Fruit and Vegetables PHSI Imports – UKNPPO

Carmen Escudero-Sanchez

In order to perform the physical checks and get a picture of the consignment, plant health checks must be well planned:

- Determine the **composition of the consignment** what plant products – confirm what genus and species are present.
- Check **previous interceptions**, what harmful organisms are regularly and recently intercepted in similar consignments e.g. national data bases/ Non- EU trade alert list
- **Evaluate the potential pests** for the imported plant products. Detailed information on pests possible present on a specific plant/commodity can be found in the EPPO Global Database.
- Determine the **measures taken** in the country of origin, e.g. pesticide treatment

The plant health physical inspection of plant products consists of:

- Select **the size of the sample** per lot -unit of plants to be subjected to meticulous inspection, in accordance with ISPM 31 and Overall inspection of the consignment.

- **PH inspection equipment**- plant health inspectors should be at least equipped with a knife, a magnifying glass with light and sampling equipment.

- **The visual inspection** - check the physical condition, such as rotten and overripe fruits, and the special requirements such as free from leaves and peduncles in citrus fruits and soil.

- **Specific inspection techniques for F&V** with other botanical structures as leaves or calices (to be examined on the upper surface and underneath).

- **Destructive sampling may be required -** Symptomatic fruits should be investigated further and an appropriate number of the inspected asymptomatic fruits must be cut and superficially peeled

ISPM 31

- Sampling should be done in a way that is representative of the consignment and takes into account the distribution of pests and plant products within the consignment.

- Sampling methods should be consistent and standardized to ensure accuracy and comparability of results.

- The number of samples taken should be determined based on the size and nature of the consignment.

- Samples should be taken from different parts of the consignment to ensure representativeness.

- Samples should be labelled and stored properly to prevent contamination and deterioration.

- Testing of samples should be done using reliable and validated methods.

- If pests are found in the sample, appropriate action should be taken to manage the risk of spread and ensure phytosanitary security.

Fruits & Vegetables

Most fruit and vegetables require a Phytosanitary Certificate

Momordica charantia
Bitter Melon

QPDs:

Thrips palmi

Non- EU fruit fly

* Fruits of Momordica originating from third countries or areas of third countries are prohibited where Thrips palmi Karny is known to occur and where effective mitigation measures for that pest are lacking.

Piper sarmentosum
Wild betel leaf

QPDs:

Bemisia tabaci

Solanum spp.
melongena/aethiopicum/macrocarpon
Aubergine

QPDs:

- *Thrips palmi*

- False-Codling Moth

Luffa acutangula
Ridged gourd

QPDs:
- *Thrips palmi*
- False-Codling Moth

Trichosanthes cucumerina
Snake Gourd

QPDs:

Non-EU Fruit Fly

Capsicum spp.
Chilli/Sweet Pepper

QPDs:

- False Codling Moth
- Pepper Weevil
- Tobacco whitefly (on leaves)
- Quarantine caterpillars
- Thrips palmi
- Non-EU fruit fly

Corchorus olitorius
Jute leaf

QPDs:

- Tobacco whitefly
- *Thrips palmi*
- *Quarantine caterpillars*

Amaranthus viridis
Amaranth leaf

QPDs

- *Liriomyza* spp.
- *Thrips palmi*
- *Quarantine caterpillars*

Ocimum spp.
Basil (Sweet/Thai/Holy)

QPDs:

- Tobacco whitefly
- *Liriomyza* spp.
- Quarantine caterpillars

Zingiberaceae family
Ginger, galangal & tumeric

QPDs:

Ralstonia solanacearum

Radopholus similis (nematode)

Meloidogyne enterolobii (nematode)

Moringa oleifera
Drumsticks

QPDs:

- *Thrips palmi*

Telfairia occidentalis
Fluted pumpkin leaf

QPDs
- Tobacco whitefly
- *Thrips palmi*
- *Quarantine caterpillars*

Zea mais
Sweetcorn / Babycorn

QPDs:

- False-Codling Moth
- Other quarantine caterpillars

Thank you