

New Zealand Code of Practice for the Management of Tomato/Potato psyllid (TPP) and Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV) in Greenhouse Tomato and Capsicum Crops



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1. Introduction

The tomato/potato psyllid (TPP), *Bactericera cockerelli* is now a widespread pest in New Zealand (first confirmed present by Biosecurity NZ, May 2006) and is the vector for *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (Ca. L. solanacearum), a bacterium which causes a disease of tomato, capsicum and other Solanaceous crops including potato.

Pepino Mosaic Virus (PepMV) has been detected in New Zealand, a virus which can cause symptoms on tomato fruit ranging from discolouration to netting, cracking and shape distortion.

This document is the tomato and capsicum industry's Code of Practice for its greenhouse tomato and capsicum growers to manage TPP and the associated disease causing organism Ca. L. solanacearum, **and for greenhouse tomato growers to manage PepMV.**

For further information contact the Business Managers:

Tomatoes New Zealand Inc.
Dinah Cohen
DDI: 04 470 5666
Mobile: 021 922 414
Email: dinah.cohen@tomatoesnz.co.nz
Website: www.tomatoesnz.co.nz

Vegetables New Zealand Inc.
Antony Heywood
DDI 64 4 494 9973
Mobile: 021 998 038
Email: antony.heywood@freshvegetables.co.nz
Website: www.freshvegetables.co.nz

1.1 Objective

The objective of this Code of Practice is to provide guidance to growers and others in the industry for the effective, safe and responsible control of:

- TPP in order to minimise the impact of Ca. L. solanacearum on production and export market access.
- **Pepino Mosaic Virus (PepMV) to ensure that tomato fruit is free from the virus**

1.2 Scope

The Code of Practice is aimed at all producers of greenhouse tomato and capsicum crops for TPP and for greenhouse tomato growers for PepMV. Use of this Code of Practice will result in a number of benefits for the industry and consumers alike. Implementation of the Code of Practice will ensure:

- a. Damage to individual crops will be minimised
- b. Control of the pest will be effective and sustainable
- c. Management of other pests of significance in these crops will not be unduly affected
- d. Current IPM practices in place remain functional and the continued supply of high quality low residue fruit to the New Zealand public and our export customers is not compromised.
- e. Continuation of export of these crops.

1.3 Relevant legislation and industry standards

All relevant legislation and industry standards should be followed or adhered to in the control of TPP. For further information, refer to the following:

- New Zealand (Maximum Residue Limits of Agricultural Compounds) Food Act 2014 (<http://www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/register-list-mrl-agricultural-compounds.htm>)
- New Zealand G.A.P or GLOBALG.A.P
- GROWSAFE®
- Other Approved Supplier or Produce Trading Partners programmes

1.4 Information on the tomato/potato psyllid (TPP)

TPP is a small phloem-feeding, winged insect about 3mm in length and resembles a miniature cicada. This pest can sometimes vector 'psyllid yellows' disease to a number of host plants and vectors. A new species of bacterium causing disease in Solanaceous plants has been described as belonging to the genus *Candidatus Liberibacter*. A description of the insect is found in Appendix 1 along with additional sources of information and photos of life stages and typical host plant damage. Horticulture New Zealand Inc. has published sets of identification cards and a poster, and the Ministry for Primary Industries has a link with further information and images. Refer to Appendix 1 for the relevant web links.

1.5 Information on the Pepino Mosaic Virus (PepMV)

Pepino Mosaic Virus is classed as a potexvirus which is a genus of around 30 member viruses with the prototype being potato virus X. It is mostly mechanically transmitted and can survive for several weeks on surfaces. More information on PepMV can be found in Appendix 1 along with its source of information.

2. Responsibilities, training and planning

2.1 *Monitoring duties and responsibilities*

Greenhouse growers or managers should:

- Identify a suitably trained person (or persons) **with specific knowledge of the pest and disease symptoms** to monitor the crop.
- Establish a crop monitoring plan based on section 3.3.1 (for TPP) and 3.3.2 (for PepMV) including the use of maps of the greenhouse unit in which row numbers and bays can be easily identified. **This will ensure that 10% of the plants have been tested for PepMV over the production season.**
- Set up a pest monitoring record system, and record pest numbers, life stages, location, **samples and tests taken**, and actions taken **as per examples in appendix 3a (TPP) and 3b (PepMV).**
- Undertake monitoring at least weekly for both TPP and PepMV., In addition for TPP, increasing in frequency to daily monitoring during periods of high pest pressure.
- Ensure that monitoring is consistent between plants and between monitoring personnel.
- Make all greenhouse staff aware of TPP, *Ca. L. solanacearum*, and **PepMV** symptoms and encourage reporting to the crop monitor of any unusual or unhealthy symptoms in the greenhouse.
- Make identification factsheets/cards and posters available to all new staff.

2.2 *Training requirements*

- Crop monitoring personnel must be familiar with monitoring techniques and of TPP/ *Ca. L. solanacearum* and **PepMV** symptoms or identification.
- All greenhouse staff should be familiar with **PepMV**, TPP and the symptoms of the disease that it can sometimes cause.
- Use quality images and easy to understand descriptions of **PepMV** and the disease vectored by TPP. Quality symptom images facilitate more informed feedback from staff because symptoms of feeding damage by TPP can resemble other disorders.
- Ensure sufficient copies of the **PepMV** and TPP field identification factsheets/cards are available.

2.3 *Pre-planting requirements*

- **To ensure seeds are free of PepMV:**
 - **Import according to the Seed for Sowing Import Health Standard (IHS) i.e., tested before export or it must be sourced from a Pest Free Area or Pest Free Place of Production.**
 - **Use registered good seed and plant practices (GSPP) seed.**
 - **Maintain a seed inventory and records of pre-plant seed testing.**
- **PepMV testing of a representative sample of the plants scheduled for planting in the production site, shall be carried out once prior to planting.**
 - **See section 3.3.2 for the sampling methodology.**
- Only source seedlings from a supplier implementing TPP control measures during the nursery phase:
 - **TPP control on young plants can be achieved by spraying or drenching with an IPM compatible insecticide. Avoid substantial run off in the days following application. Repeat if required.**
- **Inspect the area surrounding the greenhouse for host plants, both weeds and ornamentals (see Appendix 2). Remove and destroy host plants where possible.**

2.4 Planting

- Only plant seedlings that are free of pests. If TPP are found on seedlings, destroy infected seedlings before they are introduced into the greenhouse.
- Check all other seedlings in the batch to ensure they are not infested.
- TPP control on young plants can be achieved by spraying or drenching with an IPM compatible insecticide. Repeat if required.

2.5 Crop removal and actions between cropping cycles

- Before the end of a crop, pests should be contained within the building and eliminated before the old plants are removed. This prevents pests from being spread into the environment around the outside of the greenhouse. Apply a high volume pesticide spray together with a surfactant or mineral spraying oil. Keep the greenhouse closed to ensure maximum pesticide effect before opening for plant removal.
- Remove the infected plants in a secure manner such as in covered bins to land fill or covered composting.
- Clean and disinfect the greenhouse ensuring all plant material including weeds and volunteer plants are removed and destroyed.
- Check all flying insect pests have been eradicated by hanging yellow sticky traps (at least 10/ha) and inspect regularly, preferably weekly. Fog or spray insecticide if pests are present.
- Where possible, set up a double door system at the greenhouse entrance using insect mesh (this is not practical for many settings). This is to prevent flying insects from easy access to the crop. Hang one yellow sticky trap at least every 10m² in this area.

3. Key aspects of crop protection

To successfully control TPP and PepMV over an extended period, various methods must be employed or control will not be reliable.

3.1 Control methods

3.1.1 Cultural practices

Cultural aspects of crop protection involve considering all of the basic growing best practice concepts to ensure optimum growing conditions for maintaining a healthy crop which has maximum resistance to pests and diseases. Consider as many of these as possible; e.g. temperature, irrigation, pH and fertility, plant spacing.

3.1.2 Hygiene

3.1.2.1 TPP

Preventing pests from entering the crop should always be a key consideration in crop management. This commences before the end of a crop to ensure low carry over of all pests and diseases (refer sections 2.3-2.5, above). All crop debris should be removed from the greenhouse and immediate environment. Weed and volunteer plant removal is required to ensure no green bridge remains for hosting pests. Adequate sanitation is essential before the new crop arrives. During the cropping period ensure good hygiene practices are observed at all times. Infestations must be dealt with promptly and appropriately, and diseased plants should be removed promptly and disposed of in a secure manner.

3.1.2.2 PepMV

PepMV is principally transmitted mechanically by contaminated equipment. Direct plant-to-plant contact, via the root-infecting parasitic fungus *Oplidium virulentus* and some invertebrate vectors are also reported minor transmission pathways. Early detection, effective sanitation and hygiene practices, and invertebrate pest control is critical to prevent spread. All facilities (nurseries, greenhouse production sites, packhouses) and equipment including irrigation systems will undergo extensive sanitation prior to tomato production. Entry to facilities will be limited and ongoing vigilance and hygiene practices will be applied.

The following mitigation measures shall be employed for the management of PepMV during production and harvest:

- All machinery and equipment shall be sanitised prior to coming onto greenhouse tomato production sites.
- Returnable plastic crates shall be sourced clean and direct from supplier.
- There shall be controlled entry into tomato greenhouses including disinfecting footbaths for visitors and staff.
- Personnel hygiene requirements include:
 - Dedicated disposable gloves for staff which are changed a minimum of 3 times a day.
 - Disposable overalls and foot coverings for visitors.
- Records of facility and equipment cleaning and personnel hygiene shall be kept.

3.1.3 *Biological agents*

Research on a number of new natural enemies of TPP is underway and the biocontrol organism *Tamarixia trioaze* has now been approved for use in New Zealand (2016). If agrichemicals are carefully managed, non-introduced beneficial insects found in the crop such as, predatory mites, lacewings, ladybirds, parasitic wasps and other arthropods and entomopathogenic fungi will contribute to controlling pests (their impact on TPP is not extensively researched at this stage). Refer to Appendix 5 on side effects of chemicals on natural enemies and identify the least damaging options if it is determined that spraying is required.

3.1.4 *Physical methods*

Exclusion of pests by screening vents and doors is not practical for many properties. However certain spray options with a physical mode of action should be considered whenever possible. Several essential oils; e.g. cedar wood and neem, deter psyllids from selecting plants for egg laying. Care should be taken when trialling oils as many are phytotoxic. Yellow sticky traps placed near vents and entranceways can be used to reduce TPP populations migrating into the greenhouse.

PepMV can persist in dried plant material for more than 90 days. Therefore, dried plant material and other waste within tomato greenhouses will be disposed of via deep burial.

Weed hosts from various plant families (e.g. Convolvulaceae, Brassicaceae, Boraginaceae, Asteraceae, Plantaginaceae and Polygonaceae) have been reported to be hosts of PepMV. Therefore, regular removal of weed hosts and plant debris immediately around the greenhouse is required.

3.1.5 *Chemicals*

Pesticides (mainly insecticides) registered for use in tomato and capsicum crops are listed in section 3.5 (table 2), these may not be specifically registered for the control of TPP. Care is required in selecting chemicals so that a minimum of damage is done to beneficial organisms and resistance to the pesticide is prevented. Adhere strictly to specific product advice at all times to ensure pesticide resistance is minimised. Consult crop protection specialists for advice on selection, application guidelines and rotation of products with different modes. Always ensure compliance with New Zealand Maximum Residue Limits and if exporting, those of the importing country.

PepMV may be transmitted by some insects. Control of potential invertebrate vectors (excluding pollinators) with registered agrichemical products may be required.

Resistance management

When using agricultural chemicals growers should be aware of managing resistance. Resistance in a pest, disease or weed population can develop from repeat use of an agricultural chemical. Resistance can become an issue because of high selection pressure exerted on a pest, disease or weed population over several seasons. This is generally the result of repeated use of the same or several agricultural chemicals with the same or similar mode of action.

In order to reduce the risk of resistance the majority of agricultural chemicals have a designated IRAC/FRAC/HRAC code. This coding system is based on the mode of action of the biochemical process through which the pesticide disrupts a pest, disease or weed's biology, generally resulting in the death of the pest, disease or weed.

These codes are used as part of a resistance management strategy. By using different modes of action growers can make decisions about rotating products to avoid or delay resistance developing. The mode of action of most agricultural chemicals is generally on the label.

For further information, refer to:

<http://resistance.nzpps.org/>

www.irac-online.org

www.frac.info

www.hracglobal.com

3.2 Management of alternative host plants

Check plants in the area surrounding the greenhouse are not hosting TPP. Remove known host plants where possible. The host range of the TPP is said to include the plants listed in Appendix 2.

Check regularly to ensure a buffer zone remains free of host weeds. If TPP lays eggs on ornamentals that are to be maintained and cannot be removed or replaced, control these populations by selecting sprays from the list in section 3.5. Continue the practice of rotating pesticides by their mode of action groups.

3.3 Crop monitoring

It is necessary to monitor TPP populations in order to make informed decisions for their control. Monitoring TPP populations on the plants in the greenhouse is the most reliable and effective method. Yellow sticky traps may give some indication of TPP activity but currently there is insufficient information to relate trap catches with TPP populations in greenhouse crops. Yellow sticky traps can give background information on TPP activity. Yellow sticky traps if hung near vents can be used to reduce TPP populations migrating into the greenhouse.

3.3.1 Monitoring for tomato/potato psyllids (TPP)

(a) Scheduled crop monitoring

The method outlined below is based on a 4m x 8m (5 rows per 8m span) structural module common in many multispan Venlo style greenhouses, but can readily be adapted to suit other structures for example, capsicum greenhouses have 5 or 6 rows per bay. The 4m sections between poles along the row are a designated sampling unit. Each sampling unit will contain approximately 15 tomato stems or >40 capsicum stems.

Monitoring is based on searching for TPP eggs, sugars or excretions as a way of detecting infestations:

- Monitor at least weekly – more frequent monitoring is recommended during times of high pest pressure.
- Each week, sample 1 row per 4-8 metre bay and alternate the rows (1 through to 5) between weeks so that all rows are monitored over a 5-week period.

Alternatively, whole rows may be inspected so that each plant in the facility is visited 5 times in a 2-week period.

- Monitor the plant between poles which is showing eggs or the most TPP sugars.
- If no eggs or sugars are seen, monitor a plant at random within a 4m bay or row.
- Concentrate on monitoring the top section of capsicum plants and middle section of tomato plants. TPP outbreaks are easily identifiable by eggs on the leaf lamina or at advanced stage of infection by the sugars.
- Score the TPP infestation:
 - 0 no TPP present
 - 1 adults only
 - 2 adults and eggs
 - 3 adults, eggs and nymphs (on 1 -5 leaves)
 - 4 adults, eggs and nymphs (on > 5 leaves)
 - 5 TPP infestation on adjacent plants
- Using the 4 metre section method approximately 1 in 60 - 65 plant stems should be examined in each monitoring period.
- Not all plants infected with *Ca. L. solanacearum* show disease symptoms, however these may be detected during scheduled crop monitoring.
 - Record and then remove all plants showing yellowing symptoms associated with the *Ca. L. solanacearum* disease in each sampling section.
 - Any plants showing *Ca. L. solanacearum* symptoms anywhere in the greenhouse should also be removed.
- If the symptoms are not expressed strongly, plant samples may be sent for testing for *Ca. L. solanacearum*.
- Make control action decisions as described in section 3.3.3.

(b) Monitoring yellow sticky traps

Yellow sticky traps are not a formal part of the monitoring programme, as there is currently not enough information to relate trap catches with action thresholds. However, they can be useful for giving a quick assessment of comparative TPP activity in greenhouses for given periods.

It is suggested that sticky traps are monitored and replaced weekly inside and outside the greenhouse in north, south, east and west positions (See sections 2.5). Caution is required in interpreting results from sticky yellow traps from outside the greenhouse as other psyllid species may also be present and these may be difficult to distinguish from TPP adults.

(c) Monitoring by staff while working the crop

In addition to specific crop monitoring activities, described in 3.3.1. (a), all greenhouse staff should be trained to look for and recognise TPP and their symptoms while working the crop. It is suggested that a reward system be instigated as an incentive for extra vigilance.

All staff working in the crops must be able to recognise all the life cycle stages of TPP and to report suspected TPP infestations to crop monitors. This is extremely important at the initial stages of the TPP infestation when numbers of TPP in greenhouses may be very low.

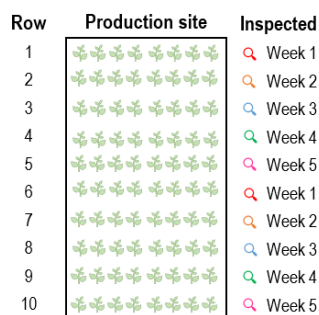
This informal monitoring by crop working staff is a very important component of crop monitoring and should be incorporated into the monitoring programme.

3.3.2 Monitoring for Pepino Mosaic Virus (PepMV)

(a) Scheduled crop monitoring

Staff who have been trained in scouting for PepMV shall monitor for PepMV

- weekly during the export season, by visual inspection targeting the disease symptoms, and sampling of suspected infected plants.
- By Inspecting every 5th row of the entire production site as per the diagram below.



- Ensure that all rows of the production site have been monitored by a trained person within 5 weeks of export starting.

(b) Testing for PepMV

The MPI approved PepMV testing programme is mandatory and will include the following:

During the schedule crop monitoring (as detailed above in 3.3.2a) any plants showing suspected symptoms of PepMV must have samples taken and sent to an MPI approved laboratory for PCR testing (or an equivalent subject to MPI approval for PepMV).

(c) MPI approved PepMV testing program

Mandatory testing of a representative sample from the production site is required every 4 months, at least:

- Once before planting (see section 2.3).
- Once prior to the first harvest.
- 4 months after the first harvest.

Across the three periods, samples are to be taken from different plants at each growth stage so that 10% of the total number of plants are tested by the end of the season in any one production site. To comply with the requirement for 10% testing, for every 1000 plants, 100 leaves shall be sampled at each of the three mandatory testing stages outlined above.

Trained personnel may collect their own samples while scouting using the methodology below:

- One young, fully expanded leaf to be sampled per individual plant.
- 100 leaves per single sample bag making 1 bulk-test sample per 1000 plants. All leaves in one bag would come from one row, with sampling taken with even distribution across the facility. Sample bags must be sent for testing at each stage of

the mandatory testing as outlined above and can not be bulk tested at the end of the sampling period i.e. 4 months after the first harvest.

- Rows where samples have been taken would be tagged in the greenhouse for easy identification.
- Bag to be labelled with: business name and contact; date; greenhouse identifier and row numbers. See sample submission form in appendix 4.
- Bulk leaf samples are to be tested by PCR or an equivalent subject to MPI approval for PepMV.
- Testing can be undertaken by any laboratory with MPI approval for testing services.

Records shall be kept of the crop monitoring and the mandatory testing as per the guide in appendix 3b.

3.3.3 Guidelines for action thresholds for TPP control

The guidelines for action thresholds are described below and are only indicative – they are based on grower experience and have not yet been scientifically validated.

Monitoring will give growers two values: the proportion sample infested with TPP and a value from 1 - 5 indicating the severity of the infestations. Both values need to be taken into account when defining the required action. In general growers should take the action that applies to the highest of the value or percentage. For example, if the percentage value is <1% but the level of infestation is >1.8, then a full insecticide application should be made.

Table 1: Suggested action thresholds

Percentage of sample infested with TPP	Value indicating level of TPP infestation	Action
0	0	No action
<1%	<1.5	Remove infected leaves
1-2%	1.5-1.8	Spot spray insecticides
>2%	>1.8	Full insecticide application

Note: These guidelines are only indicative and will require adjustment by individual growers to meet their particular requirements.

3.3.4 Control actions

3.3.4.1 TPP

Removal of infected leaves

At very low infestation levels, TPP may be controlled by removing infested leaves. These leaves should be placed directly into plastic bags, sealed and disposed of in a safe manner.

Spot spraying

When spot spraying is to be undertaken further monitoring of plants and rows around the identified infested area should be undertaken to more accurately define the section of greenhouse that needs to be treated by spot spraying.

Monitoring hot spots

Experienced growers can often determine areas in their greenhouse where the initial TPP infestations occur. Extra monitoring in these areas will give additional information. It has been reported that TPP preferentially attack plants that have previously been infested with TPP. Marking and monitoring these plants may also give additional information.

3.3.4.2 PepMV

Tomato Fruit from the production site would be ineligible to export to Australia if PepMV is detected following a positive PCR test result. The production site remains ineligible until all crops on site are removed and the production site is disinfected. Once replanted, this property would need to follow the same testing procedure as outlined in section 3.3.2 and would need to return 2 sets of negative tests (pre planting and pre harvesting) before being able to export.

3.3.5 Records

3.3.5.1 TPP/ *Ca. L. solanacearum* summary sheet

Monthly data sheets can be used to summarise: TPP monitoring, control actions and *Ca. L. solanacearum* infestations (see Appendix 3a for an example of a monthly recording sheet, note a nil detection for TPP must still be recorded). A separate sheet should be used for each greenhouse on the property. This summary sheet records:

Weed hosts:

Surveying the property for weeds that are host plants for TPP and recording actions to remove these alternate host plants (See Appendix 2 for list of weed host plants).

Neighbouring crops:

The location of neighbouring crops that host TPP and control strategies.

Yellow sticky traps:

Total TPP caught on sticky traps inside and outside the greenhouse.

Plant monitoring for TPP

Counts of the number of plants monitored, percent of plant infested with TPP, the mean TPP score and the control actions taken in response to the monitoring for each period.

Plant monitoring for *Ca. L. solanacearum*

Counts of the number of plants showing *Ca. L. solanacearum* symptoms and the response including the number of plants removed.

Insecticide application

Record all insecticides applied for both the control of TPP and other pests. This data will include product used, active ingredient, concentration, water rate and method of application.

3.3.5.2 PepMV Monitoring sheet and Mandatory Testing record sheet

These sheets should be used to record the monitoring of PepMV to ensure that every week one row is monitored and over a 5 week period, all plants will have been checked for symptoms of PepMV by a trained scout.

Recording of testing is also required as per the example to ensure that a sample of plants has been sent for testing at 3 different stages within the life cycle of the plant during the export period. This also requires the number of plants sampled to be recorded to ensure that 10% of the whole production site is tested during the export period.

(See Appendix 3b for an example of a weekly recording sheet, note a nil detection of PepMV must be recorded).

3.4 **Consideration of other pests, pollinators and natural enemies.**

Many methods of controlling plant pests are not selective to the pest and can kill beneficial insects. Consider the role of pollinators in a crop and the importance of maintaining populations of natural enemies such as parasitic wasps and predators. If bumblebees or biological control agents are being caught on yellow sticky traps in substantial numbers, either reduce trap density or change the trap position relative to the height of the crop.

Sprays with a contact mode of action should also be used with care as these can also reduce the role beneficial organisms' play in the control of TPP and other important pests (See Appendix 5).

3.5 **Plant protection products**

Adult and nymphal life stages of TPP cause damage to the host plants and transmit the bacterial pathogen '*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*'. This leads to reduced crop yield and ultimately the premature decline and death of the infected plant.

TPP has numerous natural enemies in New Zealand in the form of predators, parasites and pathogenic fungi. Long term control of this pest will be best accomplished by utilising as many deterrent options as possible and supported by chemical use when required.

At all times adhere to pest management best-practice including:

- Seek up-to-date advice on pest management options.
- Implement cultural and biological control options where available.
- Utilise non-chemical methods to suppress pests as part of the management.
- Use sound monitoring procedures and action thresholds.
- Apply insecticides only when necessary.
- Use appropriate, adequately maintained spray equipment.
- Spot spray infested areas whenever feasible. Commence spraying from a low infestation area and progress towards the 'hot spot' or towards a greenhouse wall to avoid dispersing the pest.
- Preserve natural enemies of plant pests by using selective products when possible. Refer to Appendix 5 for side effects of chemicals on beneficial organisms.
- Report poor control of an insecticide to a crop protection advisor.
- Do not use the same spray on successive generations of the pest.
- Rotate active ingredients with different Mode of Action Classifications.
- Ensure that the relevant MRL is not exceeded at time of harvest (Table 2).

Many insecticides act on the nervous system of the pest but do not necessarily target the same site within the nervous system. Thus there are different groups affecting the nervous system, some inhibiting metabolic processes, others are feeding blockers or inhibitors of cuticle synthesis. For more detailed information, refer to IRAC website: www.irac-online.org.

Insecticides registered for use in greenhouse crops (capsicums and tomatoes) and off-label in New Zealand are included in Table 2. Some of the listed chemicals do not have a label claim for TPP. Off-label use is legal in New Zealand and the Food Act requires that all crops produced in New Zealand comply with the MRL standard and it is considered illegal to sell food with residues above the MRL.

Note: Residue compliance information for Tomatoes NZ Inc.

Tomatoes NZ Inc. requested Market Access Solutions develop industrywide residue compliance guidelines. This compliance information is intended to benefit both domestic and export growers by ensuring easily accessible (and current) MRL (maximum residue limit) and WHP (with-holding period) information is available. These guidelines also indicate where WHP information is not known. Where this is the case, growers are encouraged to exercise caution around the use of these products (in terms of application timing etc). This information is specific to fresh tomatoes grown under glass and excludes field grown tomatoes. It is the grower's duty to read and follow labels and controls and meet to meet the required domestic and export MRLs. Some NZ MRLs for older pesticides have been set to cover "vegetables or fruiting vegetables" in general and may no longer reflect current Good Agricultural Practice. For some compounds, greenhouse tomato label claims do not exist and efficacy, phytotoxicity / plant safety etc need to be considered when using these products, off label uses are not illegal unless registration conditions state otherwise and provided residues comply with the NZ MRL.

References:

- ACVM Label database: <https://eatsafe.nzfsa.govt.nz/web/public/acvm-register>
- MPI MRL Standard: www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/register-list-mrl-agricultural-compounds.htm
- MRLs: <https://pxmrl.maf.govt.nz/Default.aspx>
- EPA controls database: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/controls-search.aspx
- Ling KS, Wechter WP, Jordan R. Development of a one-step immunocapture real-time TaqMan RT-PCR assay for the broad spectrum detection of Pepino mosaic virus. *J Virol Methods*. 2007 Sep;144(1-2):65-72. doi: 10.1016/j.jviromet.2007.03.022. Epub 2007 May 11. PMID: 17499368

Table 2: Insecticides used by tomato and capsicum greenhouse growers (not necessarily efficacious for TPP unless indicated by a label claim)

The information contained in this table was correct at the time of collation (April 2016) and has been modified to include indoor capsicums. This document should be read in conjunction with the NZ G.A.P document 'Guideline for off label use of agrichemicals in Horticulture'.

Active Ingredient	Trade name examples	Agrichemical group	IRAC	Registered on indoor tomato?	Tomato / crop group NZ MRL (mg/kg)	Registered for indoor capsicums?	Capsicum NZ MRL (mg/kg)	NZ WHP (days)
ABAMECTIN**	Apostle, Avid, Verdex	Avermectin***	6	Y	0.1{48}	N	0.10	3 (Toms) (Caps -unknown)
ACRINATHRIN & ABAMECTIN**	Tripsol	Synthetic Pyrethroid and Avermectin***	3A and 6	Y	0.10	N	0.10	3 (Toms) (Caps -unknown)
ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN	Bestseller 100EC, Cypher, Dominex PC100	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	N (Y – outdoor)	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
AZADIRACHTIN	Naturally Neem, Neem Azal-T/S; Neem 600 WP	Biological***	n/a	Y	exempt	Y	exempt	not required
BEAVERIA BASSIANA	Contego BB, Beaugenic, Beaublast	Biological	n/a	Y	exempt	Y	exempt	not required
BIFENTHRIN	Disect 100 EC, Talstar 80SC, Venom	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	N (Y – outdoor)	0.05	N	0.10	off-label
BUPROFEZIN	Applaud 40SC, Buprimax, Mortar, Ovation 50 WDG, Pilan 25WP	Thiadiazine***	16	Y	0.50	Y	0.50	3 (Toms and Caps)
CYANTRANILIPROLE**	DuPont Benevia insecticide, DuPont Exirel insecticide	Anthranilic diamide***	28	N (Y – outdoor)	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
DELTAMETHRIN	Ballistic Insecticide, Decis Forte, Deltaphar 25EC, Proteus	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	N (Y – outdoor)	0.05 {7}	N	0.10	off-label
DICHLORVOS	Divap, Nuvos	Organophosphate***	1	Y	2.00	Y	2.00	3 (Toms and Caps)
ESFENVALERATE	Sumi-alpha	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	N (Y – outdoor)	0.20 {63}	N	0.10	off-label
FATTY ACIDS (K SALTS)	Mite Killer, Natures Way Insect & Mite Spray, Protector	Fatty acids***	n/a	N	exempt	N	exempt	not required
FENPYROXIMATE	Fenamite	METI acaricide and insecticide	21A	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
FIPRONIL	Albatross 200 SC Insecticide, Ascend, Kalas, Recoil	Phenyl pyrazole***	2	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
HEXYTHIAZOX	Nissuron	Tetrazine	10A	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label

IMIDACLOPRID	Acclaim, Confidor, Gaucho, Gaucho Clear, Kohinor 350 Insecticide, Nuprid 350SC, Nuprid 600 FS, Pilarking, Sombrero 600 Seed Dressing	Chloronicotinyl***	4	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN**	Cyhellia, Dovetail, Halex, Karate, Zeon	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
LUFENURON**	Match, Nuron	Benzoylurea***	15	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
METHOMYL	Orion Methomyl, Lannate L	Carbamate***	1A	Y	0.50 {35}	Y	0.50 {35}	2 (Toms and Caps)
MINERAL and NON MINERAL OILS	Caltex D-C Tron Plus Spray Oil, Caltex D-C-Tron NR (Spray Oil), D-C-Tron Plus (Organic) Spray Oil, Excel Oil, Excel Spring Oil, NO Insects Super Spraying Oil, NO Insects Super Spraying Oil Ready-To-Use, Watkins Insect Spraying Oil, Eco-oil, Addit	Natural and mineral oil***	n/a	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
OXAMYL	Vydate L	Carbamate***	1	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
PERMETHRIN	Ambush, Attack (+pirimiphos methyl), Permigas (+pyrethrin) ¹	Synthetic Pyrethroid***	3	Y	0.50 {7}	Y	0.50 {7}	3 (Toms and Caps)
PIRIMIPHOS-METHYL	Actellic 50EC, Actellic Dust, Actellic Smoke Generator, Target (Attack, Ambush see Permethrin)	Carbamate ***	1 and 3	Y ¹	1.00	N	1.00	3 (Toms) (Caps-unknown)
POLYSACCHARIDES-PLANT EXTRACTS**	Agri-50NF	n/a	n/a	Y	exempt	Y	exempt	not required
PYMETROZINE	Chess WG	Pyridine azomethine***	9	Y	0.50	N	0.10	3 (Toms) (Caps-unknown)
PYRETHRIN	Garlic & Pyrethrum Insecticide Concentrate, Floragas, Greenseals Pyrethrum, Key Pyrethrum, Permigas (refer to Permethrin), Pestigas, Pyganic, Pyradym, Yates Natures Way Pyrethrum	Pyrethroid***	3	Y	1.00	Y	1.00	1 (Toms and Caps)
SPINETORAM***	Sparta	Spinosyn	5	N (Y – outdoor)	0.02 {62}	N	0.10	off-label
SPINOSAD**	Entrust Naturalyte Insect Control, Nursery Success Naturalyte, Success *Naturalyte* Insect Control, Yates Success Naturalyte, Yates Tomato Dust	Spinosyn***	5	N (Y – outdoor)	0.05 {60}	N	0.10	off-label
SPIROMESIFEN**	Oberon	Tetronic and Tetramic acid derivatives***	23	Y	0.50	Y	1.0	1(Toms and Caps)
SPIROTETRAMAT**	Movento	Tetronic and Tetramic acid derivatives***	23	N (Y – outdoor)	0.30 {90}	N	0.10	off-label

¹ Refer to label claim for Ambush or Attack

THIACLOPRID**	Alpasso, Calypso, Proteus, Topstar	Chloronicotinyl***	4	N	0.10	N	0.10	off-label
<p>Disclaimer: This document is not a legal instrument or advice. This information is solely based on domestic and internationally sourced data. While this information is based on the best data available, and has been collated with care, it is not possible to guarantee the accuracy of this information and is intended for reference only. For this reason, and because of variations in G.A.P, climatic conditions etc, Market Access Solutionz does not accept any responsibility or liability in respect of loss or damage arising from the use or misuse of information contained in this document. Growers must ensure that their use of agrichemicals is in accordance with NZ regulations including MRLs. It is the responsibility of exporters to comply with importing country legal requirements. Market Access Solutionz strongly recommends growers verify this information through residue tests before harvest. In addition, MRLs can be changed or updated without notice. No guarantees can be given that export MRLs will not be exceeded in all instances. It is therefore strongly recommended that this information be used in conjunction with residue monitoring to try and avoid residue breaches.</p>								
Key								
Off-label	use is off label as no WHP has been assessed							
Not required	WHP is not required as the active is exempt from MRLs							
Exempt	active is exempt from the requirements to set an MRL							
IRAC	Insecticide Resistance Action Committee is a specialist technical group of the industry association CropLife International who provide insecticide resistance management guidelines. Further information can be found here: www.irc-online.org/modes-of-action/ (refer to the resistance management tab).							
**	label claim for TPP or psyllids – may not be for tomatoes or capsicums.							
***	used by Solanaceous crop growers for TPP control (MAS, 2016)							
Notes: The residue definition notes below are taken directly from the MPI website - see explanatory text tab								
7	Sum of isomers or enantiomers or diastereomers							
48	Sum of parent B1a, B1b components and their 8,9-Z isomers							
60	Sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D							
62	Sum of spinosyn J and spinosyn L							
63	As fenvalerate (sum of isomers), any ratio of RR, SS, RS & SR isomers							
90	Sum of parent and its -enol metabolite							

3.6 Advice on effective application of insecticides

One of the most important factors in psyllid control is ensuring thorough coverage of the plants. TPP are usually found at the base of the plant, and often on the undersides of leaves throughout the canopy. This means that it can be difficult for agrichemicals to reach TPP on mature crops.

Whenever insecticides are applied attention to equipment set up is crucial to achieving good control. As an example, for targeting both sides of the leaf surface a boom spray with fan nozzles (03F80) 30cm apart, 45° upward from horizontal at a pressure setting of 2.5 – 3.0 bar and ground speed of one metre per second is efficient. For targeting underside of leaves only, a cone nozzle angled under the leaf may be more appropriate. Use spray sensitive paper placed in target ones to confirm adequate insecticide coverage.

To ensure thorough spray coverage of plants growers should **use sufficient water rates**. The **addition of appropriate adjuvants** and the use of products with trans-laminar or systemic properties (i.e. products which spread through the leaf) should help to improve control. It is also important to **check the pH of the tank water** to ensure agrichemicals do not lose activity due to hydrolysis.

3.7 Insecticide application records (information on Appendix 6 - auditable section for export to Japan)

Record all details of spray applications for TPP in a spray diary (also note a nil detection must be recorded in Appendix 3 only – plant monitoring for psyllids, if none are detected). These may include the operator's name, chemical used, dilution rates of active ingredients and additives, total volume, pressure, temperature and other relevant environmental data (Appendix 5). Obtain comments from the crop monitor after spraying, on efficacy of each spray and be guided by past results when deciding on conditions for a repeat spray if required.

3.8 Best practice where vectors are involved

- Work with neighbours, where applicable, to achieve low TPP numbers in the greenhouse vicinity.
- Control TPP in the crop to low levels using IPM best practice.
- Aggressive management of infected plants reduces the risk of disease spread within the crop. Rouge out infected plants, place in plastic bags and bury or burn them promptly.

3.9 Post Tomato Harvest Controls for PepMV

Packhouse staff will undertake:

- Regular sanitation of machinery and equipment between receiving fruit from different greenhouse production sites.
- Controlled access into packhouse.
- Removal of fruit with defects i.e., damaged tomatoes rejected for export as only intact fruit is suitable for export.

4. Summary of recommendations for minimising TPP and other insect levels in crops

Ensure all staff and visitors are instructed in compulsory growing-site hygiene practices.

Plant good quality pest-free seedlings.

Use pest resistant cultivars where possible.

Ensure growing best practice in plant care, irrigation, plant nutrition and environmental control.

Use biological control options for pest and disease management whenever possible.

Choose spray options that have a non-toxic physical mode of action where available.

Ensure as many staff as possible can recognise key pests and diseases so that prompt remedial actions can be taken to minimise impact on yield and quality.

Maintain robust crop monitoring procedures with strict routines and evaluation of records.

Take pest control actions in accordance with pest monitoring records and/or recommended thresholds.

Choose agrichemicals with care targeting least side effects on beneficial insects including bumblebees and adequate rotation of classes of mode of action to prevent insecticide resistance. Ensure withholding periods can be realised before the next harvest day. Keep records of all treatments.

Check the selection of spray equipment is appropriate, settings, calibration and active ingredient dilution rate. Ensure good target coverage is achieved during each spray session. Moisture sensitive paper can be used to confirm coverage.

5. Summary of minimising PepMV in crops

Ensure all staff and visitors are instructed in compulsory growing-site hygiene practices

Ensure as many staff as possible can recognise key pests and diseases so that prompt remedial actions can be taken to minimise impact on yield and quality.

Maintain robust crop monitoring procedures with strict routines and evaluation of records

Appendix 1: Life cycle and pest ID

Tomato/potato psyllid

The tomato/potato psyllid (TPP), *Bactericera cockerelli* (Homoptera: Psyllidae) is a Hemipteran insect measuring 2-3 millimetres (mm) with piercing-sucking mouthparts that enables this pest to feed on the phloem of its host plants. It undergoes incomplete metamorphosis: egg, nymph and adult.

Eggs are oval, small and attached to the leaves by a short stalk which would require magnification for identification but quite noticeable when on the leaf edges. Eggs are yellow when first laid and turn orange prior to emergence of the first nymphal stage. Eggs are hatched between 4 to 5 days after being laid.

The nymph passes five scale-like nymphal stages requiring between 12-21 days. The nymph looks much like a scale insect or a large whitefly scale and grows to 2 mm. It is flat and has a fringe of spines around the edges. Within this stage, it changes from light yellow to tan then to greenish brown. However, wing buds appear at the 3rd nymphal stage and becomes very apparent at the 4th and 5th stages. The wing buds of the psyllid nymph distinguish it from the whitefly nymph.

Adult psyllids are winged and resemble tiny cicadas. They are yellowish or greenish as they emerge and turn dark green or brown as they mature with white stripes on the thorax and head after 5 days. The psyllids are seen in aggregates feeding and mating on the leaves of host plants and mate more than once. After mating, female psyllids lay eggs on any part of the leaves. A single female is capable of laying up to 510 eggs in its lifetime.

Psyllid total development occurs between 15.5°C and 32.2°C with optimum development occurring at 26.6°C. In a greenhouse environment averaging at 18°C, psyllid takes 33 days to complete its life cycle.

Sources of additional information:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/potato-tomato-psyllid>

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/potato-tomato-psyllid/photos>

<http://www.tomatoesnz.co.nz/hot-topics/sff-psyllid/>

Insecticide research notes:

Note:

The efficacy of 11 insecticides was tested against nymphal and adult stages of TPP on capsicum plants (Page-Weir, 2010). Residues of abamectin + oil and bifenthrin were the most effective at reducing adult TPP up to 3 days after treatment, while thiacloprid, spiromesifen, imidacloprid, spinetoram and azadirachtin were slightly toxic. Residues of buprofezin + oil, pyrethrin + oil and mineral oil had no effect on adult mortality. Nymphal life stages were best controlled with abamectin + oil, spirotetramat, bifenthrin and spiromesifen. (some of these chemicals are not registered for use on either tomatoes and/or capsicums) https://www.nzpps.org/journal/64/nzpp_642760.pdf

Note:

In 2011, some research was conducted on the efficacy of essential oils (Walker, 2011).

The repellency and oviposition deterrent effects of 10 essential oils (Cedarwood, Lemongrass, Cinnamon, Wintergreen, Rosemary, Peppermint, Clove, Patchouli, D-limonene and Neem), to female TPP adults were tested on capsicum leaves in a no-choice laboratory bioassay. One hour after treatment, Neem and Cedarwood had significantly repelled female TPP adults compared with the untreated controls. Twenty-four hours after treatment, Peppermint, Clove, Patchouli, Wintergreen and Neem showed some repellency to female TPP adults compared with the untreated controls (but this was not significant). By 48 h, Neem and Patchouli had shown significant repellency to female TPP adults and all oils except Peppermint, Clove and Lemongrass had significantly deterred oviposition by female TPP adults as compared with the untreated controls. Further tests of these oils, including their antifeedant properties, are required to determine their effectiveness in reducing crop damage caused by TPP/*Ca. L. solanacearum* and their suitability for incorporation into an IPM programme.

<http://www.tomatoesnz.co.nz/hot-topics/sff-psyllid/>

Note:

In 2010, a potted plant bioassay was carried out to determine the efficacy of four selected soft chemicals (PS2, Agri-50 NF®, Eco-oil® and Excel Oil ®) applied at the manufacturer's recommended field rate, to control tomato/potato psyllid nymphs (Walker, 2010). The recorded mortality of tomato/potato psyllid nymphs 168 h after spraying with Ecooil, PS2, Excel Oil and Agri-50NF, was 58%, 50%, 48% and 33%, respectively. Further tests may be required to determine the efficacy of these chemicals under greenhouse conditions.

<http://www.tomatoesnz.co.nz/hot-topics/sff-psyllid/>

Pepino Mosaic Virus

As a potyvirus, PepMV is a mainly mechanically transmitted virus and is fairly stable at room temperature. The virus can survive and remain infectious for several weeks in plant debris and on contaminated surfaces. The most important routes of transmission of PepMV are mechanical through virus contaminated tools, clothes and surfaces. The virus has also been shown to be efficiently transmitted between tomato plants in closed recirculating hydroponic systems.

Symptoms of PepMV may be very variable ranging from latent infections (no visible symptoms) to very severe leaf and fruit symptoms. Mild symptoms may vary from small yellow leaf spots to a slight reduction in fruit production. More pronounced symptoms may consist of yellow-green mosaic, mottle on the older leaves and/or slight curling in the top leaves (nettle-head symptom) or a greyish appearance of the top of the plant. Fruit symptoms may range from discolouration in the form of blotchy ripening or flaming, fruit marbling, mild sometimes concentric yellow/orange mottling and uneven ripening to netting and cracking ('open fruits') and shape distortion.

Symptoms of PepMV range from latent infections (e.g. on young plants) to very severe leaf and fruit symptoms. Symptoms may also depend on environmental conditions such as light and temperature. Depending on the moment of infection plants may be systemically infected while not (yet) showing symptoms.

Reference: <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PEPMV0/datasheet>

Further information on Pepino Mosaic virus can be found at:

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/45520-Pepino-mosaic-virus-PepMV>

<https://www.tomatoesnz.co.nz/hot-topics/pepino-mosaic-virus/>

Appendix 2: Host plants for the tomato/potato psyllid (TPP)

Adult TPP can be found on many plants, especially in summer when they are migrating. Although they may be able to feed on a wide range of plants they can only reproduce only on some members of the Solanaceae and Convolvulaceae families.

In addition to the host plants listed in the table, the psyllid probably breeds on chilli. Overseas it has been found breeding on field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) and morning glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*) (Convolvulaceae) and tobacco and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) (Solanaceae). However, overseas information must be confirmed locally. For example, we have found that black nightshade (sometimes called deadly nightshade) is not a breeding host plant in New Zealand. Adults may lay eggs on the plant, but all nymphs die.

Table: Plants on which TPP can breed in New Zealand. Plants that support large populations of the psyllid are indicated with an asterisk.

Family Name	Crop/weed	Common name	Scientific name
Convolvulaceae	Crop	Kumara	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Solanaceae	Crop	Capsicum*	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
	Crop	Eggplant*	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
	Weed	Poroporo	<i>Solanum aviculare</i> and probably <i>S. laciniatum</i>
	Crop	Potato*	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
	Crop	Tamarillo	<i>Solanum betaceum</i>
	Crop	Tomato*	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
	Weed	Thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
	Weed	Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>

Appendix 3a: Monthly TPP / *Ca. L. solanacearum* record summary sheet example.

(Spray records for TPP are auditable for export to Japan, see Appendix 5)

Date			
Greenhouse/unit			
Size			
Crop			
Cultivar			
Number of plants			
Planted			
Pull out			
Export/no export			
Weed host survey			
	Found	Action	
Apple of Peru			
Thorn apple			
Bindweed			
Nightshade*			
Other host			
Presence of alternative crop host in locality			
Crop	Stage	Location	Strategy
Potato			
Tomato			
Capsicum			
Tamarillo			
other			
Yellow sticky traps - psyllids			
Outside	Total 1-4	Inside	Total 1-4
Week 1		Week 1	
Week 2		Week 2	
Week 3		Week 3	
Week 4		Week 4	
Plant monitoring for <i>Ca. L. solanacearum</i>			
	Number plants showing symptoms	Response	
		Plants removed	Other
Week 1			
Week 2			
Week 3			
Week 4			

** A nil detection must be recorded

Plant monitoring for psyllids**								
	Number sampled	% plants infested	Total score	Mean score per Plant sampled	Response		Spray action	
					No action	Leaf cull	Spot	House
Week 1								
Week 2								
Week 3								
Week 4								
Full house insecticide applications (link to spray records for TPP Appendix 5)								
	Applied for psyllids	Applied for other pests	Product	Active ingredient	Concentration	Water rate	Application method	
Week 1								
Week 2								
Week 3								
Week 4								

Appendix 3b: Weekly Record Sheet for Monitoring for PepMV example

Production site:

Date	Row #	Location of plants with symptoms (*Plant ID)	Sample and test taken? (Yes/No)	Test result (Positive /Negative)	Action taken
Week 1					
Week 2					
Week 3					
Week 4					
Week 5					

*Plant ID e.g. grid reference.

Mandatory Testing for PepMV

	Date	Row #	Number of plants sampled	Test result (Positive /Negative)	Action taken
Stage:					
Pre-plant					
Prior to harvest					
After first harvest					
Total plants sampled	-	-		-	-
Number of plants at the production site	-	-		-	-
Percentage tested	-	-		-	-

Appendix 4: Sample submission form for virus testing at an MPI approved laboratory



Biosecurity New Zealand

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Lab Reference

Plant Health & Environment Laboratory Submission Form

ACTIVITY: GENERAL SURVEILLANCE POST BORDER RESPONSE and INVESTIGATION

OTHER ACTIVITY – ___ Domestic cost-recovered _____

Name and address for final reply:

Email: _____

Phone: () _____

Specimen Collection Date: _____

Collector's Name & Address if Different:

Email: _____

Phone: () _____

Incursion Investigation contact, case number & name:

Investigation & Response phase: Investigation Delimiting Survey

Response Ongoing Monitoring

Location (Crosby code): _____

Type of Property (e.g. glasshouse, home garden, TF): _____

Country of Origin (if Post Border): _____

Site Owner/Contact: _____

Site Address: _____

GIS Coordinates: _____

TYPE OF SUSPECTED ORGANISM:

Insect – Type: _____

Life stage: Egg Larva Pupa Adult

Life state when found: Alive Dead Unknown

Bacteria Fungus Nematode Virus

Plant Seed

Other: _____

HOST IT WAS FOUND ON:

Inanimate (container, pallets, etc): _____

Scientific Name: ___ *Solanum esculentum* _____

Cultivar: _____

Common Name: ___ tomato _____

Type of Damage/Symptoms: _____

Number of specimens or affected plants found:

_____ 2 bulked samples _____

Submitter Reference / Comments:

PepMV testing for ongoing industry monitoring

– LABORATORY USE ONLY –

Testing Discipline(s): Ento. Myco. Bact. Viro. Nem. Bot. Other (specify):

Comments:

Please note: this form is not to be used as a reply letter to the general public

Dispatch and Packaging Instructions for Suspected New Pest or Disease

Note: The following instructions are intended for submissions from members of the public and do not override MPI process procedures.

To speed possible eradication measures, please submit fruit fly **immediately** and other samples on the day of collection. MPI has a responsibility to report new records within **3 working days**. Replies will contain the identification and significance, control advice is not provided. Please send perishable material by courier. Use free post number for non-perishable material.

Suspected Fruit Fly (General Surveillance): please call PHEL (see *below) to advise arrival details. Package as follows:

Maggots in fruit:

- Do not disturb larvae;
- Wrap entire fruit/vegetable in dry paper towel (to absorb excess juices);
- Seal into a plastic bag, inside another sealed bag and place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Adult flies:

Dead: place in unbreakable container (e.g., film canister, jar lid covered with card and glad wrap, plastic pill vial) inside a plastic bag and place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Live: place in freezer for at least 2 hours, then quickly transfer to an unbreakable container (e.g., film canister, plastic pill vial), tape closed and put inside a plastic bag and place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Other Samples:

Suspected Insects:

- Place in unbreakable containers (e.g., film canister, jar lid covered with card and glad wrap, plastic pill vial) and tape closed;
- Place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Suspected Insect Damage:

- Seal plants/plant parts in a plastic bag with dampened paper towel;
- Seal inside a second plastic bag and place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Suspected Disease/Nematode on Whole Plants or Plant Parts other than Roots:

- Place affected whole plants or foliage in an unsealed plastic bag with dampened paper and affected fruit in vials;
- Place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Suspected Disease/Nematode on Roots or Soil:

- Send as much of the root as possible, preferably tying plastic bag around roots and stem base of plant;
- Send up to 1 litre of soil from around the affected plant, in a sealed plastic bag;
- Include some foliage in an unsealed bag;
- Place in transport bag/box with sample form.

Suspected Virus:

- Send as much of the plant as possible and include a sample of the youngest shoots/growing tips;
- Wrap material in moist paper and place in an unsealed plastic bag in transport bag/box with sample form;
- Refrigerate sample (do not freeze).

	North Island MPI Plant Health & Environment Laboratory 231 Morrin Road St. Johns AUCKLAND	South Island MPI Plant Health & Environment Laboratory 14 Sir William Pickering Drive Burnside CHRISTCHURCH
Courier:		

Postal:	add 'Free Post 120201' in front of either address: PO Box 2095 AUCKLAND 1140	PO Box 14018 CHRISTCHURCH 8544
Phone:	Free phone number for either address: 0800 008 333	
Fax:	09 909 5739	

Appendix 5: Toxicity of specific chemicals to natural enemies such as TPP

Insecticide active ingredient	Bumble Bees (2)		Predatory Mites (1)						Parasitoids (1)			
			<i>Amblyseius cucumeris</i>		<i>Phytoseiulus persimillis</i>		<i>Hypoaspis miles</i>		<i>Aphidius</i> spp.		<i>Encarsia formosa</i>	
	Tox	Per	Tox	Per	Tox	Per	Tox	Per	Tox	Per	Tox	Per
Abamectin	B	72 h	2	5d	4	1w	2	5d	4	1w	3	5d
Alpha-cypermethrin	C	-	4	>8W	4	>8w	3	-	4	-	4	>8w
Buprofezin	A	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1w	1	-
Deltamethrin	B	72h	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w
Dichlorvos	B	36h	4	3d	4	1w	4	-	4	-	4	1w
Fenpyroximate	B	36h	4	-	4	>8w	3	>8w	3	-	1	-
Imidacloprid	C	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
Lamba-cyhalothrin	C	-	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8w
Methomyl	B	72h	4	-	4	1w	4	-	4	-	4	-
Oxamyl	C	-	4	8w	4	>8w	3	-	4	>8w	4	>8w
Permethrin	C	-	4	>8w	4	>8w	4	>8W	4	>8w	4	>8W
Pirimicarb	B	24h	3	3d	2	3d	1	-	1	-	2	3d
Pirimiphos-methyl	C	-	3	3d	2	3d	1	-	1	-	2	3d
Pymetrozine	A	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Pyriproxifen	A	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Spinetoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinosad	B	24h	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	1w
Spiromesifen	A	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spirotetramat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thiacloprid	B	24h	-	-	3	2w	3	-	3	-	3	-

Note 1: The side effects of insecticides are classified into four categories according to IOBC/WPRS classification:

Class	Toxicity	Percentage death or reduction of parasitism capacity
1	Non-toxic	<25 death
2	Slightly toxic	25-50% death
3	Moderately toxic	50-75 death
4	Toxic	> 75% death

Pesticides residual effects:

For beneficial organisms, the residual period or persistence (Per) is given in days (d), weeks (w), or Hours (h). A hyphen (-) signifies that the information is not available. "More than" (>) signifies that the indicated residual period is a strict minimum.

Note 2: The side effects on bumblebees (*Bombus spp.*) are described in 3 classes:

Class	Advice
A	Can be used in combination with bumblebees
B	Remove the bumblebees hive before product application and until after the indicated persistence period
C	Do not use in combination with bumblebees

Bumblebee hives must be removed from the greenhouse before the application and not returned until after the indicated persistence period for class B. Hives can be removed for a maximum period of 72 hours before tomato pollination is affected.

Sources of additional information:

www.iobc.ch/2005/IOBC_Pesticide_Database_Toolbox.pdf

www.koppert.nl/e0110.html

www.biobest.be

www.goodbugs.org.au

Appendix 6: Spray records for TPP (refer section 3.7 and Appendix 3a) (This appendix only is auditable for export to Japan)

(Production sites may have differing spray record formats but should contain the criteria outlined in the two example records and a nil detection outcome of monitoring must also be recorded in the comments section of the spray record e.g. monitoring as per CoP – no TPP detected)

Example 1

SPRAY RECORD											
Block ID _____				Crop variety _____			Other comments: e.g. monitoring as per CoP – no TPP detected _____				
Date	Operator Name	Chemical plus additives	Active ingredient	Dilution rate liters/100L or grams/100L	Spray Rate (L/ha)	Nozzle Selection & set up	Total volume of spray	Spray Pressure (kPa)	Air Temp (°C)	Air Humidity (%RH)**	Effect on Pest

**only if a requirement of application as stated on pesticide label

Example 2

SPRAY RECORD												
Target Details e.g. monitoring as per CoP – no TPP detected					Application Rate & Sprayer: _____ Technical Authorisation: _____						CCP Chemical Name & Number	
Date	Product Name	G/H sprayed	Pest targeted	Time	Product Rate per 100 Litres	Litres of Water used	Spray Unit & Tank Number Used	Sprayers Name	Supervisors Signature	W/H Period - Days	Chemical Name	UN #
							Tank#, Spray Unit					