高い同定診断技術が検査を支えています。

Quarantine inspections are supported by sophisticated identification and diagnostic technologies.

病害虫は世界中に非常に多くの種類が存在しています。

検査で発見された病害虫の種類を正確に見分けること（同定）は、植物検疫にとって極めて重要な業務です。

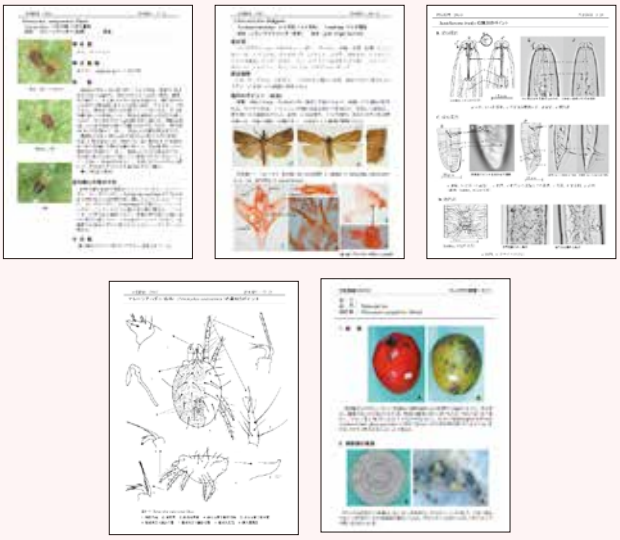
検査現場で識別ができない病害虫は、全国ネットワークによって迅速かつ的確に同定され、それに基づき適正な検疫措置が講じられています。

また、検査などで発見された国内外の病害虫の標本を保管管理したり、植物防疫官が病害虫を同定するための資料を作成し、これらを利用した研修を行い、同定技術の向上を図っています。

As there are an enormous number of different pests in the world, it is a vital part of plant quarantine to accurately classify (i.e. identify) the pests detected in inspections.

When a pest cannot be identified at inspection sites, the collaboration through nationwide network of Plant Protection Stations will help prompt and accurate conclusion, and then appropriate quarantine measures will be implemented based on the identification results.

Various efforts are made to improve the overall level of identification skills. Plant Protection Stations archive specimens of both domestic and overseas pests that are collected in inspections. Also, supporting materials for pest identification are developed for the use of quarantine officials, based on which particular training courses are provided.



▲同定資料
Supporting materials for pest identification

▲害虫の同定
Identification of insect pests

輸入検疫で発見された
日本未報告の病害
「テンサイさび病」
学名：*Uromyces betae*

Beet rust, a significant plant disease detected through import quarantine, which is not present in Japan
Scientific name: *Uromyces betae*

輸入検疫で発見された
日本未発生のカメムシ
学名：*Stenozygum coloratum*

A stinkbug detected through import quarantine, which is not present in Japan
Scientific name: *Stenozygum coloratum*