

The Status of Plant Health and Quarantine in Turkey

General Structure and Activities Regarding Phytosanitary Measures

The IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative "One Belt" Countries, 27-30 May 2019 in Xián, Shaanxi, China

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Some Economic Parameters Of Turkey

- Total land area is 783.562 km²
- Population is 82 million,
- Gross domestic product \$ 851 billion
- Per Capita Income \$ 10.546
- ➤ The agricultural area is 38 million hectares.
- Forestry area is 22 million hektars
- Meadows and pasture 14.6 million hectars
- > Arable area 24 million hectars
- ➤ Crop field 20 million hectars
- Orchard area 4 million hectars

- ✓ Value domestic agricultural product \$ 51.8 billion,
- ✓ import \$ 12.6 billion,
- ✓ export \$ 17.7 Billion,



Products Of Turkey In The Top Ten In The World

✓ Turkey is sufficient country in terms of food

√ 1,707 agricultural / food products were exported in 190 countries

IN PRODUCTION		IN EXPORT	
Hazelnut, Apricot and Cherry	1st	Hazelnut, Apricot, grapes, fig and quince	1st
Melon, Water Melon, Strawberry, Fig, Lentil, Olive, Apple, Tomatoes, Tea, Pistachio, Walnut, Aubergine, Sheep milk, sugar beet and honey	2nd-5th	Wheat flour, cherry, Yoghurt, Macaroni, Lentil, lemon, Mandarin, Chickpea, Orange, Olive and Tomatoes	2nd-5th
Wheat, Barley, Grapes, peach, Mandarin, Lemon, Almond, Olive oil and sheep meat.	6th-10th	Grape, Tobacco, Chess nut, Strawberry, Olive oil, Egg, Aubergine and Peach	6th-10th

Plant Health Structure

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY



GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCHES AND POLICIES

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT HEALTH RESEARCHES GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOOD AND CONTROL

DEPARTMENT

OF PLANT

PROTECTION

PRODUCTS

DEPARTMENT OF BORDER CONTROLS OF PLANT AND PLANT PRODUCTS

DEPARTMENT OF RISK ASSESSMENT

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PRODUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF SEED AND SEEDLING

Authorities on Plant Health

- 3 General Directorates,
- 6 Departments,
- 8 Research Institutions,
- 12 Plant Quarantine Directorates,
- 81 Provincial Directorates (Department of Plant Production and Plant Health)
- 922 District Directorates

Directorate of Research Institutions (8)

DEPARTMENT

OF PLANT

HEALTH AND

QUARANTINE

QUARANTINE

Section of Plant Production and Plant Health (81)

Provincial

Organizasion

Directorate of Agricultural Quarantine (12)

Responsibilities of Departments

Department of Planth Health and Quarantine

- Preparation and implementation of Control Programmes,
- Control of harmful organisms through government funded programmes (573
 Harmful Organism),
- Prevent of contamination and spread of quarantine pests into the pest free areas,
- Surveys,
- Protected zones, pest free areas
- Plant Passport studies,
- Pest Risk Analysis,
- Implementation of ISPMs

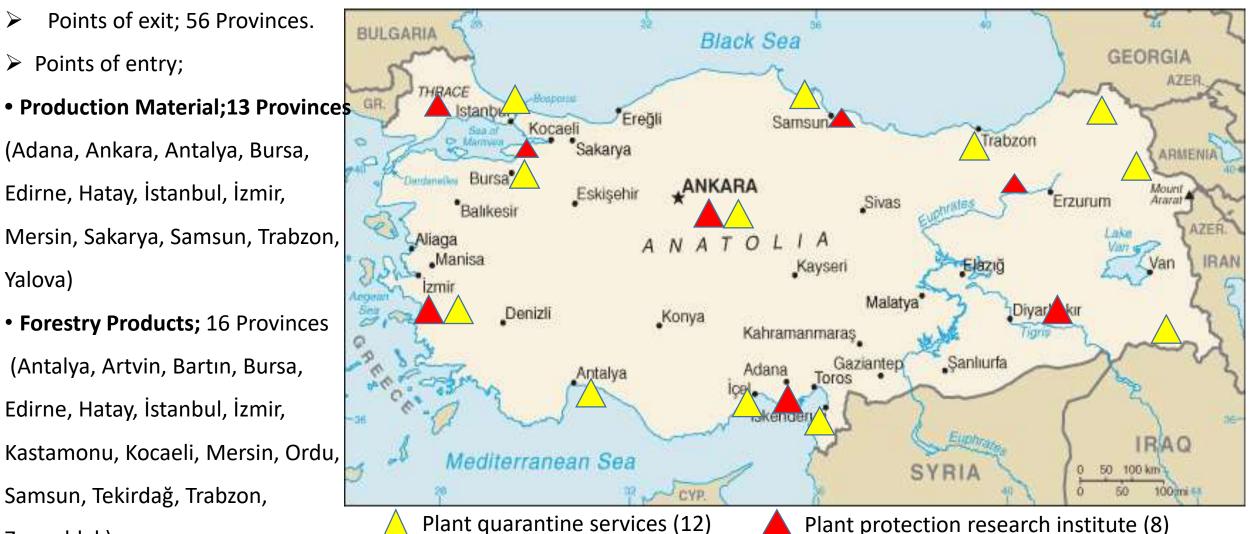
Responsibilities of Departments

Department of Plant and Plant Products Border Inspection

- Controls of import and export,
- Issuing of Plant Health Certificates,
- Establishment of Border Inspection Posts,
- Determination of plant health requirements for entry into the Country,
- Preparation of International Cooperation Agreements,
- Declaration of recently detected quarantine pests to international organizations...

Entry and exit ports of plant and plant products

- Points of exit; 56 Provinces.
- Points of entry;
- (Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Edirne, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir,
- Mersin, Sakarya, Samsun, Trabzon, Yalova)
- Forestry Products; 16 Provinces (Antalya, Artvin, Bartın, Bursa, Edirne, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kastamonu, Kocaeli, Mersin, Ordu, Samsun, Tekirdağ, Trabzon, Zonguldak)
- Others; 23 Provinces



Countrywide Plant production and plant health office (81)

Responsibilities of Departments

Department of Plant Protection Products;

- Preparation of legislation regarding plant protection products and equipmentmachinery,
- Issuing of authorizations and approvals regarding plant protection products and equipment-machinery,
- Controls of production, storage and marketing of plant protection products and equipment-machinery,
- Cooperation with related national and international organizations,
- Preparation of legislation regarding the sale of prescribed plant protection products.

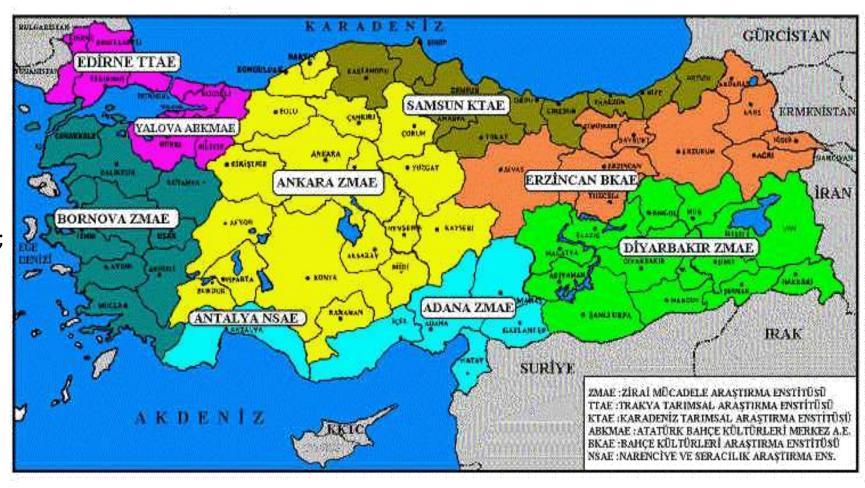
Analysis Laboratories (12)

- Research Institutions;
- (Ankara, Adana, İzmir, Diyarbakır, Yalova, Samsun, Erzincan, Antalya)
- Qurantine Directorates;

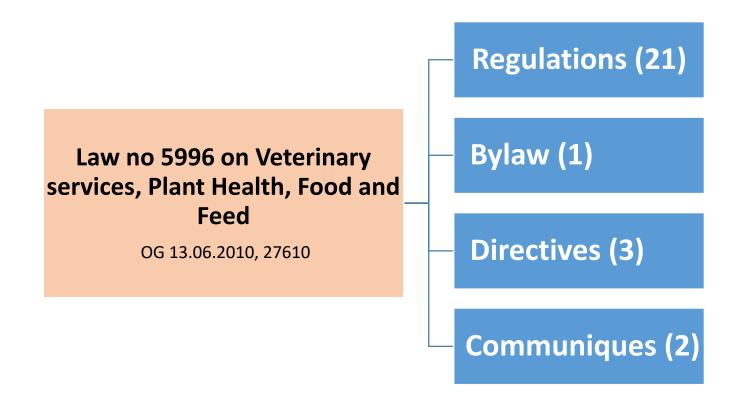
(İzmir, İstanbul, Mersin, Antalya)
Performing the laboratory analyses for;

- Import,
- Export,
- Certification of plant propagation material,
- Pest Risk Assesment
- Validation of detection methods,
 By totally 400 experts

Regional Plant Protection Research Institutes



Planth Health Legistlations



All regulation utmost harmonized with EU

Some Planth Health And Quarantine Regulations

- Regulation on Plant Quarantine,
- Regulation on Plant Quarantine Fumigation,
- Regulation on Plant Quarantine inspectors,
- Regulation on the Heat Treatment and Marketing of Wooden Packaging Materials,
- Regulation on Registration of Plant Protection Products,
- Regulation on Plant Protection Tools and Machines,
- Regulation on Control of Plant Protection Products,
- Regulation on Wholesale and Retail Sale of Plant Protection Products,
- Regulation on Plant Passport System and Registration of Operators
- Regulation on Advise, Application and Registration of Plant Protection Products
- Regulation on the Official Controls of Import of Plant-Derived Food and Feed,
- Implementation Regulation on the expert Returned Products and Issuence of Health Certificates fort the Impot of Plant-Derived Food and Feed,
- Others...

Plant Quarantine Regulation is the main regulation on importation and exportation for Turkey.

(Dated 03 December 2011, 28131 OG)

Annex –1 Harmful Organisms That Are Subject To Quarantine And That Hinder Importation

- A- Harmful Organisms Not Known To Occur In Turkey, That Are Subject To Quarantine And That Hinder Importation
- B- Harmful Organisms That Have Limited Existence In Turkey, That Are Subject To Quarantine And That Hinder Importation

Annex - 2 Harmful Organisms That Are Subject To Quarantine And That Hinder Importation In Case They Are Found On Some Plants Or Plant Products

- A-harmful Organisms Not Known To Occur In Turkey And That Are Subject To Quarantine
- B- Harmful Organisms That Have Limited Existence In Turkey, That Are Subject To Quarantine
- Annex -3 Plants, Plant Products And Growing Medium, Introduction Of Which Are Banned Excluding Plants With Soil And Growing Medium Turf Specified In The —Special Requirements | Section In Annex-4;
- **Annex -4** Special Requirements For Importation Of Plants And Plant Products

Mission Of Turkish Plant Health Regime

Plant health is considered as a;

- Basic component of national food security
- Major component of a sustainable agriculture
- Key component of competitive agricultural trade
- Vital component of environmental protection

Main Objectives Of Turkish Phytosanitary Measure Regime

 Prevention to entry of any harmful organism into country by any type of inetrantional trade and product

Perevention of establishment of entered pest

Prevention of spered of harmful organizims inside the country

 Perevention of any other countries from harmful organisms by controling of all plant & plant protucts <u>subjected to export</u>

Main Objectives Of Turkish Plant Health Regime

- Implementation of National Plant Health Program
- Plant quarantine and plant passport activities
- Control and registration of plant protection products and equipment's.
- Phytosanitary controls regarding export and import
- Actions taken for minimizing of site affect of plant protection activities to the environment and human health
- Publication of many training documents to the growers and extension stuff about plant health and quarantine.

Plant Health Implementation Programme

- Main programme on pest and disease control
- It is revised annually after national programme meetings

Pest management is carried out according to the **Technical Instructions for Plant Protection** (373 pest) **and principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** in Turkey

Special IPM technical directives for total 22 main products, including wheat, maize, cotton, potato, chickpea, lentil, vegetables subject to protected cultivation, apple, citrus fruits, peach, cherry, sour cherry, apricot, olive, hazelnut, pistachio, vineyard, pomegranate, pear, quince and rice.





Surveillance of Pest and Data Collection

General Surveillance

A Pest Reporting System is in force in Turkey

- > Fulfillment of international requirements
- To follow up quarantine organisms inside the country
- First records of the pests (Pest Risk Analysis)
- ➤ Defining the control measures according to the PRA
- Prevents outbreaks and provides early control

Source of Pest Information

Pest Report Forms of Turkey

EPPO,
Pest Reporting
Service

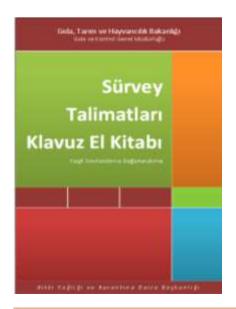
Scientific Publications

IPPC (Pest Reporting)

Border Controls

Spesific Surveys

- Annually determined survey programs
- Trainings are provided by research institutes
- Survey Instructions Manual (38 quarantine pest)
- Surveys on 16 known and 14 unknown pests (2019)



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Pests Covered in Annual Survey Programme present limited in Turkey

	Plants	Pests	Survey area
1		C. Michiganensis subps. Sepedonicus	Selected provinces
2	Potato	Globodera rostochiensis, G. Pallida	Selected provinces
3		Meloidogyne chitwoodi	Selected provinces
4		Phthorimaea operculella	Selected provinces
5		Ralstonia solanacearum	Selected provinces
6		Synchytrium endobioticum	Selected provinces
7	Onion	Sclerotium cepivorum	Selected provinces
8	Rice	Aphelenchoides besseyi	Selected provinces
9	Watermelon	Acidovorax avenae subsp. Citrulli	Selected provinces
10	_	Lasioptera sp.	Selected provinces
11	Tomato	Tomato Spotted Wild Virus (TSWV)	Selected provinces
12	Polifag	Anoplophora chinensis	All provinces
13	Maize	Diabrotica virgifera	Selected provinces
14	Chestnut	Dryocosmus kuriphilus	All provinces
15	Stone Fruits	Plum Pox Potyvirus (PPV)	Selected provinces
16	Carrot	Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum	Selected provinces

Pests Covered in Annual Survey Programme Not Present in Turkey

	Plants	Pests	Survey area
1	Wineyards	Candidatus phytoplasma vitis (Bois Noir)	All provinces
2		Candidatus phytoplasma vitis (Flavescence Doree Phytoplasma)	
3	Citrus	Citrus Greening Bacterium	Citrus growing
4		Citrus Yellow Vein Clearing Virus	places
5	Olive-Wineyards	Xylella fastidiosa	All provinces
6	Kiwi	Pseudomonas syringae actinidae	All provinces
7	Potato	Epitrix similaris	All provinces
8	Ornamental pl. and Forest pl.	Phytopthora ramorum	All provinces
9	Pomegranate	Xanthomonas axonopodis punicae	All provinces
10	Fruit trees	Monilia fructicola	All provinces
11	Walnut	Erschoviella musculana	All provinces
12	Cucumber	Dacus ciliatus	All provinces
13	Pine	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Selected
14	FILE	Giberella circinata	provinces

Pest Reporting System

Pest Reprt Form of Turkey

Karantinaya Tabi Olmayan Zararlı Organizma Bildirim Formu (2)

Kapsam: Bu form ülke içerisinde bitki ve bitkisel ürünlerde tespit edilen karantinaya tabi olmayan ve ülkemizde ilk defa tespit edilen zararlı organizmaların Gıda, Tarım ve Hayvancılık Bakanlığma bildirilmesinde kullanılmak üzere hazırlanmıştır. Bildirim e-mail olarak bitkisagligi@tarim.gov.tr adresine iletilmeli ve yazılı olarak da Gıda ve Kontrol Genel Müdürlüğü'ne resmi olarak yapılmalıdır.

I. Bildirimde B	ulunan Kişiye Ait Bilgiler
Adı Soyadı	
Görev Yaptığı Yer	
Görevi-Uzmanlık alanı	
İletişim Bilgileri	

II. Bildirime Ai	t Genel Bilgiler
Bildirim Tarihi	
Organizmanın Bilimsel	
Adı	
Bildirim Nedeni	□ Organizmanın ülkede ilk kez tespit edilmesi
	□Ülkede mevcut olan organizmanın herhangi bir yerde varlığının belirlenmesi
	□Ülkede mevcut olan organizmanın konukçu bitkide ilk kez tespit edilmesi

I	II. Bildirimin Lokas	yonu ve Tarihlerine Ait Bil	lgiler	
Sıra	Tespit Edildiği	Tespit Edilme Tarihleri		GPS Koordinatları
No 1	Îl-Îlçe-Köy	(Gün/Ay/Yıl)	(Mümkünse)	(Mümkünse)

^{*}Bu tablodaki satırlar artırılabilir

IV. Bildirimi Yapılan Zar	arlı Organizma ve Konukç	uya Ait Bilgiler
Organizmanın Biyolojik Dönemi		
Organizmanın Tespit Edildiği	1-	3-
Konukçu Bitki/Bitkiler ve	2-	4-
Fenolojisi		
Teşhis Metodu		
Konukçu Bitki/Bitkilerdeki		
Belirtileri ve Zararın Şiddeti		
Organizmanın Olası Bulaşma		
Yolları ve Kaynağı		
Organizmanın Diğer Konukçuları	1-	3-
(Bilimsel Adları)	2-	4-
Organizmanın Diğer Konukçu		
Bitkideki Belirtileri ve Zararın		
Şiddeti		

*Bu tablo, tespit edilen her yer için çoğaltılarak doldurulabilir V. Mücadele Önerileri

v.	Elektronik Fotograf ve İlave Bilgiler
	(Organizmaya, belirtilere ve oluşan zarara ilişkin yeterli sayıda fotograf ile
	organizma hakkında belirtmekte yarar görülen ilave bilgi ve değerlendirmeler)

- General Directorate of Food and Control (Forms send by official letter or e-mail), bitkisagligi@tarim.gov.tr
- Scientific and field confirmation
- Risk analysis in order to determine emergency action plans and control measures
- Increased colloboration with research institutes, universities and Ministry

PESTICIDE CONTROL PROGRAM

Pre-Harvest Pesticide Control Program

- Samples are taken from field, greenhouse and orchard before harvesting of products due to check the residue level of pesticide.
- Samples which found as high MRL are not allowed for harvest or destructed immediately.
- Our goal is to decrease pesticide residue as much as possible and not let the contaminate product to rich market

Post-harvest pesticide Control:

 All risky products are objected to national residue control program while they are in market.

Opportunities And Challenges İn Phytosanitary Measures

Opportunities;

- ✓ Turkey has the system and organisational capacity to act rapidly in emerging problems on plant health
- ✓ For future vision on plant health, Turkey focuses on biologic-biotecnical control, early warning systems and promotion of IPM
- ✓ International plant health organisations (IPPC, EPPO and IOBC) are main source of information.

Challenges;

- Climatic changes allows to spread, settle and rises of harmful organisms,
- Policy makers, farmers and NGO's should be aware and ready to rising risks on food security.
- Due to the significant increase in trade among countries around the world as well as people travelling to a wide range of touristic destinations, turns out to be a challenge for maintaining the phytosanitary status.

