



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES 28

PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENT

ISPM 28
ANNEX 3

ENG

PT 3: Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*

Produced by the Secretariat of the
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

This page is intentionally left blank

ISPM 28

Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests

PT 3: Irradiation treatment for *Anastrepha serpentina*

Adopted 2009; published 2016

Scope of the treatment

This treatment applies to the irradiation of fruits and vegetables at 100 Gy minimum absorbed dose to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina* at the stated efficacy. This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements outlined in ISPM 18¹ (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

Treatment description

Name of treatment:	Irradiation treatment for <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>
Active ingredient:	N/A
Treatment type:	Irradiation
Target pest:	<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> (Wiedemann) (Diptera: Tephritidae)
Target regulated articles:	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> .

Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina*.

There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9972% of adults of *Anastrepha serpentina*.

Treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18.

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 *Anastrepha serpentina* (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) that determined the efficacy of irradiation as a treatment for this pest in *Mangifera indica*.

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

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.

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 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; 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

The present standard refers to International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

- Bustos, M.E., Enkerlin, W., Reyes, J. & Toledo, J.** 2004. Irradiation of mangoes as a postharvest quarantine treatment for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 286–292.
- Gould, W.P. & von Windeguth, D.L.** 1991. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for carambolas infested with Caribbean fruit flies. *Florida Entomologist*, 74: 297–300.
- Hallman, G.J.** 2004. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatment against Oriental fruit moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) in ambient and hypoxic atmospheres. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 97: 824–827.
- Hallman, G.J. & Martinez, L.R.** 2001. Ionizing irradiation quarantine treatments against Mexican fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) in citrus fruits. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 23: 71–77.
- Jessup, A.J., Rigney, C.J., Millar, A., Sloggett, R.F. & Quinn, N.M.** 1992. Gamma irradiation as a commodity treatment against the Queensland fruit fly in fresh fruit. *Proceedings of the Research Coordination Meeting on Use of Irradiation as a Quarantine Treatment of Food and Agricultural Commodities*, 1990: 13–42.
- Mansour, M.** 2003. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for apples infested by codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 127: 137–141.
- von Windeguth, D.L.** 1986. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Caribbean fruit fly infested mangoes. *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 99: 131–134.
- von Windeguth, D.L. & Ismail, M.A.** 1987. Gamma irradiation as a quarantine treatment for Florida grapefruit infested with Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew). *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*, 100: 5–7.

Publication history

This is not an official part of the standard

2006-04 CPM-1 added topic *Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha serpentina* (2006-116)

2006-12 TPPT developed draft text

2007-05 SC approved draft text for MC

2007-10 Sent for MC under fast-track process

2008-07 TPPT revised draft text

2008-12 SC revised draft text for adoption via e-decision

2009-03 CPM-4 adopted Annex 3 to ISPM 28

ISPM 28. Annex 3 *Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha serpentina* (2009). Rome, IPPC, FAO.

2015-07 IPPC Secretariat incorporated editorial amendments and reformatted standards following revoking of standards procedure from CPM-10 (2015).

2016-04 CPM-11 noted ink amendments in relation to "effective dose".

2016-04 IPPC Secretariat incorporated ink amendments from CPM-11 (2016).

Publication history last modified: 2016-04.

IPPC

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an international plant health agreement that aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. International travel and trade are greater than ever before. As people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them.

Organization

- ◆ There are over 180 contracting parties to the IPPC.
- ◆ Each contracting party has a national plant protection organization (NPPO) and an Official IPPC contact point.
- ◆ Nine regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) work to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC in countries.
- ◆ IPPC liaises with relevant international organizations to help build regional and national capacities.
- ◆ The Secretariat is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).



International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 4812 - Fax: +39 06 5705 4819
Email: ippc@fao.org - Web: www.ippc.int