

**EXISTING IAPSC REGULATORY
AND PHYTOSANITARY
MEASURES FOR THE
IMPORTATION OF COCOA**

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INTRODUCTION

What is quarantine

- A technique for insuring disease and pest free plants by isolating them during a period while performing tests for latent diseases (often used when importing new cultivars)

Principles and practices of quarantine

- To try as much as it is humanly feasible to prevent the introduction/entry of exotic pests into countries where they do not exist.

MAJOR COCOA PESTS INTRODUCED INTO AFRICA

Insect pests

Mirids – *Sahlbergella singularis*; *Distantiella theobromae*

Stem borer -, *Eulophonotus myrmeleon*

Pod borer, - *Characoma stictigrapta*

Shield bug - *Bathycoelia thalassina*

✓ Fungal diseases

Black pod – *Phytophthora palmivora*, *P. Megakarya*

Botryodiplodia theobromae

- ✓ Viral disease – Cocoa Swollen Shoot Disease (CSSVD)
- ✓ Parasitic weeds (Mistletoes – *Tapinanthus bangwensis*)

COCOA PESTS NOT YET PRESENT IN AFRICA

Moniliophthora perniciosa (Witches broom), *M. roreri* (frosty pod rot); *Conopomorpha cramerella* (Asian pod borer); *Edessa meditabunda* (green and brown stink bug); *Heliothrips haemonthoidalis* (black tea thrips); *Howardia biclavis* (mining scale); *Steirastoma breve* (cocoa beetle); *Xylosandrus morigerus* (brown twig beetle); *Mycena citricola* (American leaf blight of coffee); *Phytophthora citrophthora* (brown rot of citrus fruit); *Phytophthora hevea* (Brazil nut leaf blight) and *Rhizobium radiobacter* (Crown gall).

QUARANTINE FOR COCOA

CONDITIONS OF IMPORTATION

- The consignment must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate issued by the Director of plant protection and quarantine of the exporting country.
- Additional declaration that the cocoa seedlings were raised from cocoa pods harvested from plants inspected during active growth on the field and found to be free from the major pests of cocoa (Stem borer - *Eulophonotus myrmeleon*; Pod borer, - *Characoma stictigrapta*;

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Shield bug - *Bathycoelia thalassina*; Black pod –
Phytophthora palmivora; *P. Megakarya*;
Botryodiplodia theobromae; Cocoa Swollen
Shoot Disease (CSSVD); Mistletoes and
Melodogine incognita.

- ✓ The consignment on arrival to be submitted to plant quarantine service with the enclosed labels.
- ✓ On arrival, the seedlings must be subjected to post entry quarantine for 6-9 months.

Condition of importation contd

Import of plant propagative materials from countries where the following pests and diseases exist, *Moniliophthora perniciosa* (Witches broom), *M. roreri* (frosty pod rot), *Conopomorpha cramerella* (Asian pod borer), *Edessa meditabunda* (green and brown stink bug), *Heliothrips haemonthoidalis* (black tea thrips), *Howardia biclavis* (mining scale), *Steirastoma breve* (cocoa beetle); *Xylosandrus morigerus* (brown twig beetle);

Mycena citricola (American leaf blight of coffee)
Phytophthora citrophthora (brown rot of citrus fruit); *Phytophthora hevea* (brazil nut leaf blight)
Rhizobium radiobacter (gall) is prohibited to the public.

Import of plant propagative materials for research purposes is permissible on the conditions that the plant propagative materials were obtained from areas known to be free from exotic pests.

The materials must undergo a 3rd Country quarantine for at least 9 months before release to the importing country.

QUESTIONS

Which countries are expected to serve as 3rd country quarantine?

Do we still practice 3rd country quarantine?

Where do we go from here?

CONCLUSION

If we must protect our cocoa from devastating exotic pests, then importation of cocoa propagative materials from continents where these pests occur must be prohibited.

We need a Regional phytosanitary measure if our cocoa industry has to remain viable and relevant.

ATTENTION

Thank you

Dank u well

Merci

Medasi

Gracias