# **Group 3 Presentation**

## ORGANIZING SUREVILLANCE IMPLEMENTATION

- 1.Write the title and recording authors, people responsible SALB Surveillance for PFA-PPO & Rubber Research/ Extension
- 2.Reasons for survey -
  - **PFA** + early detection + eradication
- 3.Identify and understand target pest –
- a. Training of experts in Brazil to see the real pest problem at least 2 pathologist /country once in five years
   b. In house training programmes- use of available literature
- 4.Identify hosts of target pest

Present information is old. Brazil needs to provide latest information/ latest scientific evidence in English

- 5. Identify alternate hosts of target pest
- a. Warrants fresh studies on host range

### ORGANIZING SUREVILLANCE IMPLEMENTATION

- 6. Review of previous surveys and survey plans
- a. Most countries does not have specific surveillance program
- b. Previous surveys data are mainly for other rubber diseases
- c. Plans once a year, will look into SALB with other main surveys
- 7. Record the Area on climate, topography, location coordinates
- 8. Record the District identify and provide coordinates or define
- 9. Record characteristics of places, field sites and sampling sites.
- a. Climate, temp, humidity, rainfall,
- b. Topography, location coordinates
- 10.Identify how sites will be chosen
- a.Depends on availability of staff/
- b. Depends on the type of farms age of plants, smallholder/estates/nursery (budwood or seedlings), near the border, port of entry
- 11. Sample size
- ??? 50 sampling per survey from estates sampling will be done on all clones Budwood Nursery every clone will be checked (3-5 samples/clone) Port of entry seaport, airport, point of entry

#### ORGANIZING SUREVILLANCE IMPLEMENTATION

## 12. Determine timing

Depends on the plant stage, climate and wintering season

- 13. Determine what data to collect
- a. Plantation information (clone, age of plants, level of defoliation, location, climate, age of leaves, )
- b.Symptoms (mature leaves, young leaves, shoot, fallen leaves),
- c. level of disease grades of infestation: 0 4
- 0 no disease
- **1** mild
- 2 moderate
- 3 Severe
- 4 very severe with leaves fall
- 14.Collecting data methods

Manual, online, using software (P-tracker), PDA, GPS, photography, Questionnaires, Leaf sampling, Spore traps (Burkard)

#### ORGANIZING A SUREVILLANCE IMPLEMENTATION

15. Data Management approach

Develop database using software or depends on the country system capability

16.Personnel involved –role and responsibilities

DoA – do actual survey, logistics support\*

NPPO – prepare survey questionaires based on ISPM

Rubber research institute – conduct the survey

- \*In case of countries who have no rubber institutes, the DoA or any agricultural university prepares and conducts the survey
- 17. Obtain permission to visit sites and any permits required Depends on the local permit requirements
- 18.Perform pilot survey

Mock trial for surveillance efficiency and uniformity – group has to fix the time of survey (high peak disease season)

#### ORGANIZING A SUREVILLANCE IMPLEMENTATION

19.Perform full-scale survey

After pilot survey
All rubber growing areas ???

20. Analysed data

Using analytical software – SIMS, SPSS, SAS
Depends on the facility and resources in each country

**21.Report Results** 

The head of the project will submit report to Head of Ministry of Agriculture/DOA/Ministry of Commodity for appropriate action

# **APPPC Regional SALB Workplan**

 List of commodities to be imported from SALB countries other than rubber and rubber products

each country as per WTO or any agreement in force may list the commodities to be listed in the negative list

Preparedness in Legislation on import requirements

Depends on regional Agreements between countries, ASEAN agreement, WTO Agreement, GATT

## APPPC Regional SALB Workplan

Capacity on establishing and maintaining PFA

Maintaining PFA requires more personnel, resources for which funding may required for international agencies such as FAO or World Bank

Capacity building on diagnostic for detection and screening analysis

Infrastructure of diagnostic tools shall be improved through establishing modern molecular facilities

Training of personnel include extension, Research, field and quarantine

List the activities to be proceed and expected outcomes

Regular workshop, meetings (once/2 years) and training in Brazil (once/5 years) for plant pathologist

.....Thank you