



Hitchhikers Guide to NZ for Gypsy moths!

Ken Glassey

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand

Growing and Protecting New Zealand



www.mpi.govt.nz



Who am I?

- **Ken Glassey**; Senior Adviser, Biosecurity and Environment in the Regulation and Assurance Branch; ken.glassey@mpi.govt.nz
- My primary role is managing the MPI treatment programme
- I have 19 years experience with biosecurity systems (ships, vehicles, containers, forestry, treatments)

Why Is NZ worried about AGM?

- Multiple interceptions of hatching egg masses
- Climate is suitable
- Most NZ crops grown for export
- Increased use of pesticides will close some export markets
- Public nuisance
- Have had one successful eradication campaign for a single AGM male trap catch



MPI profile

- 460 quarantine officers
- 29 port and airport locations for international arrivals
- 7 advisers in head office setting standards for craft, containers, vehicles, ports, airports, fertiliser and treatments of goods.



Web site

- New Zealand MPI publicise the criteria for vessels which are subject to AGM inspection in its website.

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter/ships>



DON'T BRING HITCHHIKERS TO NEW ZEALAND ON YOUR COMMERCIAL VESSEL

The threat: Exotic pests, such as red imported fire ants and mosquitoes, could affect human health and seriously harm New Zealand's economy and unique environment. Many insect pests can fly, meaning that they do not have to be physically transferred from a vessel to the land to establish a population. You could unknowingly be carrying a variety of pests on board.

WHAT ARE HITCHHIKERS?

Hitchhikers are insects and animals that arrive on your vessel – sometimes in small numbers undetected and sometimes in swarms. Some such as moths can lay their egg masses on the vessel. Some termites and borer beetle can live in the wooden parts of the vessel structure. Some may build nests (ants) or inhabit standing water (mosquito larvae).

Some common hitchhiking pests found on ships and yachts at New Zealand ports are ants, termites, beetles, mosquitoes, wasps and bees.

Brown marmorated stink bug, a serious pest of crops and a nuisance to people, has been found hitching on cargo, including new and used vehicles, in large numbers.

Arriving vessels have also been found carrying exotic ants. They pose a risk to public health, agriculture and horticulture and can become significant urban pests.

There are numerous interceptions of exotic mosquitoes at ports each year including the Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) which can spread a number of diseases such as Dengue fever and Ross River Virus.

YOU CAN HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF HITCHHIKING PESTS TO NEW ZEALAND

1. Prior to leaving your last port check your vessel for pests (insects and other animals). Pay attention to decks, holds, and galleys or other areas where food is found, as well as warm areas such as near engine rooms. Also check wooden structures and packing for insect damage by wood-borers or termites.
2. Kill or remove all pests found on board. Use a knock-down insecticide containing permethrin to kill insects and use baited traps for vermin. Also traps could be used for crawling insects such as ants.
3. Undertake a regular pest management programme and keep a look out for pests during your voyages.
4. Mosquitoes may breed in water on board such as in saucers under pot plants and in tyre fenders. Remove standing water by drilling drain holes in objects such as tyre fenders. (Add chlorine bleach to water which you suspect may contain larvae).
5. If you have a pest infestation or something you cannot deal with before arrival, declare this in your Advance Notice of Arrival form and report it to a biosecurity inspector on arrival in New Zealand. They will assist you with removal of the pests or treatment of your vessel.



Brown marmorated stink bug



Asian tiger mosquito



Asian gypsy moth and egg mass

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter/ships

May 2015

Information requirements

- At least 48 hours before arrival at the first port in New Zealand, vessel master must provide pre-arrival documentation:
- Advanced Notice of Arrival (combined Customs/MPI/Health/Maritime Security doc)
- crew and passenger lists, voyage memo
- Masters Declaration
- Ballast Water Declaration
- <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter/ships>
- Completed documentation by email or fax to MPI

Advance Notice of Arrival Question

- In the past year (or since the last visit to this country) has your craft been to any ports on the east/Pacific coast of Russia (excluding the Kamchatka Peninsula) during July, August or September? Yes No
- Has your craft been inspected and certified free of Asian Gypsy moth by an agricultural authority or their agent in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA, Russia, Japan, Korea or China? (If YES, please supply certificate). Yes No

Valid AGM certificates of freedom

- A certificate must be issued by a recognised inspection body from:
- Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Russia or the USA since the vessel last visited a risk port during the high risk period before current arrival in New Zealand
AND
- On the date of, or after last visit to any risk area during the high risk period.

New Zealand recognises

- For Russia: Inspection Certificate issued by FGBU All-Russian Centre of Plant Quarantine (FGBU VNIIKR). Arrangement operating for some 20 years
- For China: the Commodity Inspection Corporation (CCIC) certificates of freedom from AGM for vessels
- For Japan: The same 23 third party certifiers listed on the USA/Canadian web sites
- For Korea: the International Plant Quarantine Accreditation Board (IPAB)
- MPI has accepted the above certificates from China, Japan, and Korea from June 2015 but would not be a formal requirement until 2016 flight season.

Current requirements for China, Korea & Japan

Vessels that meet the following profile require increased surveillance inspection:

| | Flight season start date | Flight season end date |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| China (north of 32deg N) and Korea | July 1 | Oct 1 |
| Western Japan | June 25 | Sep 15 |
| Eastern Japan Southern Japan | June 1 | Aug 10 |
| Far south Japan | May 25 | Jun 30 |

Japan

- Informal procedure since 2013
- Inspection for AGM is carried out alongside if vessels meet the following criteria:
- Vessels that in the last 12 months visited Japanese ports during the risk periods
- If the vessel holds a current Certificate of Freedom from AGM the inspection may be downgraded.

Multiple port visits

- it is possible for a vessel to obtain a certificate for freedom from AGM:
- at the last port visited during the AGM flight season or;
- at other ports visited after the AGM flight season where recognised inspection agencies exist.

Current High Risk Vessel procedure

- Ports with high risk of AGM are Far East Russian ports (south of 60° latitude and west of 147° longitude).
- Vessels without AGM free certificates that visited high risk ports between 18 July and 16 September during the previous 12 months will be required to undergo a high level inspection for AGM egg masses and adults.
- This will be carried out before arrival 4 NM offshore at a location agreed with MPI, or can be carried out at two ports non tidal. Such vessels cannot move into port or close to the coast unless there are 8 hours of daylight remaining for the inspection.
- No cargo is to be discharged until the inspection has been completed.

No Certificate, high risk

- MPI will decide the time and place convenient to their inspection team. This may be at the Ports of Auckland, Lyttelton or Marsden Point, (all non tidal) at least 8 hours before sunset, **or** at a convenient time and place at least 4 nautical miles offshore.
- Cargo discharge cannot commence until the inspection is complete.
- Inspection will be fully cost recovered, at least 6 officers
- Vessels from other Asian ports may be considered a risk and inspected for Asian Gypsy Moth. Crew asked to be alert for any moth egg masses on the superstructure and remove them.

AGM found

- Vessels found to be infested with Asian Gypsy Moth will be subjected to treatment.
- If it is determined that the treatment would not adequately address the risk, the vessel may be ordered to move outside New Zealand territorial waters.

Enhanced surveillance

- **Does not** disrupt the vessel's discharge process when carrying out a AGM surveillance.
- Inspect in daylight hours prime AGM areas including:
- Near lights and any areas lit during darkness
- Near cabin windows, portholes and doorways (including interior surfaces in the immediate vicinity of any openings)
- Sheltered locations including crevices and cavities especially around lit areas.
- Gangway
- Hatches
- Deck covers
- RORO ramp (where applicable).

Future requirements

- Letters have been sent to China, Korea and Japan of our intention to require certificates of freedom from AGM for the 2016 season
- Japan is questioning whether certificates are required all year round, bilateral meeting happening in Dec.
- NZ believes our climate is too benign to exclude any time of the year for egg hatch.
- New vessel risk management standard will be out for consultation by end of 2015 in place for 2016 AGM season.

Proposed AGM season details

Table 1. Risk Areas and Specified Risk Periods

| Country | Risk Area | Specified Risk Period |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Russian Far East | All ports south of south of 60° north and west of 147° longitude (excluding those ports on the Kamchatka Peninsula) | July 1 to September 30 |
| Northern China | North of latitude 31°15'N | June 1 to September 30 |
| Republic of Korea | All ports | June 1 to September 30 |
| Japan – Northern | Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima | July 1 to September 30 |
| Japan Western | Akita, Yamagata, Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa | June 25 to September 15 |
| Japan - Eastern | Fukui, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie | June 20 to August 20 |
| Japan - Southern | Wakayama, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima | June 1 to August 10 |
| Japan - Far Southern | Okinawa | May 25 to June 30 |

Other Risks on Vessels

- MPI has been very concerned about the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) *Halyomorpha halys* for some time
- A serious pest with a bigger impact than fruit fly
- In December 2014 many BMSB were found in RORO ships arriving in NZ
- Vehicles and machinery from the USA now require pre-shipment treatment

IF YOU FIND ONE OF THESE ON THE SHIP



CATCH IT. KILL IT. REPORT IT.

If you find one of these in or on cargo cover it.

Crew – please report the find to the master

Master – please report the find to the quarantine authorities at the destination.

Exotic pests like the brown marmorated stink bug are a threat to the economy and environment for many countries.



Questions?

