

Discussion on current IPPC diagnostic tools

Caribbean

The IPPC Secretariat is interested in receiving brief comments from contracting parties on the value of the diagnostic protocols that have been adopted to date by CPM. These protocols are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal of the IPPC and include:

- ISPM 27 Annex 01 DP 1 (2010): *Thrips palmi* Karny
- ISPM 27 Annex 02 DP 2 (2012): Plum pox virus
- ISPM 27 Annex 03 DP 3 (2012): *Trogoderma granarium* Everts

Participants were asked to engage in a very brief discussion based on the following questions:

1. *Are the current diagnostic protocols (ISPM 27 Annex 1, 2 and 3) useful or not?*
2. *Which of the protocols (ISPM 27 Annex 1, 2 and 3) are used frequently?*
3. *Who uses them?*
4. *Which other protocols would your NPPO want prioritized for development?*

The responses received on questions 1 to 4 above are listed below.

1. *Are the current diagnostic protocols (ISPM 27 annex 1, 2, 3) useful or not?*

- Barbados – has used the one on *Thrips palmi*, Plum pox –no, *Trogoderma* – no;
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – has not used any of them;
- Trinidad and Tobago – *Thrips palmi* is in T&T and so it is not a regulated pest. The others they do not use;
- Belize – Uses *Thrips palmi* and *Trogoderma* as references. Plum pox, not present in Belize;
- Suriname – uses *Thrips palmi*. The others – no;
- Guyana – *Thrips palmi* as reference – others –no;
- Grenada – *Thrips palmi* is used. Plum pox is not of importance and Khapra beetle not identified as yet so not used;
- Antigua and Barbuda – has not used any of them;
- Bahamas – has not used any of them;
- Jamaica – uses *Thrips palmi*. Has not used the others;
- Saint Kitts and Nevis – Use *Thrips palmi* for reference. Others no;
- Dominica – *Thrips palmi* for training and identification. Plum pox to initiate PRA and to use as a reference. The other one not used;
- Saint Lucia – aware of the presence of *Thrips palmi* but not sure if the protocol is in use. Plum pox – does not see the importance of this protocol to the country at this stage. As far as he knows Khapra beetle not present so there is no reason to use it.

2. *Which of the protocols (ISPM annex 1, 2, 3) are used frequently?*

- *Thrips palmi* is used most frequently

3. *Who uses them?*

- Lab technicians

- Entomologists
- Quarantine officers
- Plant health officers (Belize)
- PRA team
- Plant protection officers
- Extension officers

4. Which other protocols would your NPPO want prioritized for development?

- Barbados – HLB, Red Palm mite, Black Sigatoka, *Tuta absoluta*, Lethal yellowing
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Sand/aggregates (inspection), Black Sigatoka, Moko disease, HLB, Lethal Yellowing, *Tuta absoluta*, Frosty pod rot.
- Trinidad and Tobago – Frosty Pod rot, HLB, Lethal Yellowing, Papaya Mealybug, Asian Longhorn Beetle, Powder Post Beetle, *Tuta absoluta*
- Belize – Potato pathogens, *Fusarium gutiforme* (Pineapple disease), *Anastrepha grandis*, *Tuta absoluta*, Kudzu bug (*Megacopta cribraria*)
- Suriname – HLB, Black Sigatoka, *Tuta absoluta*, Carambola fruit fly
- Guyana – Carambola Fruit fly, potato pathogens/pests, HLB, Mango seed weevil, Giant African Snail, LY
- Grenada – Frosty Pod rot in cocoa, LY, HLB, *Tuta absoluta*, *Anastrepha* complex, viral diseases on peppers
- Antigua and Barbuda – Lab maintenance of various specimen types, LY, Bud rot, Red Palm Weevil, GAS, HLB, Black Sigatoka
- The Bahamas – LY, HLB, Citrus Canker, *Tuta absoluta*, Red Palm Mite, GAS
- Jamaica – GAS, *Tuta absoluta*, Citrus Canker, Red palm weevil, Frosty pod disease
- Saint Kitts and Nevis – *Tuta absoluta*, LY, HLB, GAS, Bud rot, Red Palm mite, Black Sigatoka
- Dominica – Protocol for the management of HLB and its vector, *Musa* spp. pathogens (Black sigatoka, Moko, viruses), Management of LY and its vector, Red Palm mite, generalized protocol for PCR and molecular analyses.
- Saint Lucia – HLB, Moko disease, LY, Frosty Pod, *Anastrepha* complex.