

[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2019 First Consultation: Draft PT Cold treatment for Bactrocera tryoni on Prunus avium, Prunus domestica and Prunus persica . Document title: 2017-022B_DraftPT_CT_B_tryoni_stonefruit_2019-05-09_en.docx]

[1] DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica* (2017-022B)

[2] Status box	
[3] This is not an official part of the standard and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption.	
[4] Date of this document	[5] 2019-03-21
[6] Document category	[7] Draft annex to ISPM 28
[8] Current document stage	[9] To first consultation
[10] Major stages	<p>[11] 2017-06 Treatment submitted in response to 2017-02 Call for treatments (<i>Cold treatment of Australian Stone fruit against Mediterranean fruit fly and Queensland fruit fly</i>).</p> <p>[12] 2017-10 Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT) reviewed the submission (virtual meeting).</p> <p>[13] 2018-05 SC added topic <i>Cold treatment of stone fruit against Bactrocera tryoni</i> (2017-022B) to the TPPT work programme with priority 1.</p> <p>[14] 2018-06 TPPT revised the draft and recommended it to SC for consultation.</p> <p>[15] 2018-11 TPPT final review via e-forum (2018_eTPPT_Oct_01)</p> <p>[16] 2019-03 SC approved the draft for consultation via e-decision (2019_eSC_May_09)</p>
[17] Treatment Lead	[18] 2017-07 Mr Toshiyuki DOHINO (JP)
[19] Notes	<p>[20] 2018-06 TPPT meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [21] <i>Prunus persica</i> in this draft PT includes peaches and nectarines. - [22] The original proposed schedule at 1 °C for <i>P. domestica</i> and <i>P. avium</i> was deleted because it showed a lower efficacy than for 3 °C. <p>[23] 2018-07 Edited</p>

[24]Scope of the treatment

[25]This treatment describes the cold treatment of fruit of *Prunus avium* (cherry), *Prunus domestica* (plum) and *Prunus persica* (peach and nectarine) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni* at the stated efficacy¹.

[27]Treatment description

[28]**Name of treatment** Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus persica*

[29]**Active ingredient** n/a

[30]**Treatment type** Physical (cold)

[31]**Target pest** *Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt, 1897) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

[32]**Target regulated articles** Fruit of *Prunus avium* (cherry), *Prunus domestica* (plum) and *Prunus persica* (peach and nectarine)

[33]Treatment schedule

[34]Schedule 1: 1 °C or below for 14 continuous days

[35]For *Prunus persica* there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents pupariation in not less than 99.9928% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni*.

[36]Schedule 2: 3 °C or below for 14 continuous days

[37]For *Prunus avium* there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents pupariation in not less than 99.9966% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni*.

[38]For *Prunus domestica* there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents pupariation in not less than 99.9953% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni*.

□

[26]¹ The scope of phytosanitary treatments does not include issues related to pesticide registration or other domestic requirements for contracting parties' approval of treatments. Treatments adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures may not provide information on specific effects on human health or food safety, which should be addressed using domestic procedures before contracting parties approve a treatment. In addition, potential effects of treatments on product quality are considered for some host commodities before their international adoption. However, evaluation of any effects of a treatment on the quality of commodities may require additional consideration. There is no obligation for a contracting party to approve, register or adopt the treatments for use in its territory.

[39]For *Prunus persica* there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents pupariation in not less than 99.9917% of eggs and larvae of *Bactrocera tryoni*.

[40]For both schedules, the fruit must reach the treatment temperature before treatment exposure time commences. The fruit temperature should be monitored and recorded, and the temperature should not exceed the stated level throughout the duration of the treatment.

[41]This treatment should be applied in accordance with the requirements of ISPM 42 (*Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*).

[42]Other relevant information

[43]In evaluating this treatment, the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments considered issues associated with temperature regimes and thermal conditioning, taking into account the work of Hallman and Mangan (1997).

[44]Schedules 1 and 2 were based on the work of NSW DPI (2008, 2012) and developed using failure to pupariate as the measure of mortality.

[45]The efficacy of schedule 1 was calculated based on the following estimated treated numbers with no survivors:

- [46]for *P. persica*: 41 820.

[47]The efficacy of schedule 2 was calculated based on the following estimated treated numbers with no survivors:

- [48]for *P. avium*: 89 322

- [49]for *P. domestica*: 64 226

- [50]for *P. persica*: 35 987.

[51]Schedules 1 and 2 were developed using the following commodities and cultivars:

- [52]*Prunus avium* (cherry) (cultivar 'Sweetheart')

- [53]*Prunus domestica* (plum) (cultivar 'Angelino').

- [54]*Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (nectarine) (cultivar 'Arctic Snow')

[55]In this treatment, *Prunus persica* includes all cultivars and varieties, including nectarines (Vendramin *et al* 2014).

[56]References

[57]The present annex may refer to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at <https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms>.

[58]Hallman, G.J. & Mangan, R.L. 1997. Concerns with temperature quarantine treatment research. In: G.L. Obenauf, ed. Proceedings of the Annual International Research Conference on Methyl

Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reduction, San Diego, CA, 3–5 November 1997, pp. 79-1–79-4.

- [59] **NSW DPI** (New South Wales Department of Primary Industries). 2008. *Cold treatment of Australian summerfruit (plums, nectarines / peaches) infested with eggs and larvae of the Queensland fruit fly (Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt)) Diptera: Tephritidae*. Gosford, Australia, NSW DPI. 132 pp.
- [60] **NSW DPI** (New South Wales Department of Primary Industries). 2012. *Cold treatment of Australian cherries infested with eggs and larvae of the Queensland fruit fly (Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt)) Diptera: Tephritidae*. Gosford, Australia, NSW DPI. 89 pp.
- [61] **Vendramin E., Pea G., Dondini L., Pacheco I., Dettori MT., Gazza L., Scalabrin S., Strozzi F., Tartarini S., Bassi D., Verde I., Rossini L.**, 2014 A Unique Mutation in a MYB Gene Cosegregates with the Nectarine Phenotype in Peach. *PLoS One* March 2014 9(3): e90574., doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0090574.