



## INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

### ISPM 28 PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

#### PT 19

### Irradiation treatment for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor*

Adopted 2015; published 2015

#### Scope of the treatment

This treatment describes the irradiation treatment of fruits and vegetables to prevent the reproduction of adult females of *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor* at the stated efficacy level<sup>1</sup>.

#### Treatment description

<b>Name of treatment</b>	Irradiation treatment for <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> , <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i>
<b>Active ingredient</b>	N/A
<b>Treatment type</b>	Irradiation
<b>Target pests</b>	<i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell) and <i>Planococcus minor</i> (Maskell) (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae)
<b>Target regulated articles</b>	All fruits and vegetables that are hosts of the above mealybugs

#### Treatment schedule

Minimum absorbed dose of 231 Gy to prevent the reproduction of adult females of *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor*.

Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED<sub>99,99023</sub> at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>1</sup> The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments for use in their territory. Treatments adopted by the CPM may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures prior to contracting parties approving a treatment for use in its territory. 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.

This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 18 (*Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*).

This irradiation treatment should not be applied to fruits and vegetables stored in modified atmospheres.

#### Other relevant information

Because irradiation may not result in outright mortality, inspectors may encounter live but non-viable *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* or *Planococcus lilacinus* or *Planococcus minor* (immatures or adults) during the inspection process. This does not imply a failure of the treatment.

This treatment schedule was based on the work of Doan *et al.* (2012). In this paper a minimum absorbed dose of 200 Gy prevented reproduction by adult females of *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* and development to the next generation from all immature stages. A subsequent large scale confirmatory test showed that there was no reproduction at a maximum dose of 231 Gy. Further tests also showed that the other two species were more radio-susceptible than *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*.

Very little data is available for other members of the Pseudococcidae and all papers are listed in the References. In each case a dose near to or less than 200 Gy was sufficient to ensure no reproduction providing additional confidence in the proposed dose.

#### References

- Doan, T.T., Nguyen, T.K., Vo, T.K.L., Cao, V.C., Tran, T.T.A. & Nguyen, N.H.** 2012. Effects of gamma irradiation on different stages of mealybug *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, 81: 97–100 (with supplementary data provided by the submitter).
- Dohino, T. & Masaki, S.** 1995. Effects of electron beam irradiation on Comstock mealybug, *Pseudococcus comstocki* (Kuwana) (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae). *Research Bulletin of the Plant Protection Service Japan*, 31: 31–36.
- Dohino, T., Masaki, S., Takano, T., & Hayashi, T.** 1997. Effects of electron beam irradiation on sterility of Comstock mealybug, *Pseudococcus comstocki* (Kuwana) (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae). *Research Bulletin of the Plant Protection Service Japan*, 33: 31-34.
- Jacobsen, C.M. & Hara, A.H.** 2003. Irradiation of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae) for phytosanitation of agricultural commodities. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 96(4): 1334-1339.
- Ravuiwasa, K.T., Lu, K.H, Shen, T.C, & Hwang, S.Y.** 2009. Effects of irradiation on *Planococcus minor* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 102(5), 1774-1780.

#### Publication history

*This is not an official part of the standard*

2012-11 SC added subject under topic: (2006-014) Irradiation treatments

2012-09 Submitted in response to 2012 call for treatments

2012-12 TPPT evaluated submission, drafted schedule and recommended to SC for member consultation

2013-02 Submitted for SC e-decision

2013-04 Approved for member consultation by SC e-decision

2014-04 Treatment lead addressed members and TPG comments

2014-06 TPPT finalized the response and recommended to the SC for adoption

2014-09 SC reviewed (no changes) and recommended for CPM adoption

2015-03 CPM-10 adopted the treatment

**ISPM 28. Annex 19** Irradiation treatment for *Dysmicoccus neobrevipes*, *Planococcus lilacinus* and *Planococcus minor* (2015). Rome, IPPC, FAO.

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