



## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

### **ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS**

#### **PT 7:**

#### **Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)**

**(2009)**

#### **Scope of the treatment**

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 150 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003<sup>1</sup>.

#### **Treatment description**

<b>Name of treatment:</b>	Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)
<b>Active ingredient:</b>	N/A
<b>Treatment type:</b>	Irradiation
<b>Target pest:</b>	Fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (Diptera: Tephritidae)
<b>Target regulated articles:</b>	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of fruit flies of the family Tephritidae.

#### **Treatment schedule**

Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies.

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED<sub>99,9968</sub> at the 95% confidence level.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

<sup>1</sup> The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for approval of treatments. Treatments also do not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to approval of 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.

This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruit and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

### Other relevant information

Since irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live, but non-viable larvae and/or pupae during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its evaluation of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Bustos *et al.* (2004), Follett & Armstrong (2004), Gould & von Windeguth (1991), Hallman (2004), Hallman & Martinez (2001), Hallman & Thomas (1999), Hallman & Worley (1999), Heather *et al.* (1991), Jessup *et al.* (1992), von Windeguth (1986) and von Windeguth & Ismail (1987) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Averrhoa carambola*, *Carica papaya*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana*, *Prunus avium* and *Vaccinium corymbosum*.

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 ludens* (*Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *A. suspensa* (*Averrhoa carambola*, *Citrus paradisi* and *Mangifera indica*), *Bactrocera tryoni* (*Citrus sinensis*, *Lycopersicon lycopersicon*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus avium*), *Cydia pomonella* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) and *Grapholita molesta* (*Malus domestica* and artificial diet) (Bustos *et al.*, 2004; Gould & von Windeguth, 1991; Hallman, 2004; Hallman & Martinez, 2001; Heather *et al.*, 1991; Jessup *et al.*, 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). 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, then the treatment will be reviewed.

### References

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REVOKED

#### Publication history

*This is not an official part of the standard*

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