by survey” should then be added. Similarly, when a pest free area is established according to the appropriate ISPM (see ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*)) the phrase “Pest free area declared” should be added.

##### **Absent: no pest records**

General surveillance indicates that the pest is absent now and has never been recorded.

<sup>2</sup> Specify where possible.

<sup>3</sup> Specify where possible.

<sup>4</sup> According to: [details to be listed].

**Absent: pest eradicated**

Pest records indicate that the pest was present in the past. A documented pest eradication programme was conducted and was successful (see ISPM 9 (*Guidelines for pest eradication programmes*)). Surveillance confirms continued absence.

**Absent: pest no longer present**

Pest records indicate that the pest was transient or established in the past, but general surveillance indicates the pest is no longer present. The reason(s) may include:

- climate or other natural limitation to pest perpetuation
- changes in hosts cultivated
- changes in cultivars
- changes in agricultural practices.

**Absent: pest records invalid**

Pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the conclusion is reached that the records are invalid or no longer valid, as in the following officially declared cases:

- changes in taxonomy
- misidentification
- erroneous record
- changes in national borders where reinterpretation of the record may be needed.

**Absent: pest records unreliable**

Pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the determination leads to the conclusion that the records are unreliable, as in the following officially declared cases:

- ambiguous nomenclature
- outdated identification or diagnostic methods
- records cannot be considered reliable (see table).

**Absent: intercepted only**

The pest has only been reported on consignments at a point of entry or initial destination or while under detention before release, treatment or destruction. Surveillance confirms that the pest has not established.

**3.1.3 Transience**

Pest status is considered transient when a pest is present but establishment is not expected to occur based on technical evaluation. There are three types of transience.

**Transient: non-actionable**

The pest has only been detected as an individual occurrence or isolated population not expected to survive and no phytosanitary measures have been applied.

**Transient: actionable, under surveillance**

The pest has been detected as an individual occurrence or an isolated population that may survive into the immediate future, but is not expected to establish. Appropriate phytosanitary measures, including surveillance are being applied.

**Transient: actionable, under eradication**

The pest has been detected as an isolated population which may survive into the immediate future and, without phytosanitary measures for eradication, may establish. Appropriate phytosanitary measures have been applied for its eradication.

**3.2 Determination of pest status in an area**

Determination of the status of a pest is provided by an NPPO. It results in deciding upon the most appropriate description of the pest status in an area (see section 3.1) based on supporting information. This may include:

- individual pest records
- pest records from surveys
- records or other indication of pest absence
- results of general surveillance
- information from scientific publications and databases
- phytosanitary measures used to prevent introduction or spread
- other information relevant to assessing pest absence or presence.

The reliability and consistency of the information should be considered. In particular, careful judgement is needed when there is conflicting information.

**4. Recommended Reporting Practices**

Contracting parties have obligations under the IPPC (Article VIII.1(a)) to report “the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests”, of which, in the terms of this standard, information pertaining to “pest status in an area” is a part. This standard is not concerned with reporting obligations, but with the quality of the reported information. Accurate reports are an essential part of the international cooperation to facilitate trade. Failure to discover and report pests, or inaccurate, incomplete, untimely or misinterpreted reports, can lead to the establishment of unjustified trade barriers or to the introduction and/or spread of pests.

Persons or organizations involved in collecting pest records should follow the recommendations in this standard, and provide the NPPO with accurate and complete details before reporting the information generally.

To observe good reporting practices, NPPOs should:

- base determinations of pest status in an area on the most reliable and timely information available
- take into account the categories and pest status determinations set out in this standard when exchanging pest status information between countries
- inform the NPPO of trading partners as soon as possible, and their regional plant protection organization (RPPO) where appropriate, of relevant changes in pest status and especially reports of newly established pests
- report interceptions of regulated pests which suggest a change in pest status in the exporting country to other countries only after consultation with the exporting country
- when becoming aware of an otherwise unreported record of a pest in another country, the NPPO may report it to other countries or RPPOs only after informing and where possible consulting with the NPPO concerned
- exchange pest status information in conformity with Article VII.2(j) and Article VIII.1(a) and VIII.1(c) of the IPPC to the extent practicable, and in a medium and language acceptable to both parties
- correct erroneous records as soon as possible.

This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

## APPENDIX 1: Useful references

The references here are widely available, easily accessible and generally recognized as authoritative. The list is not comprehensive or static, nor is it endorsed as a standard under this ISPM<sup>5</sup>.

### Nomenclature, Terminology and General Taxonomy

**BioNET-INTERNATIONAL.** <http://www.bionet-intl.org/opencms/opencms/index1.jsp> (accessed August 2010).

**Brickell, C.D. (chair) et al., eds.** 2009. *International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants*. 8th edn. (*Scripta Horticulturae*, 10) Leuven, Belgium, International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS). 204 pp.

**EPPO.** 1996. *Bayer coding system*. Paris, France, European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization.

**Fiala, I. & Fèvre, F.** 1992. *Dictionnaire des agents pathogènes des plantes cultivées*. Paris, France, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) (English/French/Latin).

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**ISO 3166-1:2006.** *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes*. Geneva, International Organization for Standardization. Available at [http://www.iso.org/iso/country\\_codes/iso\\_3166\\_code\\_lists.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists.htm) in English/French (accessed August 2010).

**ISPM 5.** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. (Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Spanish/Russian)

**McNeill, J. (chair) et al., eds & compilers.** 2006. *International code of botanical nomenclature* (Vienna Code). Adopted by the Seventeenth International Botanical Congress Vienna, Austria, July 2005. Liechtenstein, Gantner, Ruggell. 568 pp. Available at <http://ibot.sav.sk/icbn/main.htm> (accessed August 2010).

**Shurtleff, M.C. & Auerre, C.W.** 1991. *Glossary of plant pathological terms*. St. Paul MN, USA, American Phytopathological Society Press. 361 pp.

**United Nations.** 1991. Country names. *Terminology Bulletin No. 347/Rev. 1*. (UN Member names in Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish.) New York, Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services of the United Nations Secretariat.

### General Pest Identification and Distribution

**CABI.** a. *CAB PEST CD-ROM*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

**CABI.** b. *Crop protection compendium CD-ROM*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. Refer <http://www.cabi.org/cpc/> (accessed August 2010).

**CABI.** c. *Descriptions of fungi and bacteria*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. Refer <http://www.cabi.org/dfb/> (accessed August 2010).

**CABI.** d. *Distribution maps of plant pests*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. Refer <http://www.cabi.org/dmpp/> (accessed August 2010).

**OIRSA.** 1994–1999. *Hojas de datos sobre plagas y enfermedades agrícolas de importancia cuarentenaria para los países miembros del OIRSA*, volúmenes 1–5. San Salvador, El Salvador, Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria. Available at [http://www.oirsa.org/portal/Biblioteca\\_Virtual.aspx](http://www.oirsa.org/portal/Biblioteca_Virtual.aspx) (accessed August 2010).

<sup>5</sup> The references were reformatted in 2010 and updated where possible.

**Smith, I.M., McNamara, D.G., Scott, P.R. & Holderness, M., eds.** *Quarantine Pests for Europe*. 2nd edn. (Data sheets on quarantine pests for the European Union and for the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization.) Wallingford, UK, CAB International in association with EPPO.

**Waller, J.M., Lenné, J.M. & Waller, S., eds.** 2001. *Plant pathologists' pocketbook*. 3rd edn. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. 528 pp. (Arabic edn, 1990, CABI/FAO; Spanish edn, 1985, published by FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, Chile, in cooperation with CABI.)

**Wilson, D.E. & Reeder, D.M., eds.** 2005. *Mammal Species of the World. A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference*. 3rd edn. Baltimore, USA, Johns Hopkins University Press. 2142 pp. Online database, <http://www.bucknell.edu/msw3/> (accessed August 2010).

## Bacteria

**Bradbury, J.F. & Saddler, G.S.** 2008. *Guide to plant pathogenic bacteria*. 2nd rev. subedn. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

**Young, J.M., Saddler, G., Takikawa, Y., De Boer, S.H., Vauterin, L., Garduño, L., Gvinsky, R.I. & Stead, D.E.** 1996. Names of plant pathogenic bacteria 1864–1995. *Review of Plant Pathology*, 75: 721–763. Online database, [http://www.isppweb.org/names\\_bacterial.asp](http://www.isppweb.org/names_bacterial.asp) (accessed August 2010).

## Fungi

**Kirk, P.M., Cannon, P.F., Minter, D.W. & Stalpers, J.A.** 2008. *Ainsworth & Bisby's Dictionary of the Fungi*. 10th edn. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. 784 pp.

**CABI.** e. *Index of fungi*. (A bi-annual listing providing full bibliographic and nomenclatural details of some 2000 names of fungi per annum.) Surrey, UK, CAB International Mycological Institute. (Online database, *Index Fungorum*, at <http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp>, accessed August 2010.)

## Insects and Mites

**CABI.** f. *Arthropod name index* on CD-ROM. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

**Wood, A.M., compiler.** 1989. *Insects of economic importance: a checklist of preferred names*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

## Nematodes

**CABI.** g. *NEMA* CD-ROM. Wallingford, UK, CAB International.

**Ebsary, J.A.** 1991. *Catalogue of the order Tylenchida (Nematoda)*. Ottawa, Agriculture Canada. 196 pp.

**Hunt, D.J.** 1983. *Aphelenchida, Longidoridae and Trichodoridae: their systematics and bionomics*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. 150 pp.

## Plant Diseases

**APS.** a. *Common names of plant diseases*. St. Paul, MN, USA, American Phytopathological Society, Committee on Standardization of Common Names for Plant Diseases. (Online database at <http://www.apsnet.org/online/common/>, accessed August 2010.)

**APS.** b. Disease compendium series of the American Phytopathological Society. St. Paul, MN, USA, American Phytopathological Society.

**CABI.** h. *Distribution maps of plant diseases*. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. (See <http://www.cabi.org/dmpd/>, accessed August 2010.)

**Miller, P.R. & Pollard, H.L.** 1976–1977. *Multilingual compendium of plant diseases*. Vol. 1 (Fungi and bacteria); Vol. II (Viruses and nematodes). (Crosslingual: 23 languages.) St. Paul, MN, USA, American Phytopathological Society. 457 pp. (vol. 1); 434 pp. (vol. 2)

**Singh, U.S., Chaube, H.S., Kumar, J. & Mukhopadhyay, A.N., eds.** 1992. *Plant diseases of international importance*. Vol. 1: Diseases of cereals and pulses; Vol. 2: Diseases of vegetables and oil seed crops; Vol. 3: Diseases of fruit crops; Vol. 4: Diseases of sugar, forest, and plantation crops. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA, Prentice Hall.

### Plants and Weeds

**Brako, L., Rossman, A.Y. & Farr, D.F., eds.** 1995. *Scientific and common names of 7,000 vascular plants in the United States*. St. Paul MN, USA, American Phytopathological Society. 301 pp.

**Brummitt, R.K.** 1992. *Vascular plant families and genera*. Kew, Surrey, UK, Royal Botanic Gardens.

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### Viruses

**AAB.** 1970–1989 (print). *Descriptions of plant viruses*. Wellesbourne, Warwick, UK, Association of Applied Biologists. Online database, <http://www.dvweb.net>, accessed August 2010.

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## IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

### Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



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