



## Research Article

# DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYTOSANITARY RISK ANALYSIS PROCESS PERFORMED ON THE LAWN TO DETERMINE A PHYTOSANITARY RISK MANAGEMENT

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## ABSTRACT

This standard provides a detailed description of the phytosanitary risk analysis process performed on the lawn to determine if a pest may be a quarantine pest. The application of flour to risk assessment, as well as the harmonized processes required to select a phytosanitary risk management option, are described.

## KEYWORDS

FRT, Quarantine phytosanitary, harmful plants, potential economic.

## INTRODUCTION

The tasks of the FRT for the area under consideration are to identify pests of quarantine importance and / or their distribution routes and to assess the risks associated with them, as well as to identify the endangered area and, if necessary, to identify phytosanitary risk management options. Quarantine phytosanitary risk analysis (FRT) for pests is a three-step process:

Step 1 (preparatory phase of the process) is to identify the quarantine pest (s) and ways of its (s) distribution, which should be considered in the phytosanitary risk analysis for a particular region of the FRT.

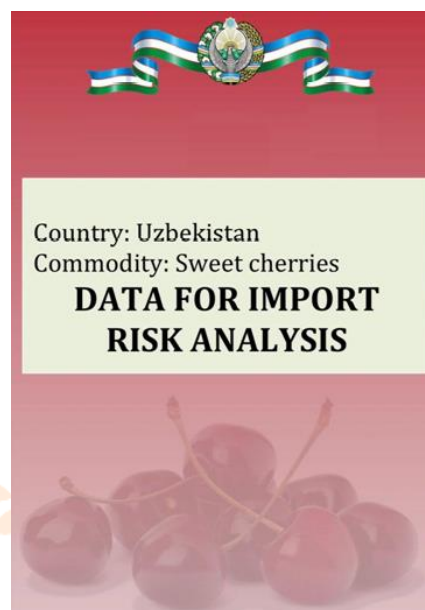
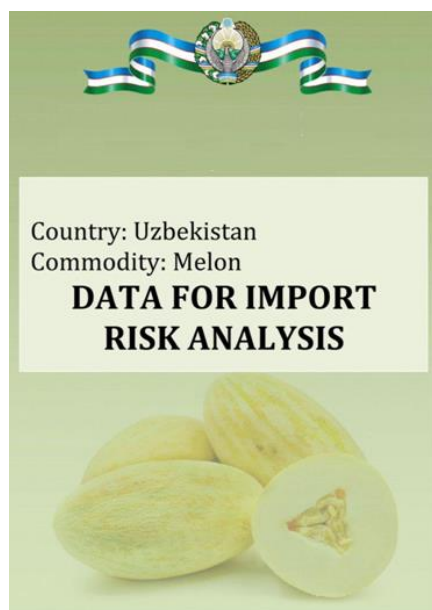
Stage 2 (risk assessment) begins with the classification of individual pests in order to establish their satisfaction with the criteria of quarantine pests. Risk assessment includes the assessment of the probability of entry, acclimatization and spread of a pest, as well as potential economic consequences (including environmental consequences - S1).

Phase 3 (risk management assessment) consists of identifying management options to reduce the risk identified in Phase 2. These options are evaluated in terms of their effectiveness, feasibility, and their impact to select appropriateness.

**Information requirements.** If it is established that the organism in question has the potential to become a quarantine pest, then it is necessary to continue the FRT process. If the pest does not meet all the criteria of the quarantine pest, then the FRT process can be stopped in relation to this pest. In the absence of sufficient information, this uncertainty should be identified and the FRT process should be continued.

The introduction of a pest involves both its entry and acclimatization. Assessing the probability of introduction requires an analysis of each pathway associated with the spread of the pest from its place of origin to its acclimatization to the FRT region. In a FRT initiated by a specific route of transmission (usually with an imported commodity), the probability of each pest entering is assessed for that route of transmission. It is also necessary to study the possibility of the entry of pests associated with other routes of transmission.

As for the risk analysis initiated against a particular pest that is not related to a particular brand or route of transmission, then any route of transmission should be considered.



## Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests

**Special situation for harmful plants.** The probability of the entry of pests depends on the routes of transmission from the exporting country to the destination, as well as the amount and frequency of pests associated with it. The longer the route of transmission, the higher the probability that the pest in question will enter the FRT region.

Distribution routes registered in the document should be taken into account in relation to the probability of the pest in question entering new areas. Other potential distribution routes that are not currently available should also be evaluated. Data on the detection of pests in cargoes may indicate their ability to be associated with the ways in which they spread and survive during transport or storage.

To assess the possibility of acclimatization of the pest, it is necessary to collect reliable data on the biology of the pest in question from the regions where it is currently encountered. The situation in the FRT region

can then be compared with the situation in the regions where the pest is currently present (taking into account protected habitats such as greenhouses and hothouses) and expert opinion can be used to assess the possibility of acclimatization. It is also possible to see a description of the cases involving the compared pests. Factors to consider are:

- The presence, quantity and distribution of hosts in the FRT region under consideration;
- Suitability of the environment in the FRT area under consideration;
- Flexibility potential of the pest under consideration;
- Reproductive strategy of the pest under consideration;
- The method of survival of the pest;
- Economic practices and control measures.

A pest with a high prevalence potential may also have a high potential for acclimatization, while its successful

localization and / or destruction may be more limited. In order to assess the probability of the spread of a pest in question, it is necessary to collect sufficiently reliable biological data from its current distribution area. The situation information in the FRT region under consideration is then carefully compared with the current prevalence zone situation of the pest and expert opinion is used to assess the probability of spread. The description of cases involving the pests being compared can also be used effectively. Examples of factors to consider are:

- Suitability of the natural and / or controlled environment for the natural spread of the pest in question;
- The presence of natural barriers;
- Potential for relocation by goods or vehicles;
- The expected use of the goods;
- Potential carriers of the pest in question in the FRT region;
- Potential natural relatives of the pest in question in the FRT region.

Probability information is used to assess how quickly the potential economic significance of a pest will manifest itself within the FRT region. If the pest in question is able to enter and acclimatize to an area of low potential economic importance and then spread from there to an area of high potential economic importance, then yes it is considered significant. In addition, it can be very important in the phytosanitary risk assessment phase when considering the possibility of localizing or eradicating an introducible pest.

### CONCLUSION CONCERNING THE ENDANGERED AREA

The requirements described at this stage indicate what information should be collected about the pest in question and its potential plant owner and offer a level of economic analysis that can be performed using this

information to comprehensively assess the impact of the pest in question (i.e. the probability of economic consequences). Where possible, quantitative data showing the material nature of the loss should be obtained. Quality data can also be applied. Consulting an economist can also be helpful.

In many cases, a detailed analysis of the estimated economic damage is not considered necessary if there is sufficient evidence that the introduction of the pest has caused undesirable economic damage (including environmental damage) and it is universally acknowledged. In such cases, phytosanitary risk assessment focuses primarily on the likelihood of introduction and spread. However, if the level of economic loss is in question or knowledge of the level of economic loss is necessary to determine the severity of risk management measures, or to eliminate the introduction or assess the effectiveness of the fight, a detailed consideration of economic factors is necessary.

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