Cooperation with WTO/SPS, IPPC/CPM, APPPC and bilateral counterparts (cont'd)

- ☐ Hosting international training programs and meetings
 - ASEAN plant quarantine expert training program (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009)
 - IPPC/ISPM workshop in APPPC region (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 (in Sept.))





Status of Major Pests (2008)

- Major Rice Pests
- ☐ Blast, Sheath blight, Smaller Brown planthoppers
- □ No. of spray times : 2-4 times/year
 - Monitoring of Pests by RDA

- ☐ for rice pests
 - Monitoring stations
 - : 150
 - Observing stations
 - : 690

Periodic
Working
Group
Meeting
of 14
Experts

- □ Early warning system of pest official announcement
 - via mass media, internet

Extension of IPM Demonstration Projects

- Focusing on production of safe agricultural products & conservation of agricultural environment
- ☐ IPM demonstration projects: Rice and citrus
- ☐ Biological control demonstration projects: Natural enemies

	No. of farm houses	Area (ha)	No. of spray
Rice	5,027	2,842	3.6 → 2.1
Citrus	21	21	10.5 → 7.5
Natural	892	308.2	Training 1,000 officials
enemies	032	300.2	for extension service



- > Pesticide registration and regulation
- □ 1,200 kinds of chemicals are listed in Korea
 - More than 98% are low or common toxicity
- □ Agro-chemicals toxic to live organisms should be labeled by pictorial-warning-mark and cautionary directions on the container



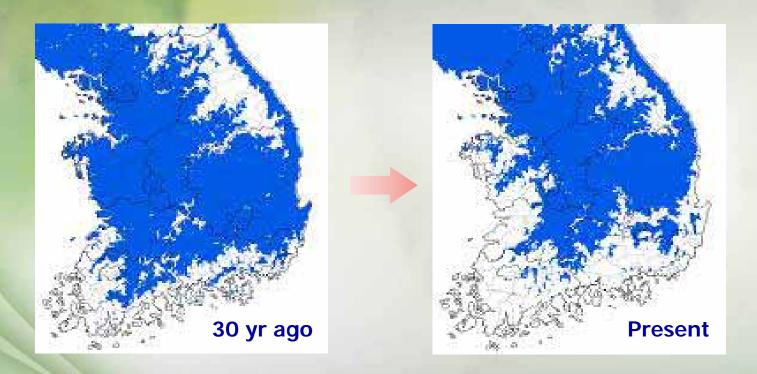
- Application of natural enemies
- □ NE project for the horticultural crops pests (MIFAFF)
 - Period: 2005-2013
 - Goal: 50% domestic greenhouse crop area
 - Main target crops: strawberry, tomato, hot pepper
- 15 species of natural enemies have been commercialized

III. Climatic Change

- > Status
- □ During the last 100 years, average temperature of Korean peninsula rose 1.5°C, twice the world temperature rise.
- ☐ Change of suitable cultivation area and crop productivity
- ☐ Increase of disease and insect pests
 - low mortality of overwintering insect pest
 - Rapid spread of highly-infectious pathogen

Change of suitable cultivation area

Shift of apple orchards to north



❖ Reduction in area: 15% upon 1 rise, 35% on 2 rise, 45% on 3 rise

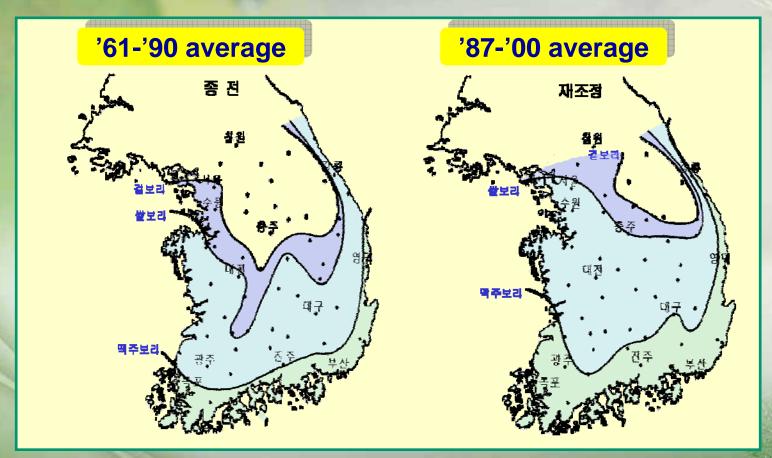
Shift of northern limit for barley cultivation

Naked barley

Chungchung



Kyunggi

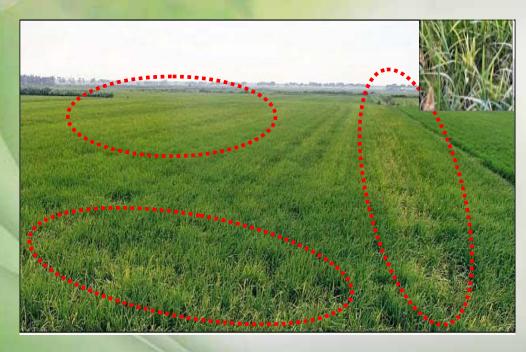


< As the winter gets warmer, the cultivation area moves toward the north >

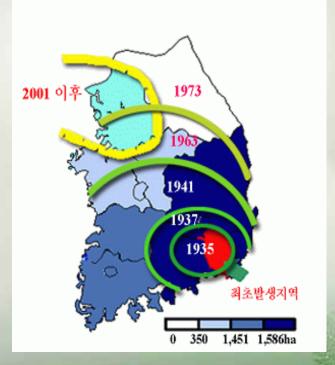
Increase of disease and insect pest

Widespread Rice Stripe Virus

- ('01) 20ha \Rightarrow ('07) 14,137 ha



< Symptom>

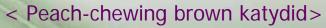


<Spreading to northern area>

Outbreak of Ussuri Brown Katydid

-('01) initiated in Chungju city ⇒ ('06) whole Chungbuk prov.(20ha) ⇒ ('07) whole Chungnam & Chungbuk prov.(30ha)





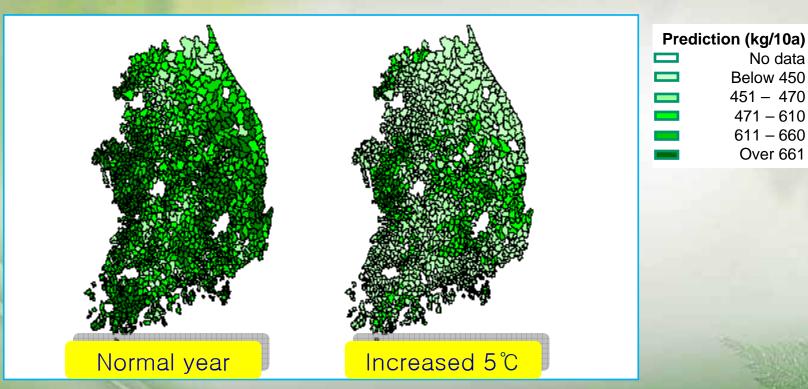




< Damaged apple and peach >

Change of Crop Productivity

- Reduced growth duration & early flowering
- 2~5 temperature increase leads to reduction of growth duration by 9~36 days, 15% yields loss.



< 5 temperature increase causes significant drop in rice yields >

Measures on Climatic Change

- ☐ Establish strategic planning team for C.C under the MIFAFF RDA
- □ Develop comprehensive CO₂ gas reduction measures including bio—energy or renewable energy
- Develop new technologies to C.C
 - new variety adaptive to high temperature
- ☐ Research on adaptation of subtropical crops
- ☐ Strengthen monitoring activity for pests & maintain early response system
- ☐ Information sharing on C.C and C.disaster to the public

IV. Conclusion

- > Increase of safe and high quality agricultural products
 - wide application of environment-friendly agriculture
- Compliance of international standard-harmonized and transparent plant quarantine system
- Augmented activity and cooperation with international organization such as WTO, IPPC and APPPC
- Strengthening of promotion on C.C to the public & development of comprehensive CO2 gas deduction measures

