

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Canada Report 2013
National Plant Board Annual Meeting

Gregory Wolff
 Chief Plant Health Officer
 Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 August 5, 2013

Canada

Canada Report 2013

- Strategic direction for CFIA Plant health
 - Response to forest pests
 - Decision Support Framework
 - NAPPRA concept in Canada and 2013 updates to Canada's NAPPRA list
 - North American Perimeter: Asian Gypsy Moth
 - Increased focus on Plants as Pests (weeds)
 - Identification of higher risk pathways: Wooden handicrafts
 - Harmonized approach for regulating the firewood pathway
- Pest and policy updates:
 - Response to forest pests
 - Potato Cyst nematode
 - Seed Potato Tuber Quality Management Program
- NAPPO: strategic review and Annual meeting

Canada

Strategic Direction for CFIA Plant Health

- MoUs and working arrangements with provincial, territorial and federal partners
 - Decision Support Framework for Forest Invasive Alien Species
- North American perimeter and Beyond the Border approach
 - Asian Gypsy Moth
- Mitigation of risk at origin (foreign site inspection)
- Alternative Service Delivery and systems approaches
- Develop and implement end-use risk based import requirements
- Increased focus on Plants as Pests (weeds)
- Identification of high risk pathways
 - Wooden Handicrafts
 - Firewood

Canada

A Decision Support Framework for Forest Invasive Alien Species

Canada

The NAPPRA concept in Canada and 2013 updates to Canada's NAPPRA list

- Canada's *Plant Protection Regulations* include the need for a pest risk assessment prior to new importation
- NAPPRA was formalized in Canada in 2009 (policy directive)
- Similar approach as described in the U.S. regulation.
- The CFIA consulted with national and international stakeholders through the WTO regarding an update to the policy (D-08-04) in 2012 and recently this year June 2013.
- In July 2013 the CFIA's Risk Management Decision document was published, confirming the 119 genera that are considered subject to NAPPRA.
- The CFIA will continue to communicate with stakeholders to explain ramifications of the newly implemented US NAPPRA approach and update to D-08-04.

Canada

North American Perimeter – Asian Gypsy Moth

- AGM first introduced in North America in 1990s
 - Linked to vessels arriving from areas where AGM occurs
 - Eradication difficult and costly
- Introduction in either United States or Canada would likely result in spread to all of North America
- The CFIA and APHIS have agreed to a common perimeter approach to limit the introduction of AGM and are jointly engaging with exporting countries.
- Fully implemented ship certification program in 2012
 - Russia, Japan, China, Korea
- Joint assessment of pre-departure certification programs in regulated countries as a Beyond the Border initiative
 - Korea, Japan and China
- Continued risk of introduction of AGM from vessels calling on regulated ports in Asia

Canada

CFIA's Asian Gypsy Moth Program 2013 season to date



- 93% of vessels arriving to Canada with required certificate
- AGM detections on vessels (uncertified and certified)
- Education materials provided to vessels upon notification of arrival
- Enhanced communication with USDA, and with NPPOs of regulated areas

Canada 7

Summary and Next Steps

- Mitigation prior to arrival remains a top priority
- The CFIA will continue to work with USDA-APHIS and all areas regulated for AGM on the vessel certification program
- Continued communication and engagement is essential
 - Between NPPOs
 - Timely communication of risk including population pressure and detections
 - With Shipping Industry
 - Provide additional educational materials to vessel crew
 - Recommend and anticipate vessels will ensure they are free of AGM post-certification and prior to entering Canada (i.e. self-checking and cleaning, as needed)

Canada 8

CFIA's National Asian Gypsy Moth Inspection Summary 2011-2013 (to July 19, 2013)

	2012	2013
Regulated Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan • China (north of Shanghai) • Korea • Russia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan • China (north of Shanghai) • Korea • Russia
Regulated vessels visits	1623	1199
Certified vessel visits	1418	1117
Uncertified vessel visits	205	82
% of vessels arriving certified	87%	93%
Vessels inspected (non-certified + percentage of certified)	653	422
Total vessels with AGM detected (certified and non-certified)	32	21

Canada 9

Invasive Plants Program

Species for regulation under the *Plant Protection Act*

<p>Currently Regulated</p> <p><i>Cuscuta</i> spp. <i>Orobanche</i> spp. <i>Striga</i> spp. <i>Eriochloa villosa</i> (woolly cup grass)</p>	<p>To be regulated in 2013</p> <p><i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> (jointed goatgrass) <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> (slender foxtail) <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> (yellow starthistle) <i>Centaurea iberica</i> (Iberian starthistle) <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> (common crupina) <i>Dioscorea polystachya</i> (Chinese yam) <i>Echium plantagineum</i> (Paterson's curse) <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Japanese stiltgrass) <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> (serrated tussock) <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> (Dallis grass) <i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> (yellow bluestem) <i>Pueraria montana</i> (kudzu) Other species as per on-going risk analyses</p>
<p>To be regulated in future</p>	<p><i>Senecio inaequidens</i> (South African ragwort) <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> (Madagascar ragwort) <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> (silverleaf nightshade) <i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> (Syrian bean-caper)</p>

Canada 10

Increased focus on Plants as Pests (weeds)

- In 2013, 15 invasive plant species will be added to the *List of Pests Regulated by Canada*
 - Pathways could include: plants for planting, grain, soil, fresh produce, etc.
 - Specific commodity import requirements will be developed as appropriate
 - Official control of recently introduced invasive plants species
- Identification and risk analyses of potential invasive plant threats
- Surveys and import monitoring are ongoing
- Policies will be risk based and take into account end use.
- Practicalities and concerns of importers & exporters will be considered when developing policies for each pathway.

Canada 11

Identification of higher risk pathways: Wooden Handicrafts



- The CFIA has identified risks associated with the import of wooden handicrafts.
 - Fake raw log Christmas trees, dog toys and bird houses made from large pieces of bark
 - Live pests
- Handicrafts are distributed throughout HS Codes
- NAPPO has developed a regional standard on wooden handicrafts:
 - heat treated 56°C for 30 minutes (60°C for 60 minutes, if the wood contains bark), or,
 - fumigated with methyl bromide
- Now high priority for the IPPC
 - Draft specification moving through Standards Committee

Canada 12

Harmonized Approach for Regulating the Firewood Pathway

- Firewood poses a significant risk for the introduction and spread of invasive forest pests
- Recent introductions of pests such as EAB and ALHB have served to confirm this important risk pathway
- A white paper has been drafted on the specifics of firewood as a pathway and to develop a list of recommendations to better mitigate the risks associated with this commodity
- Canada's firewood import and domestic movement policy (D-01-12) is being revised to incorporate recommendations of the white paper. Stakeholder consultations on the revised policy will follow.



Response to Forest Pests

- Asian Long Horned Beetle
 - Eradication declared in April 2013
 - National monitoring program continues
- Emerald Ash Borer
 - Regulation of small isolated areas not effective in slowing spread regionally
 - The CFIA consulted with stakeholders on regulatory options
 - Regulated zones will be expanded to include areas that are at high risk of being infested; this will more effectively protect forest resources outside of the regulated zone
 - Biological control being trialed
- Brown Spruce Long Horned Beetle
 - Currently reviewing risk profile
 - Slow spread since detection – still mostly in central NS

Response to Forest Pests

Emerald Ash Borer

- Enlarging regulated area to include areas where EAB is likely to be present
- Focus on preventing EAB from moving out of the large consolidated area
- Currently transitioning to this new approach for implementation in April 2014



Brown Spruce Longhorned Beetle

- Currently in consultation with partners to review regulatory options
- Awaiting results of a revised risk analysis



Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN)



- PCN is a high priority for the Agency
- Current PCN survey efforts focus on soil sampling and testing of:
 - Fields producing seed potatoes identified for export
 - Land in Saanich, BC regulated area (revision of regulated area)
 - Monitoring of PCN regulated areas
- All extensive PCN survey results since 2006 continue to indicate the vast majority of Canada's is free of PCN
 - Since 2006, approximately 340,000 samples collected and analysed with no new detections
- New approach sought:
 - Present phytosanitary certification approach not sustainable and no longer risk-based.
 - Pursuing a scientifically-justified approach aligned with our international obligations.

Seed Potato Tuber Quality Management Program

- Applies only to seed potato tubers
 - The CFIA retains sole authority conducting Phytosanitary Certification of seed potato exports
 - Growers are licenced to monitor and document tuber grade/quality and issue related documents.
- In 2014, the program is expanding the current voluntary SPQMP to licence all seed potato growers shipping:
 - Registered varieties of seed potatoes, domestically; and
 - Seed potatoes exported to the US (includes recertification)
- Approximately 50 – 60 growers, annually have been/are participating in the program.
 - Because of their large market share, large proportion of Canadian seed potatoes shipped under the current SPQMP domestically and to the US.
 - High rate of conformance.
- Draft revision to policy directive circulated for public consultation on July 9, 2013.

NAPPO Strategic Review



- Review, renewal and evolution of NAPPO's strategic plan, with a focus on:
 - NAPPO Strategic Goals
 - Implementation
 - Priorities and related processes
- Drivers for change:
 - North American governments are facing an increasing number of new challenges, such as changing plant health risk profiles, unconventional pathways, increasing complexity, and declining resources
 - New opportunities are also present including new technologies and increasing and more effective stakeholder engagement and partnerships
 - Just as the plant health programs of the three governments must continually adapt and evolve to their operating environments, it is essential for its continuing success that NAPPO also does so

2013 NAPPO Annual meeting



- Canada is hosting the NAPPO annual meeting October 28 - November 1, 2013, in Guelph, Ontario
- This year's Symposium will focus on Science and Technology to support phytosanitary work
- Additional information regarding the NAPPO Annual meeting is available at www.nappo.org
- Please come!

Questions/Comments?

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