



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

PT 12: Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (2011)

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 165 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18:2003 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*)¹.

Treatment description

Name of treatment:	Irradiation treatment for <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>
Active ingredient:	N/A
Treatment type:	Irradiation
Target pest:	<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> (Summers) (Coleoptera: Brentidae)
Target regulated articles:	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> .

¹ 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.

Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 165 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*.

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED99.9952 at the 95% confidence level.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18:2003 (Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure).

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 *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (eggs, larvae, pupae and/or adults) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

Countries with established trapping and surveillance activities for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* need to take account of the fact that adult insects may be detected in the trap in the exporting country. Although these insects will not establish, countries need to assess whether such treatments are applicable in their countries, i.e. whether or not such findings would disrupt existing surveillance programmes.

The Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments based its conclusion of this treatment on the research work undertaken by Follet (2006) and Hallman (2001) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Ipomoea batatas*.

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 lycopersicum*, *Malus domestica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Persea americana* and *Prunus* spp.), *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; Jessup et al., 1992; Mansour, 2003; von Windeguth, 1986; von Windeguth & Ismail, 1987). It is recognised, 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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Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

- 2006-12 TPPT developed draft text
- 2007-04 CPM-2 adopted topic *Irradiation treatment for Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (2006-04)
- 2007-10 SC revised draft text and approved for MC
- 2007-10 Secretariat initiated track process
- 2008-03 Secretariat received formal objections prior to CPM-3
- 2008-08 SC revised draft text with TPPT consultation via email
- 2008-12 SC recommended draft text to CPM via e-decision
- 2009-03 Secretariat received formal objections prior to CPM-4
- 2009-05 SC requested TPPT to review
- 2009-08 TPPT revised draft text
- 2009-12 SC recommended draft text to CPM via e-decision
- 2010-03 Secretariat received formal objections prior to CPM-5
- 2010-05 SC requested TPPT to review
- 2010-07 TPPT revised draft text
- 2010-08 SC recommended draft text to CPM via e-decision
- 2011-03 CPM-6 adopted Annex 12 to ISPM 28
- ISPM 28.** 2007: **Annex 12** *Irradiation treatment for Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (2011). Rome, IPPC, FAO.
- 2014-10 Secretariat made minor formatting changes
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