

APHIS – NPB *Phytophthora ramorum*

Regulatory Working Group Reports Overview



Continental Forest Dialogue
Address *P. ramorum* Initiative
February 16-17, 2011



Presented by:
Scott Pfister, Director
Forest Pest Programs
USDA APHIS PPQ

Working Groups

- **Working Group Chairs:** Gray Haun NPB (TN) and Prakash Hebbar, APHIS-PPQ (MD)
- **Sub-teams and Co-Chairs:**
 - **High Risk Plants:** Carolyn Pizzo (PPQ); Kathleen Kosta (CA)
 - **Q37:** Matthew Travis (PPQ); Shashank Nilakhe (TX)
 - **Regulatory Surveys:** Anthony Man-Son-Hing(PPQ); Dennis Barclift (AL)
 - **Nursery Field Teams:** Steven Whitesides (PPQ); Jan Hedberg (OR)
 - **Triggers:** Steven Miller (PPQ); Gary Gibson (WV)
 - **Critical Control Points/Best Management Practices:** Catherine Marzolf (PPQ); Carol Holko (MD)
 - **Protocols:** Don Givens/Stacy Scott (PPQ); Victoria Smith (CT)

Development of Draft Report

- Between May 13 – October 25, 2010 over 25 conference calls and face to face meetings were held
- October 25, 2010 – Regulatory Working Group Co-chairs meeting in Salem, OR.
- December 2010, draft report received from Co-chairs
- January 2011, compiled reports sent to co-chairs and stakeholders for comments
- February 16-17, Continental Dialogue Meeting in Washington, DC.

High Risk Plants – Key Action Item – Data Analysis

Year	Camellia	Rhododendron	Viburnum	Pieris	Kalmia	Others (#Genera)
2003	45%	30%	12.5%	10%	2.5%	0
2004	71%	21%	2%	2%	1%	3% (6)
2005	37%	46%	5%	5%	3%	4% (6)
2006	46%	32%	5%	4%	1%	12% (10)
2007	23%	45%	3%	4%	14%	11% (7)
2008	31%	32%	15%	5%	5%	12% (4)
2009	7%	56%	9%	11%	4%	14% (9)
2010	22%	43%	9%	8%	3%	11% (8)
Average	35%	38%	8%	6%	4%	8% (6)

Percent of positive confirmations for the top 5 genera from year 2004 to 2010 genera account for ~90% of the detections.

High Risk Plants - Number of positive confirmations for other genera from year 2004 to 2010

#	Plant Genus	Detection (years)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Magnolia	6 y	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
2	Laurus nobilis	5 y	0	2	2	1	0	1	3
3	Loropetalum	4 y	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
4	Osmathus	3 y	0	0	3	3	0	0	1
5	Syringa	2 y	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Umbellularia	2 y	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	Aebis	2 y	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Nerium	2 y	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
9	Prunus	2 y	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
10	Arbutus	2 y	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
11	Leucothoe	2 y	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Of the 28 other genera found positive in nurseries, Magnolia, Laurus, Loropetalum and Osmathus were positive between 3-6 times since 2004. All other genera were detected once or twice at the most.

High Risk Plants

- Analysis of existing records determined that the high risk plants, as identified by National Plant Board in 2006, continue to be the most prevalent (92%) species with the disease
- Data does not lend itself to discerning varietal differences in top 2 host species *Camellia* and *Rhododendron*
- Information available from CDFA, ODA suggest concerns related to sampling bias towards high risk genera – Data needs to be analyzed
- Question – What does this data tell us about prioritizing regulatory risk?

Regulatory Survey

- Regulatory survey is carried out for two purposes.
 - Certification for host plant interstate shipment from regulated areas (CA, OR, WA)
 - Presence / absence in non-regulated areas.
 - Carried out through program funding, CAPS surveys or Farm Bill national survey.

Regulatory Survey – Non Regulated

- In 2010, *P. ramorum* stand alone or enhanced survey conducted in 469 nurseries in the non-regulated states and over 3530 plant, 414 water and 63 soil samples tested
 - 9 nursery foliar positives, 2 nursery soil positives, 1 nursery water positives
 - Positive Interstate Shippers (trace forward or only water)
- CAPS surveys also conducted in 11 non-regulated states.

2010 Regulatory Survey - Regulated

State	Total Nurseries surveyed	Host Nurseries Surveyed	Host Nurseries positive for <i>P. ramorum</i> (%)	Non-host Nurseries Surveyed	Non-host Nurseries positive for <i>P. ramorum</i>
California	2070	634	7 (1.1%)	1436	0
Oregon	1334	644	9 (1.4%)	690	0
Washington	261	142	6 (4.2%)	119	0
	3665	1420	22 (1.5%)	2245	0

Trends were similar in 2007, 2008 and 2009

Triggers – Current Status

- **Quarantined Areas:** Defined in the CFR as areas where *P. ramorum* is established in the environment. (generally interpreted as causing disease in the environment not link to a nursery) Currently there are 14 counties in CA and a portion of Curry County, OR
- **Regulated Areas:** Defined as the remainder of the counties in CA, OR and WA that are not quarantined. Only interstate movement of nursery stock is regulated.

Triggers – Action Items

- **Action Item 1:** Establish triggers for designating a county as quarantined
- **Action Item 2:** Determine triggers to release currently regulated and/or quarantined counties from regulation and/or quarantine
- **Action Item 3:** Identify triggers for designating a county as regulated in currently non-regulated areas

Washington Counties with Positive Interstate Shipper:
(from north to south)

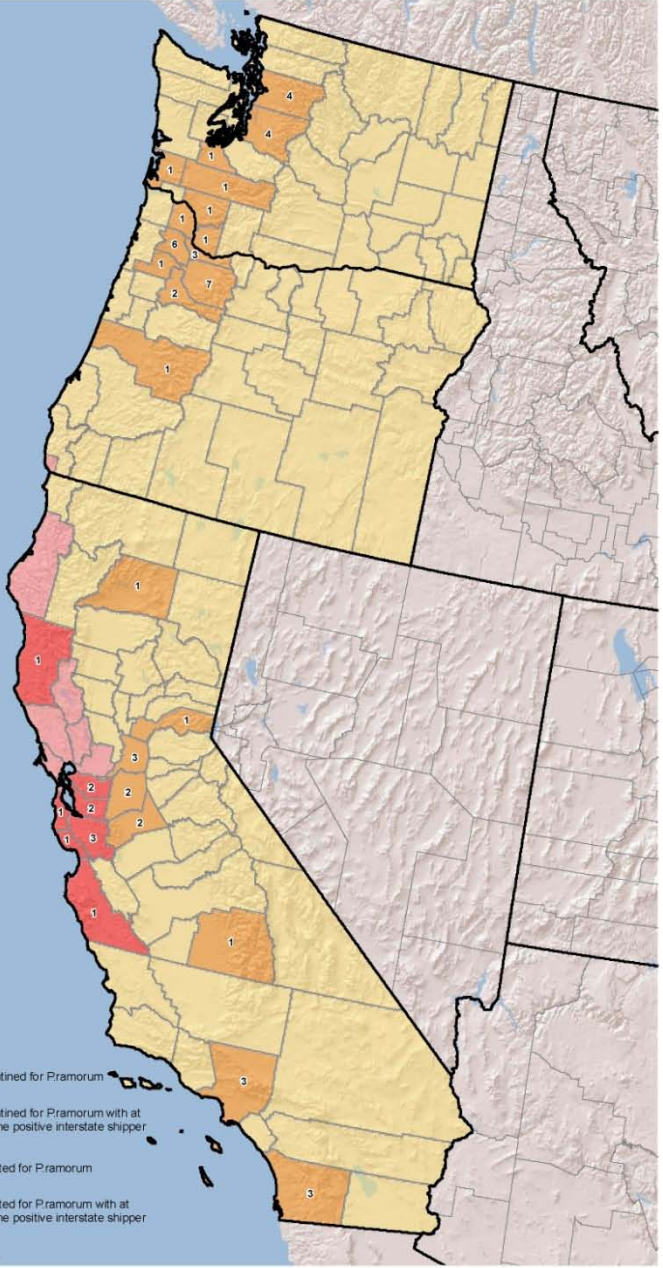
Regulated:
Snohomish
King
Thurston
Pacific
Lewis
Cowlitz
Clark

Oregon Counties with Positive Interstate Shipper:
(from north to south)

Regulated:
Columbia
Washington
Multnomah
Yamhill
Clackamas
Marion
Lane

California Counties with Positive Interstate Shipper:
(from north to south)

Regulated:	Quarantined:
Shasta	Mendocino
Placer	Contra Costa
Sacramento	San Mateo
San Joaquin	Alameda
Stanislaus	Santa Clara
Tulare	Santa Cruz
Los Angeles	Monterey
San Diego	



Legend

	Quarantined for <i>P. ramorum</i>
	Quarantined for <i>P. ramorum</i> with at least one positive interstate shipper
	Regulated for <i>P. ramorum</i>
	Regulated for <i>P. ramorum</i> with at least one positive interstate shipper

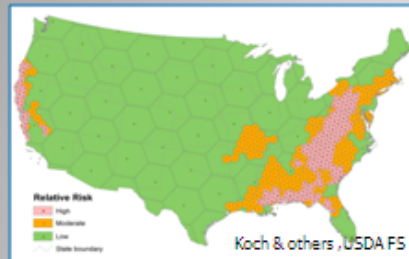
Data Sources: USDA/APHIS/PPQ, Washington Department of Agriculture, APHIS, and CDFA/CPD

Sudden Oak Death Pathogen Found in Eastern Streams

Steve Oak¹, Ed Yockey¹, and Borys Tkacz²

¹USDA Forest Service, Southern Region-FHP, Asheville, NC ²USDA Forest Service, Washington Office-FHP, Washington, D.C.

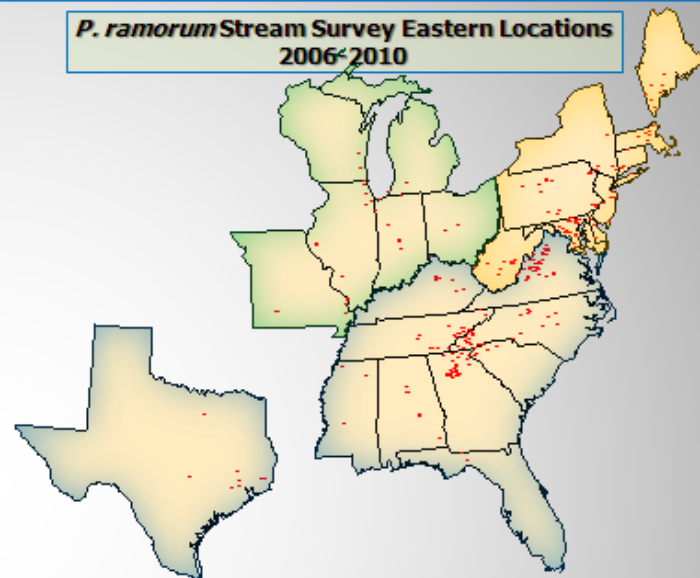
Risk projections show eastern forest ecosystems are at risk for Sudden Oak Death



Rhododendron leaf baiting of high risk streams draining infested nurseries has been employed in national early detection surveys since 2006.



P. ramorum Stream Survey Eastern Locations 2006-2010



Region (States)	Year					Streams Surveyed	
	2006	2007	2008	2009	First Half 2010	Total	Unique ¹
Northeast (9)	24	37	29	15	15	120	91
North Central (6)	0	20	15	0	2	37	30
South (10)	33	64	71	78	73	319	210
Eastern Total (25)	57	121	115	93	90	476	331

¹Many streams baited in more than one year

Are streams acting as pathways for spread of *P. ramorum* into terrestrial forest ecosystems?

2007

1

2008

1 1 1

2009

1 4 1 1

2010

1 3 1 1

(first half of 2010 baiting season only)

The number of streams in states with *P. ramorum* detections are shown by year. Once positive, no streams have reverted to pathogen-free status for an entire year.

A 2008 streamside survey in MS detected positive forest plants, but no established infection center.

CCPs and BMPs – Action Items

- CCPs and BMPs could be implemented through nursery management plans tailored to individual nurseries
- BMPs options should not be set in stone and remain flexible to incorporate scientific findings.
- Nursery management plans could be attached to compliance agreements
- The requirement should be for a particular subset of nurseries, but did not come to agreement on what subset (quarantined areas, positive/repeat nurseries)

Protocols – Action Items

- All first time positive nurseries will receive the APHIS CCP/BMP guidance document/checklist and acknowledge receipt when signing the EAN.
- A second time positive nurseries will have a mandatory CCP assessment. Nursery is required to select BMPs to address CCP issues identified in the assessment report. Selected BMPs would be incorporated into the EAN (short term) and into the compliance agreement (long term).

Wildland Protocol

- Lacked clarity in definitions, responsibilities and triggers
- Vague regulatory authority – Guidance document