

Surveillance: Working together to strengthen implementation

The CPM agreed for an increased emphasis on surveillance in the next several years. This will take place through an Implementation Pilot Programme on Surveillance, which will be a coordinated effort with active participation from contracting parties and RPPOs. These efforts will build on the efforts made since your participation in the IRSS survey on ISPM 6 (Surveillance) in 2012.

The Regional IPPC Workshops are an opportunity to share experiences with surveillance activities such as: current status, upcoming plans, and successes and challenges of surveillance activities within your country.

Please submit this completed form in advance of the workshop and prepare a five-minute presentation on current and upcoming (next 2-5 years) of surveillance activities.

Your name: Ms IK Warshamana

Country name: Sri Lanka

Surveillance: An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures (ISPM 5)

| | Question | Answer |
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| 1. | What general surveillance activities take place in your country? (General surveillance is a process whereby information on particular pests which are of concern for an area is gathered from many sources, wherever it is available and provided for use by the NPPO – ISPM 6) | Coconut: Coconut mite (<i>Aceria guerreronis</i>); Red palm weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>); Black beetle (<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>) Plesispa (<i>Plesispa reichei</i>); Coconut leaf wilt (causal agent phytoplasma), Red ring Nematode (<i>Bursaphelenchus cocophyllus</i>), Weligama Coconut wilt (Phytoplasma) Tea: Tea shot hole borer: Tea nematodes (<i>Platylenchus loosi</i> , <i>Meloidogyne bravicoda</i>); Low country live wood termites (<i>Glyptotermes</i>); Rubber: White root disease Cinnamon: Clear wing moth Sugarcane: Sugarcane woolly aphid (<i>Ceratovacuna lanigera</i>) Rice: Rice sheath mite (<i>Stenotarsonomeus spinkii</i>) Fruits: Fruit fly (<i>Bactocera dorsalis</i>), Citrus Greening (<i>Candidatus liberibacter</i>) Cucurbits: Melon fly (<i>Bactocera cucurbitae</i>) Vegetables: whitefly (<i>Bemisia</i> spp); root knot nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp) Potato: Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza heudobrensis</i>); Cinnamon: Clear wing moth General pest: Yellow spotted locust |

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| | | Weeds: Parthenium, Aligator weed, Salvinia, Giant mimosa, Water hyacinth, <i>Clusia rosea</i> , <i>Annona glabra</i> , <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> , <i>Dillenia suffruticosa</i> |
| 2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What specific surveillance programmes (detection, delimiting or monitoring surveys for specific pests) take place in your country? (Specific surveys are procedures by which NPPOs obtain information on pests of concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time. – ISPM 6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island wide Pest surveillance of fruit fly (<i>Bactocera dorsalis</i>) and melon fly (<i>Bactocera Cucurbitae</i>) population Surveillance on <i>Radopholus similis</i> . Pest surveillance for rice pest population in major rice growing areas in Sri lanka and circulate the summary of the information of the pest in rice cultivation every fortnight. Surveillance on Trogoderma granarium in Sri Lanka Surveillance on Echinodorus species introduced to the natural waters in Sri Lanka through the ornamental plant industry Vegetables: whiteflies, Viruses such as geminivirus Potato: Potato cyst nematode (<i>Globodera rostochinensis</i>) |
| 3. | <p>What current or upcoming surveillance projects, workshops or improvements are planned in your country for the next five years? Please include surveillance projects of any kind (for example funded domestically, through regional or international programmes, etc). <u>Plan to present this information at the workshop in 5 minutes or less so we can exchange ideas and updates in the region.</u></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of incursion of new fruitfly spp into Sri lanka. Surveillance on Trogoderma granarium in Sri Lanka <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance on the species complex of Cuscuta present in Sri Lanka Surveillance of Striga species present in Sri Lanka Surveillance on the potential hosts for Dendrophoe species in Sri Lanka Surveillance on Bemisia tabaci in export oriented nurseries <p>FAO /TCP Coconut leaf wilt</p> <p>CABI /Plant wise / crop clinic program</p> <p>AFACI / TCP: Agreement on AFACI technical cooperation project on <i>Construction of Epidemiology Information Interchange System for *Migratory Disease and Insect Pests in Asia Region (IPM)</i></p> |
| 4. | What resources do you have to share related to surveillance (manuals, standard operating procedures, public | <p>Leaflets on Fruitflies and melon flies</p> <p>Television programmes on the Fruitflies</p> |

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| | outreach materials, etc)? Please list and identify if you are willing to share them. | |
| 5. | What do you think would help to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a net work of trained technical experts to carry out surveillance activities island wide 2. Attitude change in the agriculture community including extension staff, policy makers, farmers and interested groups to utilize surveillance information in crop management 3. Dedicated server for data collection / analysis and dissemination to relevant organizations/ farmers 4. An Expert consultation for a period of at least one year to provide technical and operational guidance to establish the surveillance program in Sri Lanka |