



Canada Report 2012

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Today's presentation includes:

- Perimeter Approach for Pest Prevention
- Enhanced Import requirements for the seed and grain pathways
- Impact of Budget 2012
- Decision Support Framework for Forest Invasive Alien Species
- Canadian Nursery Certification Program
- NAPPRA
- Appendix 1: Invasive Plants Program Overview
- Appendix 2: Pest updates (Potato cyst nematode, Soybean cyst nematode, ALHB eradication program, EAB, BSLB, *P. ramorum*, PPV)



Perimeter Approach For Pest Prevention

Stable, long-term regulatory alignment between Canada and the United States on imports from third countries in areas of mutual concern.

- Supported by the Regulatory Cooperation Council and Beyond the Border Initiative

Both the BtB and RCC aim to streamline the regulatory process and facilitate trade through the adoption of a perimeter approach.

Intended to provide the following benefits:

- Efficiently protect North America from pests introduction from abroad;
- Facilitate movement of regulated material across Canada-US borders;
- Efficient use of finite resources given increasing trade volume;
- Pooling of expertise: better use of specialized facilities e.g. quarantine greenhouses, labs;
- Transparency; and
- Joint foreign system audits.



Perimeter Approach For Pest Prevention

- Canada and the US are cooperating on a North American perimeter approach in a number of areas:
 - Firewood
 - Asian Gypsy Moth
 - Not Approved Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA)
 - Khapra beetle
- We are exploring other areas of cooperation as well:
 - Wood packaging
 - First Point of Entry Inspection
 - Inspection Stations



Enhanced Import Requirements for the Seed and Grain Pathways

- Seed and grain are proven pathways for pest introductions
- Risk-based protection of Canadian resources
- Protect exports and re-exports from Canada

A. Weeds

- risk analyses conducted on potential pest plants
- several species to be added to Canada's *List of Regulated Pests* and import requirements implemented in 2012/2013
- woolly cup grass (WCG) (*Eriochloa villosa*) is immediate concern

B. Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*)

- on Canada's *List of Regulated Pests* (regulated since 1968)
- regulated by the United States on imports (e.g. rice, soybeans)
- increased diversity and volume of trade from various sources



Import Requirements and Status

WTO notifications

July 2010 - Canada's intent to regulate WCG under *Plant Protection Act*
 May 2012 - specific requirements regarding khapra beetle and WCG in grain commodities

Requirements

All countries except for the continental United States
 Phytosanitary with additional declaration stating freedom from khapra beetle and pest plant species on Canada's list of regulated pests

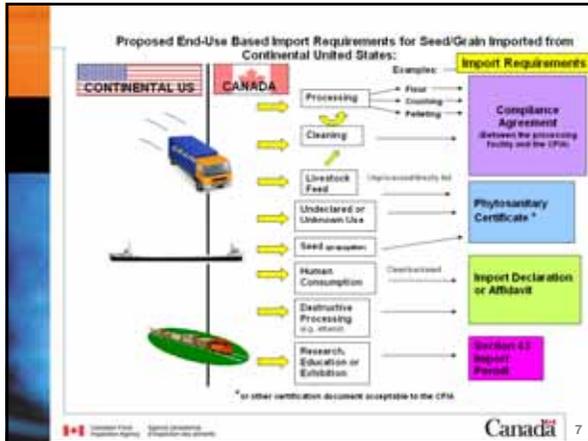
Continental United States
 Risk-based, end-use specific requirements for imports from the U.S. considering

- Strong bilateral working relationship and similarities in phytosanitary systems and concerns
- Volume of trade
- Realities and complexities of cross-border grain trade

Status

- Comment compilation and review in process
- Implementation date to be further determined





Summary of current vs Proposed Import Requirements for Continental United States

Commodity Type	End use	Current Requirements	Proposed requirements following implementation date
Seed	Propagation	Seed Analysis Certificate (except small lots and Authorized Importers)	Phytosanitary certificate or Seed Analysis Certificate (including small lots and Authorized Importers)
	Cereal grains (wheat, barley, rye, triticale)	Seed	Seed Analysis Certificate and Phytosanitary Certificate
Grain		Phytosanitary Certificate	Phytosanitary Certificate
Commodity grown in continental United States	All other grains	Processing (screenings generated)	Import Permit (Compliance Agreement)
		Cleaning	Import Permit (Compliance Agreement)
	Direct Fed Livestock Feed	N/A	Phytosanitary Certificate
	Undeclared	N/A	Phytosanitary Certificate
	Human consumption	N/A	Import Declaration / Affidavit
	Destructive processing (screenings not generated)	N/A	Import Declaration / Affidavit

* These requirement options assume that khapra beetle is not known to be established in the U.S.

Impact of Budget 2012

As a result of recent announcement and budget 2012, a review of operational efficiencies, non-mandate related activities and the use of alternate service delivery (ASD) are being explored.

Risk associated with the movement of plant, plant products and other regulated articles to the US should not be increased.

CFIA will keep APHIS updated and will consult with US officials during the process

A Decision Support Framework for Forest Invasive Alien Species

- Emphasize collaborative response in management of FIAS in Canada
- Focus on early stages of infestation; thereby reduce the requirement for long-term investment in established FIAS
- Greater transparency, predictability, and effectiveness in shared management responsibilities amongst broad set of stakeholders
- Stronger and cohesive response to FIAS in Canada
- Builds on work being done internationally
- Currently in development stages with NRCan-CFS and provinces, followed by stakeholder and partner involvement

Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP)

The Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP) is a systems approach based program that offers an alternative to certification based on visual inspection of product prior to shipping.

The program transfers the responsibility for pest management and phytosanitary certification to nurseries to help ensure freedom from pests of concern and improve compliance with Canadian domestic and US import requirements.

The CNCP has several components, including documenting the production and pest management practices, documenting/tracking of origin, auditing and reviewing the system, and determining pest prevalence during production.

Canadian Nursery Certification Program (cont'd)

The CNCP phyto is comprised of the "CNCP Phytosanitary Certification Label" (sticky phyto) which is issued by the CFIA and applied to the "Export Label Document" by the exporting nursery. When completed, the CNCP Phyto contains all of the information found in a regular CFIA issued phytosanitary certificate.

Standard (policy) setting and monitoring remain the responsibility of the CFIA. The CFIA also conducts audits of processes and plant material to verify that they meet the established standards.

Not Authorized Pending Pest Risk Analysis (NAPPRA) approach

- NAPPRA was formalized in Canada in the fall of 2009 with the publishing of D-08-04 "Plant Protection Import Requirements for Plants and Plant Parts for Planting: Preventing the Entry and Spread of Regulated Plant Pests Associated with the Plants for Planting Pathway".
- Similar approach as described in the U.S. regulation.
- Allows the CFIA to take action in a timely and transparent manner when a plant is believed to be a pathway for a quarantine pest.
- Initial list built from existing requirements described in other CFIA directives and identified in the CFIA's Automated Import Reference System (AIRS) as requiring 'Prior Approval'.
 - Few additional plant genera added in response to pests of potential quarantine concern (e.g. *Aesculus* spp. in response to the risk of *Pseudomonas syringae* p.v. *aesculi*).
 - New genera to be added as new pest risks are identified.
- Currently only includes plants that are potential hosts of quarantine pests.

NAPPRA (Cont'd)

- Triggers for adding plants to NAPPRA can include:
 - Pest alerts
 - Pests identified as being of concern to trading partners
 - Pest interception
 - Review of scientific literature
 - New origins with unknown pest risk
 - Industry request to import potentially high risk plants with unknown risk (i.e. focus more on plants important to the Canadian environment and agricultural economy)
- Will seek to harmonize NAPPRA list with U.S. list where feasible.

Annex 1: Invasive Plants Program Overview

- nationally prevent or limit introduction and spread of terrestrial plants that could threaten Canada's plant resource base and economy

Main Components

- Invasive Plants Policy (on website)
- risk analysis
- pathways that could be feasible to regulate (e.g. ornamentals, medicinal plants, seed, birdfeed, grain, hay, straw, packing material, soil)
- implementation of import and domestic phytosanitary measures based on pathway, available risk mitigation measures or end-use of the plant or plant product
- stakeholder and partner engagement



Invasive Plants Program - Status

- Summer 2012**
- Invasive Plants Policy published - February 21, 2012
 - Woolly cupgrass import pilot (August 2012)
 - Publish regulatory decision documents (August 2012)
 - Develop and implement procedures, phytosanitary measures, directives, training and outreach materials
 - On-going Canadian and international stakeholder/partner consultations and awareness activities
- Winter 2012**
- Up to 10 other pest plant species added to the *List of Regulated Pests* and import requirements implemented (December 2012)
 - Continued risk analyses of invasive plants, survey and testing activities
 - Where feasible, continue official control of recently introduced invasive plant species
 - Monitor and modify program, as appropriate.

Annex 2- Pest Updates

- Potato cyst nematode
- Soybean cyst nematode
- Asian long-horned beetle eradication program 2003-2012
- Emerald Ash Borer
- Brown Spruce Longhorn beetle
- Phytophthora ramorum*
- Plum Pox Virus

Potato Cyst Nematode

PCN continues to be a high priority for the Agency

- Approximately **285,000** samples collected and analysed from 2006-2011.
- Approximately **55,000** soil samples collected and analysed in 2011 with **no detection**.
- Approximately **50,000** soil samples are to be collected and analysed in 2012 to support national / export certification surveys and on-going surveillance activities in regulated areas.

No new detection since 2007

- Provisions in place to deregulate associated fields following intensive negative surveys.
 - Only 2 fields in Alberta remain regulated.
- Presently, in the third year of extensive surveying in the PCN regulated area of British Columbia.
 - No PCN detected to date



Heterodera glycines - Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)

- SCN is a regulated pest of Canada
 - The CFIA regulates imports of soybean seed, potatoes, root crops and nursery stock. Soil is the primary pathway of introduction.
 - SCN was first detected in 1987, and currently reported widespread in Ontario
- Proposed deregulation of SCN in Canada
 - In 2011, the CFIA proposed deregulation of SCN
 - Extensive stakeholder consultation through Risk Management Discussion document, face-to-face meetings, and Q&A document.
 - Some stakeholders' concerns
 - Deregulation would remove phytosanitary requirements and introduce SCN
 - Lack of SCN resistance in short season soybean varieties



Courtesy
<http://www.apisnet.org/tdcenter/intropp/lessons/Nematodes/Pages/SoyCystNema.aspx>



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Heterodera glycines - Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)

- CFIA recommending deregulation of SCN
 - Currently seeking approval to deregulate SCN
 - Decision anticipated in last quarter of 2012
 - Deregulation will enable consistent approach under the "Canada - US Regulatory Co-operation Council"
 - Stakeholder concern on SCN introduction addressed through various phytosanitary requirements
 - New phytosanitary requirements for import of all grains and oilseeds, regarding woolly cup grass and khapra beetle to be implemented August 1, 2012
 - Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) will be required for seed and grain of soybeans and beans versus current SCN requirement for soybean seed only
 - NPPOs to ensure freedom from soil, the most significant pathway for introduction of SCN
 - Deregulation of SCN would lift some restrictions on imports from SCN-infested areas
 - soybean seed
 - potatoes (seed, table and processing)

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Asian Long-horned Beetle Eradication Program 2003-2012

- First Detection in Toronto – Vaughan Sept 2003
- Risk Mitigation Strategy:
 - Ministerial Order established
 - Trees removed
 - 2004: 15,000 trees
 - 2005: 10,000 trees
 - 2006: 0 trees (no finds)
 - 2007: 3,500 trees
 - 2008: 200 trees
 - 2009: 0 trees (no finds)
 - 2010: 0 trees (no finds)
 - 2011: 0 trees (no finds)
- Next Steps:
 - Continue surveys
 - Tree removal (if new detections)
 - Continue to work with partners
 - Continue scientific evaluation/research
 - Hope to declare eradication in 2013



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Emerald Ash Borer

- Ministerial Order
 - Ontario (2 areas)
 - Quebec (2 areas)
 - Ontario-Quebec (1 area)
- New Finds (outside currently regulated areas)
 - Bruce County in Ontario
- Updates
 - Prohibition of Movement on new finds, until MO in place
- Risk Mitigation
 - Slow the Spread Strategy
 - Regulatory control & enforcement
 - Ash tree materials, Firewood, Vehicles, tree trimmings and yard waste
 - Communication & public outreach




Long-term collaborative management approach amongst stakeholders needed
 Regulation is not the answer for EAB

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Brown Spruce Longhorn Beetle

- Native to Europe & Asia
- Exotic pest kills spruce trees
- Threat to spruce forests & trade
- Likely introduced in wood packaging material in Halifax
- In 1999, found in nearby Point Pleasant Park
- Nova Scotia is the only known NA infestation
- Population expanding through natural (Hurricane Juan) & artificial (trade, firewood) spread



Point Pleasant Park

Cargo Port

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BSLB Update

- Import restrictions:
 - Import control policies to prevent pest introduction & establishment, in keeping with IPPC obligations
 - Target high-risk pathways (WPM, Dunnage, Off-continent products)
- Risk Assessment
- Surveillance
 - Annual surveys and traps to determine pest spread
 - Infestation in central area of Nova Scotia with single outliers in Cape Breton (NS) and Kouchibouguac Park (NB)
- Domestic Regulation & Enforcement
 - Containment area, movement requirements on commodities, risk-mitigation program to allow low-risk commodity movement
- Public Awareness
 - Outreach and information for public and industry
- Stakeholder Engagement
 - BSLB Steering Committee

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Phytophthora ramorum



- Annual surveys across Canada since 2002
- Current survey is ongoing – no positive.
- Currently no Canadian facility under regulatory control for *P. ramorum*
- *P. ramorum* never detected in the native vegetation in Canada

- CFIA's objective: to ensure that *P. ramorum* does not become established in the Canadian nursery trade or the environment
- CFIA's PRA indicates that specific conditions (host-pathogen-climate) must occur for the devastating disease to take place
 - This combination does not occur in Canada
- CFIA's eradication protocols include trace out activities and two years of post eradication monitoring

Ongoing collaboration between the CFIA and USDA to limit the spread of *P. ramorum* within North America while keeping trade active

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Plum Pox Virus



2011 Survey highlights

- Only one quarantine area: Niagara peninsula (Ontario)
- Sampling based on RSPM #18 guidelines focusing along quarantine area perimeter
- Total of 11,267 samples collected with zero positive detections

- 2011 Federal Government budget indicated a monitoring and management program for PPV will be adopted with \$17 million to be allocated over five years.
- Program will consist of on-going regulatory oversight by the Federal government. Provincial government has developed and will work with industry to implement management practices to reduce the impact of PPV.
- The CFIA will continue to collect samples along the periphery of the quarantine area to determine if PPV is spreading.
- Movement restrictions of regulated material outside of the quarantine area will be maintained.

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Questions/Comments?

Visit our web site: www.inspection.gc.ca

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