

FCM TRAINING ONTR 2019







KWALITEITS-CONTROLE-BUREAU

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✓ First line inspector





The purpose of my presentation:

- ✓ To tell something about import inspections
 - ✓ How do you recognize damage caused by caterpillars
 - What are the main characteristic differences between the Helicoverpa and Thaumatotibia (FCM) caterpillars/ eggs
 - To practice with the participants the Quiz "who am I ?"



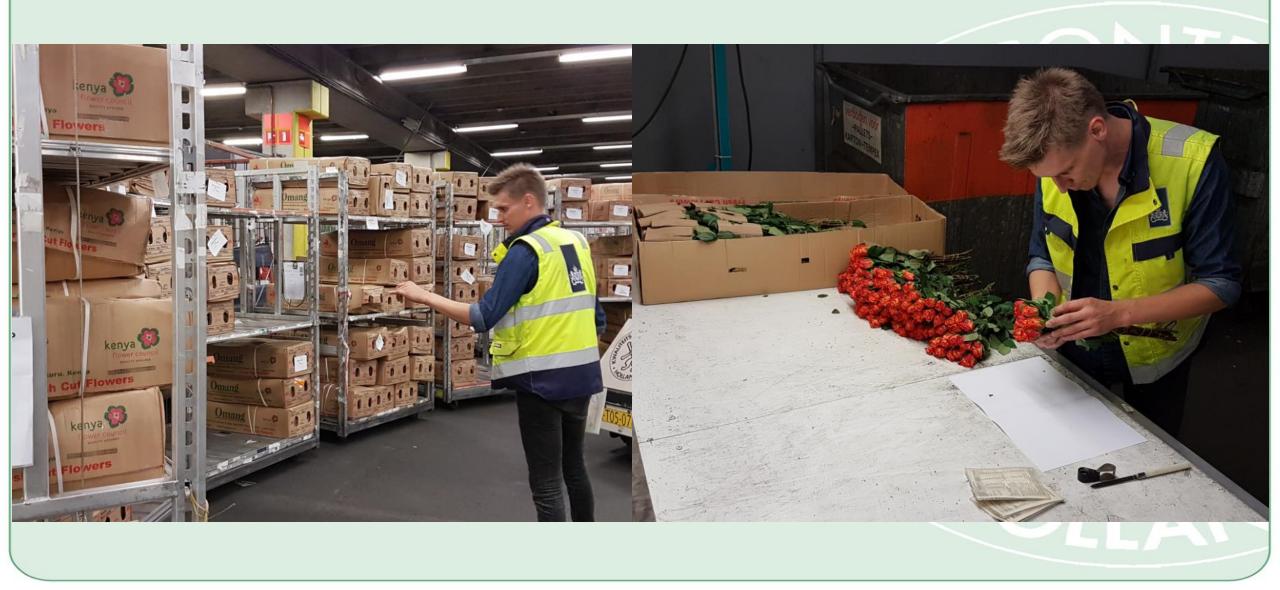














Specifications recognized phytosanitary import inspection post

- Inspection table smooth and clean surface of at least 1 m2
- Sufficient light over the entire table at least 60 lux or led light between 3000 – 5000 k
- The light source about 1 meter above the inspection table



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Sample size import inspection cutflowers per shipment

Number of stems per genus

< 400 400 - 10.000 10.001 - 25.000 25.001 - 40.000 40.001 - 55.000 55.001 - 70.000 70.001 - 85.000 85.001 - 100.000 100.001 - 125.000 125.001 - 150.000 150.001 - 200.000 > 200.000

number of stems to inspect

50% 200 stems 300 stems 400 stems 500 stems 600 stems 700 stems 800 stems 900 stems 1000 stems 1100 stems 1200 stems

Samples for at least out of 2 boxes.

A maximum of 200 stems per box



Damage caterpillar

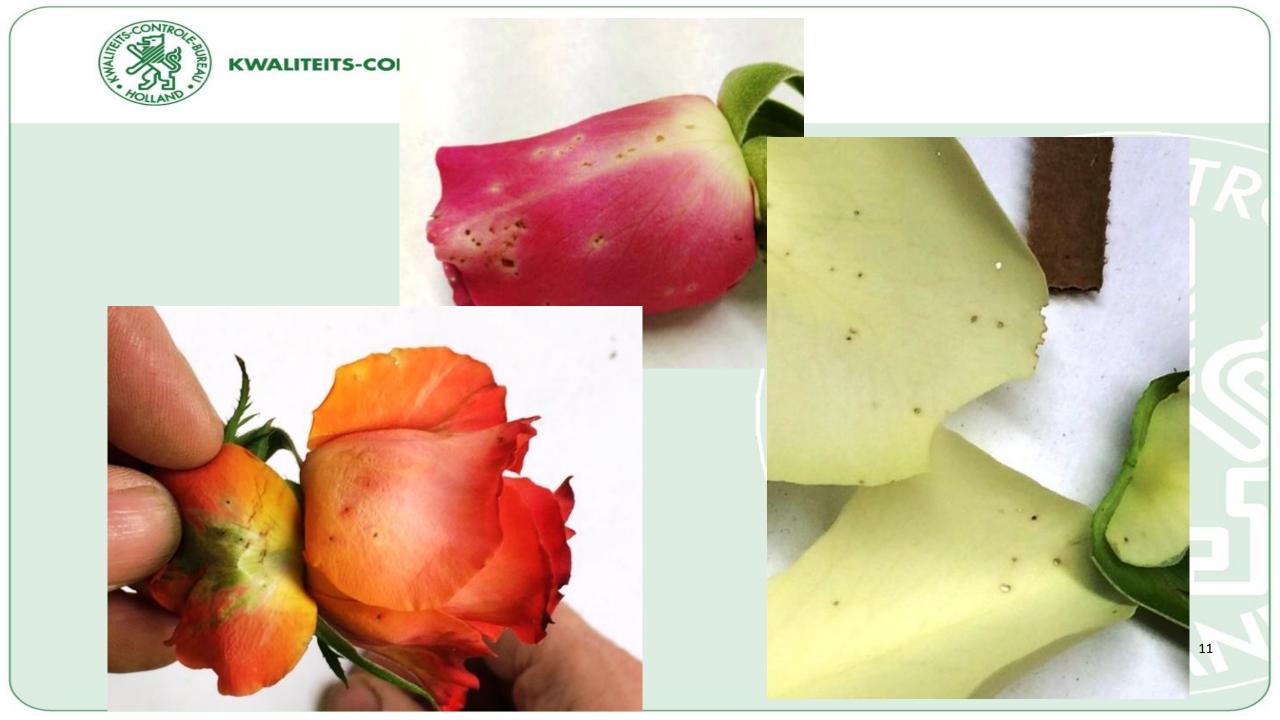




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Egg + damage caused by FCM

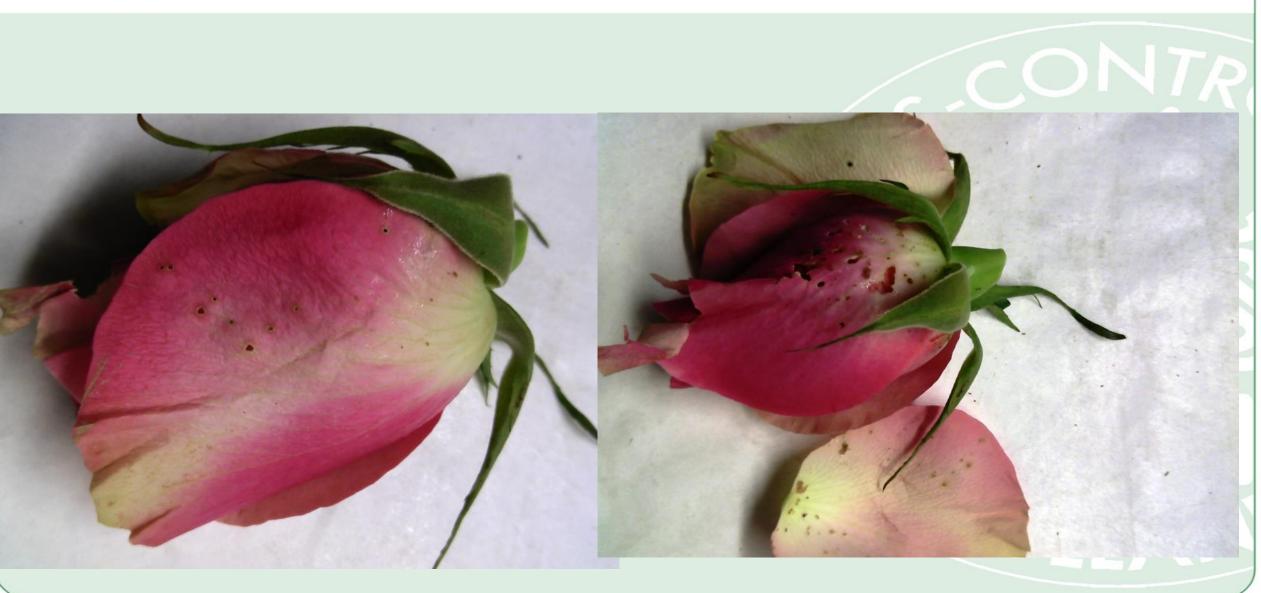










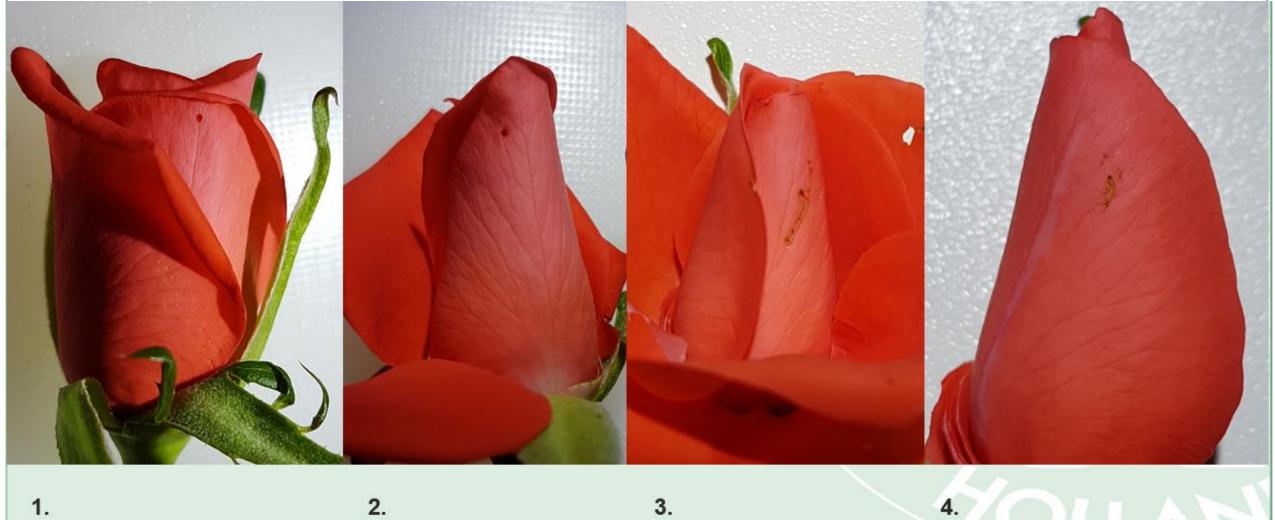




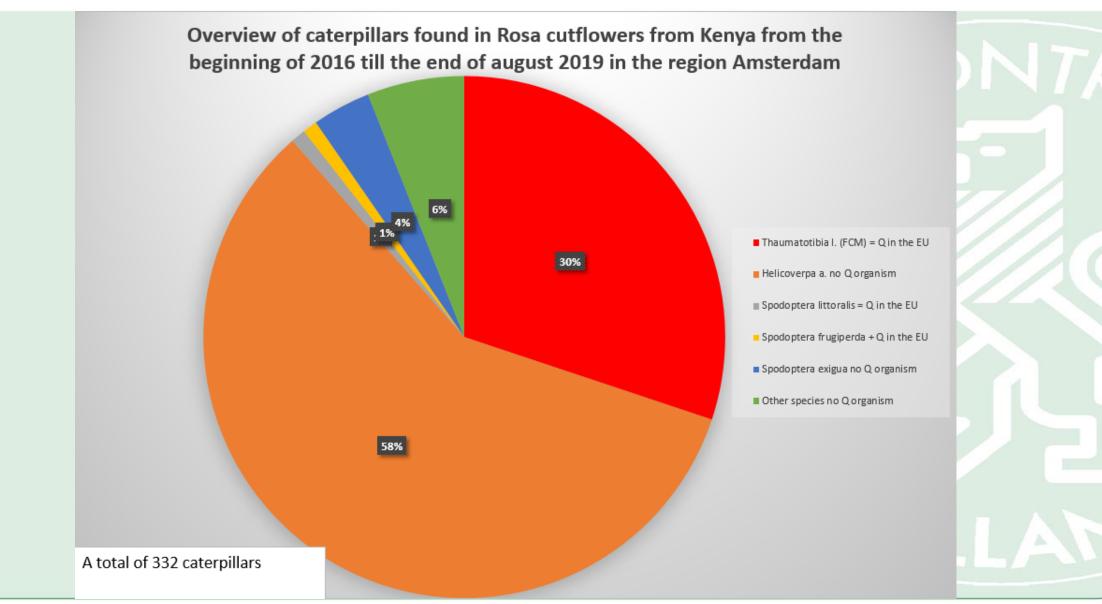
Caterpillars Noctuidae mostly found eating on the outer petals

Caterpillar Thaumatotibia eating from the outside of the rosebud towards the stamens

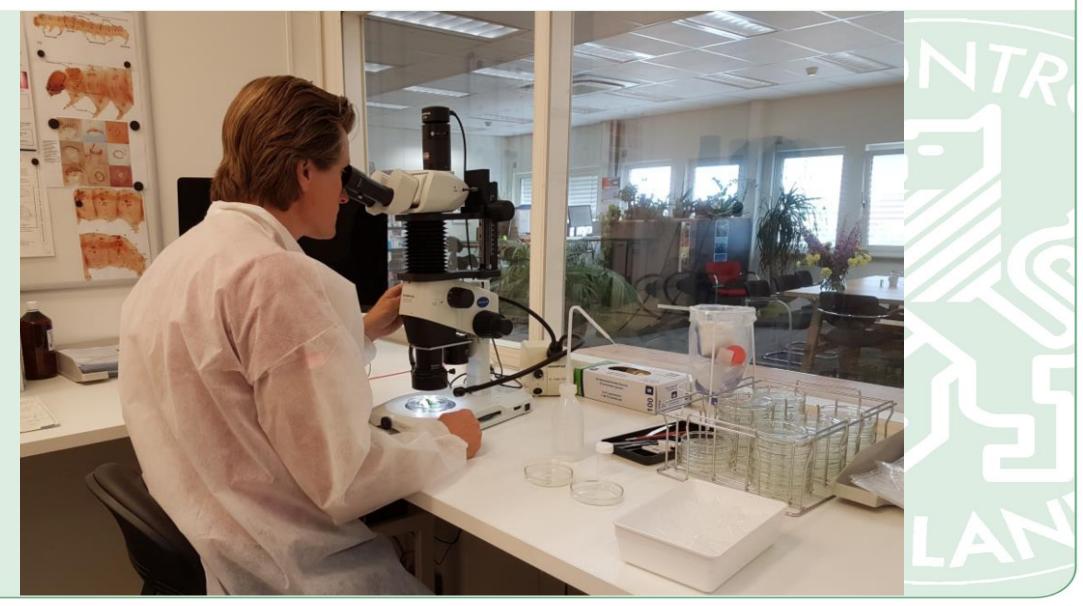




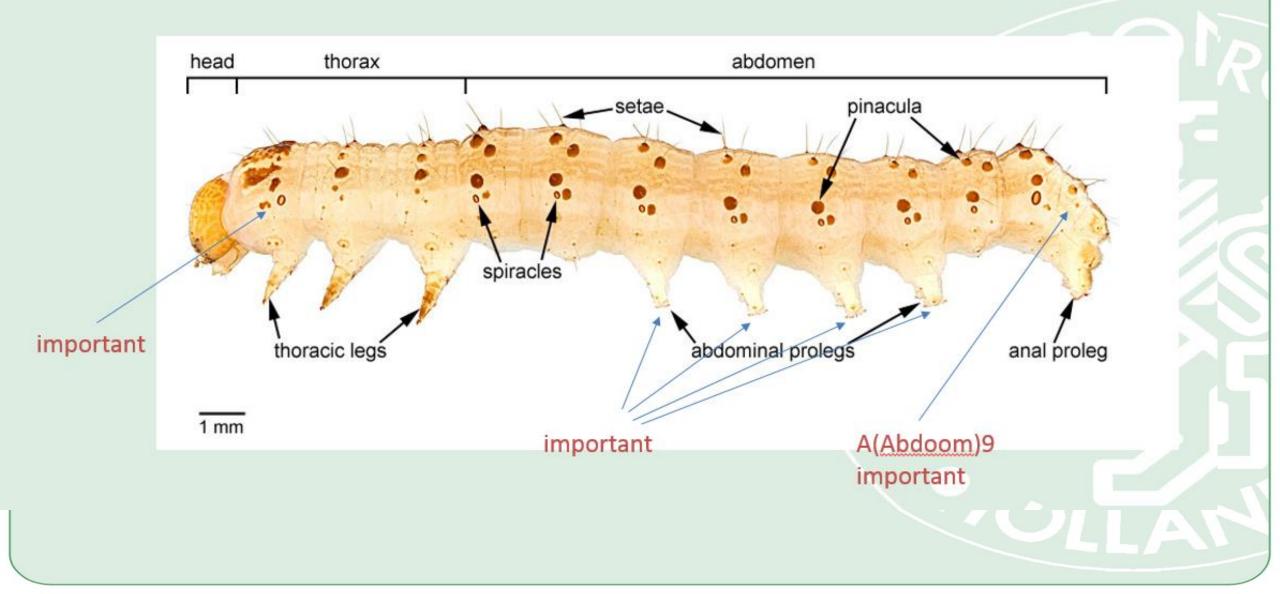


















Crochets in a row





Tortricidae (includingThaumatotibia I.)

Crochets in a complete circle





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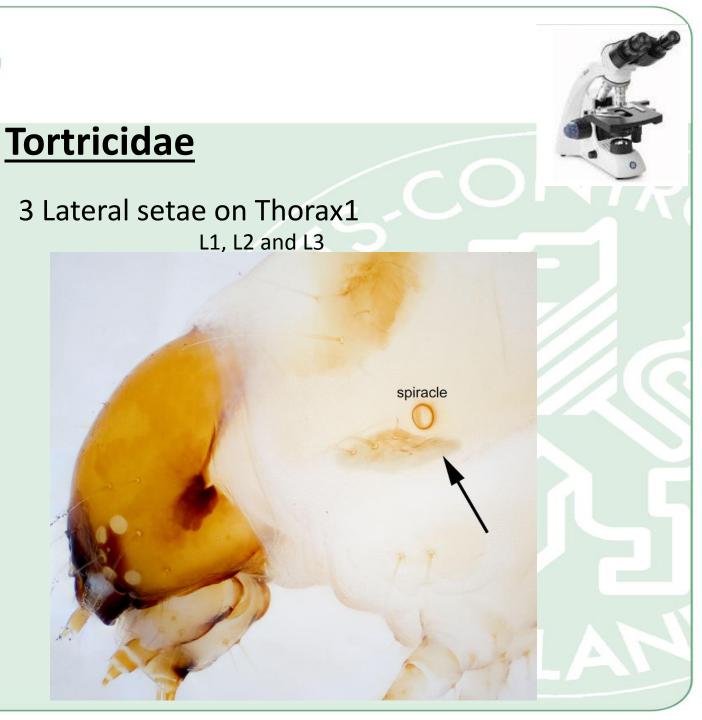


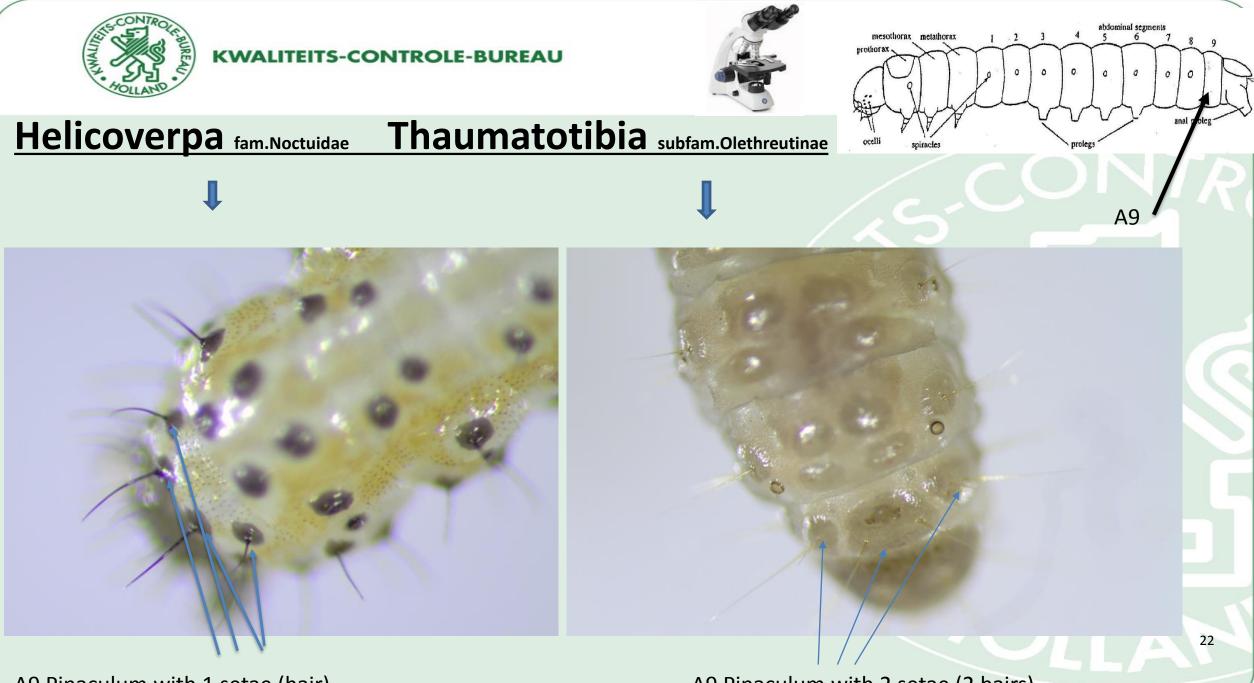
Noctuidae

2 Lateral- setae on Thorax1

L1 and L2







A9 Pinaculum with 1 setae (hair)

A9 Pinaculum with 2 setae (2 hairs)



Helicoverpa

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The younger caterpillars: Orange in color, the head and thorax shield are brown. The younger caterpillars: Color is somewhat white, both the head and thorax shield are dark brown

Thaumatotibia (FCM)

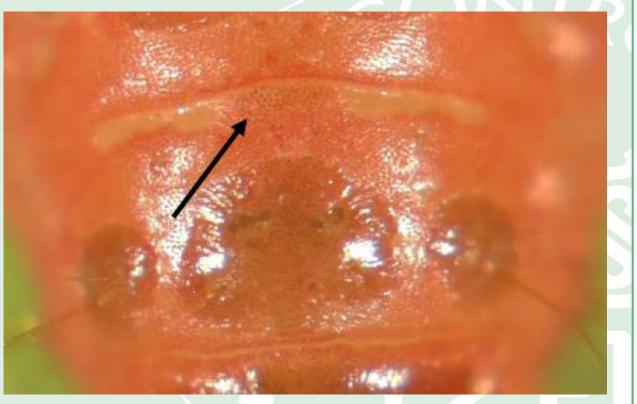


<u>Helicoverpa</u>



The skin is covered with clear visible sharp spines/ thorns

Thaumatotibia



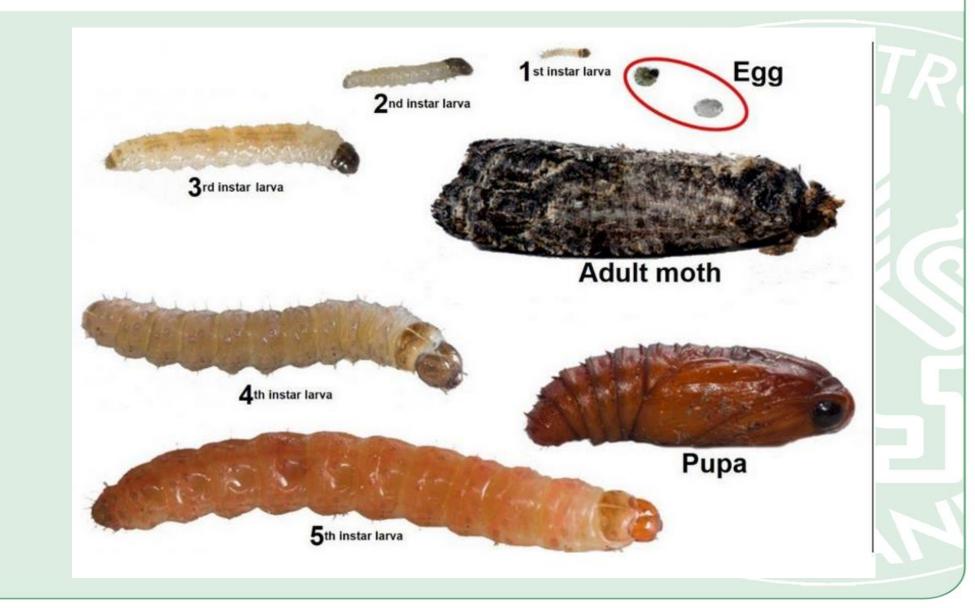
short spines are closer to each other than Helicoverpa





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Different stages Thaumatotibia Ieucotreta (FCM)

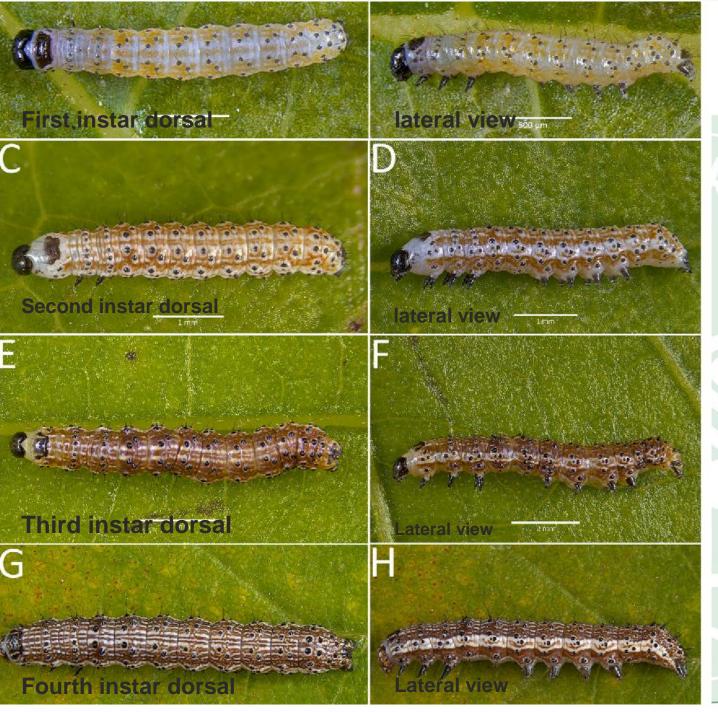




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Larvae of Helicoverpa armigera

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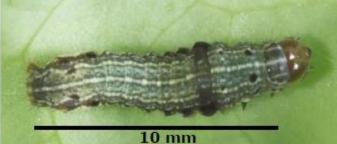




Other moths: cotton armyworm (Spodoptera littoralis)



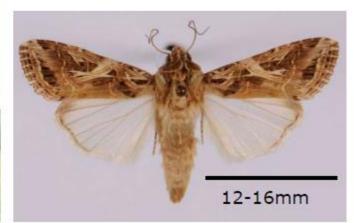






Note dark spot on 1st abdominal segment: first brown, later black

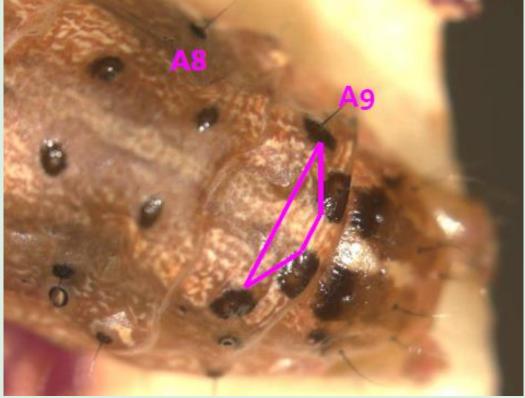
Download EPPO-protocol at https://gd.eppo.int/sta ndards/PM7/







Spodoptera frugiperda - Noctuidae (an increasing number of interceptions)



Pinacula on A8 in a square Pinacula on A9 like a trapezium

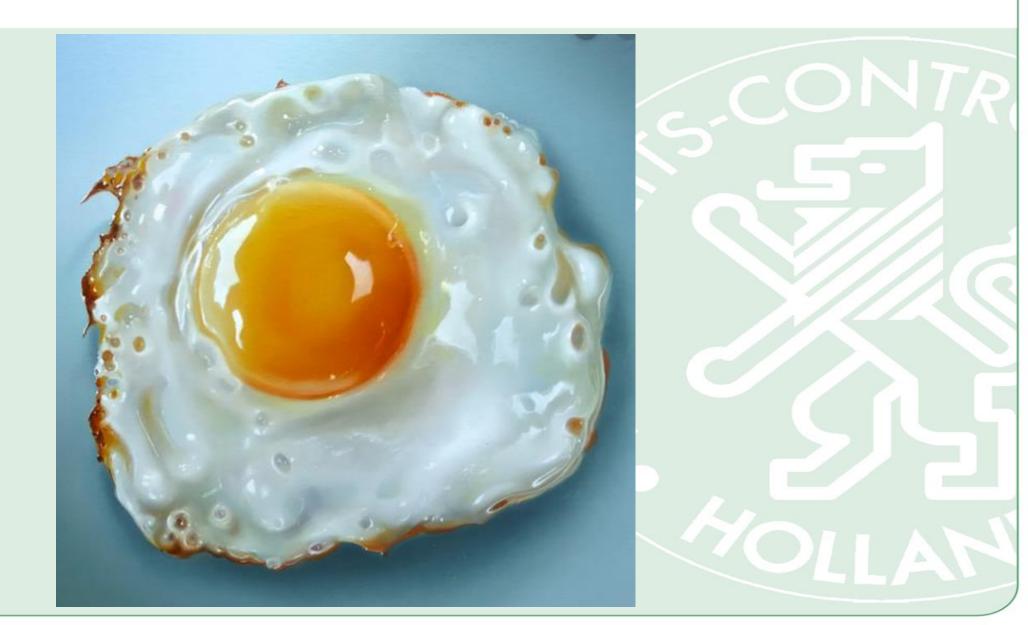


Ringed pinaculum SD1

Info: idtools.org/id/leps/lepintercept



Eggs....





Helicoverpa

Thaumatotibia

The egg is laid seperately and is quite flat. The egg looks like a fried egg



Egg is laid separate on the outside of rosebud. The egg has ribs and on top there is Bump.





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Eggs





Eggs Spodoptera sp.

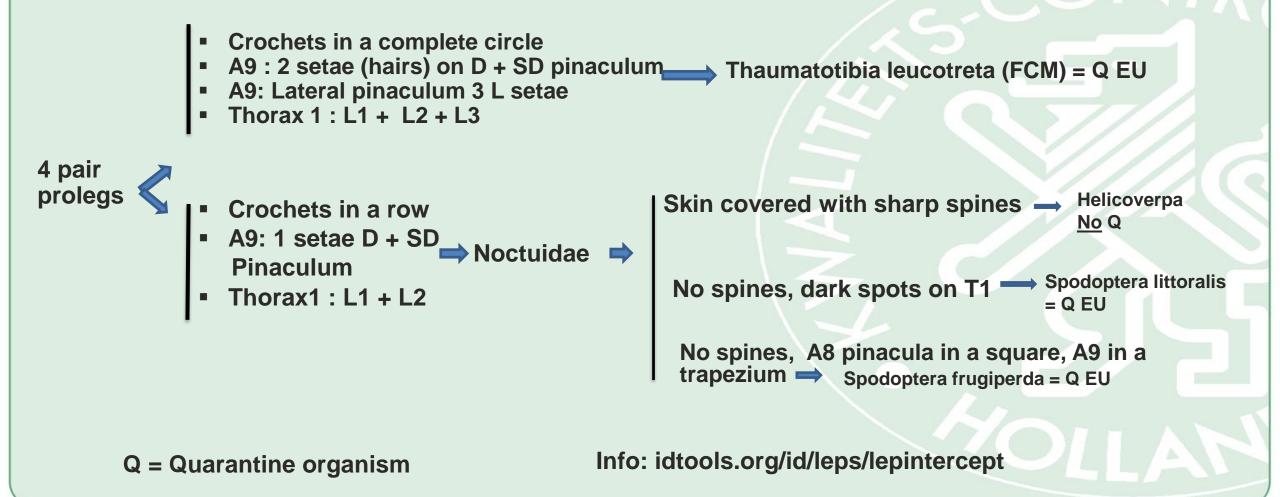


Eggs always placed in egg packages covered with hair





Flowchart caterpillars most found in Roses Kenya





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The Quiz: Who am I?





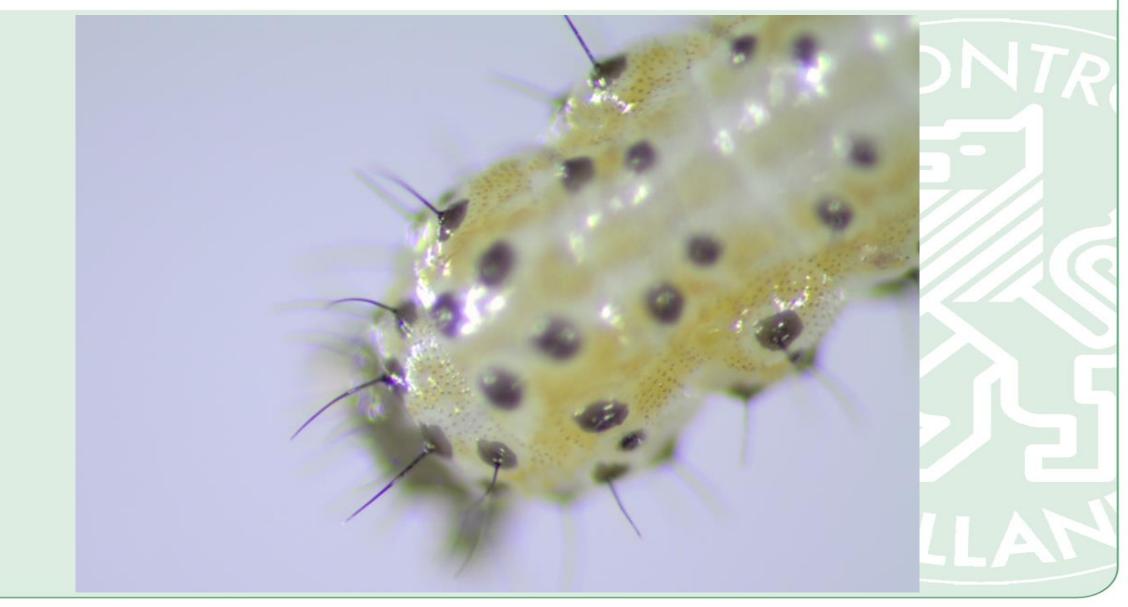












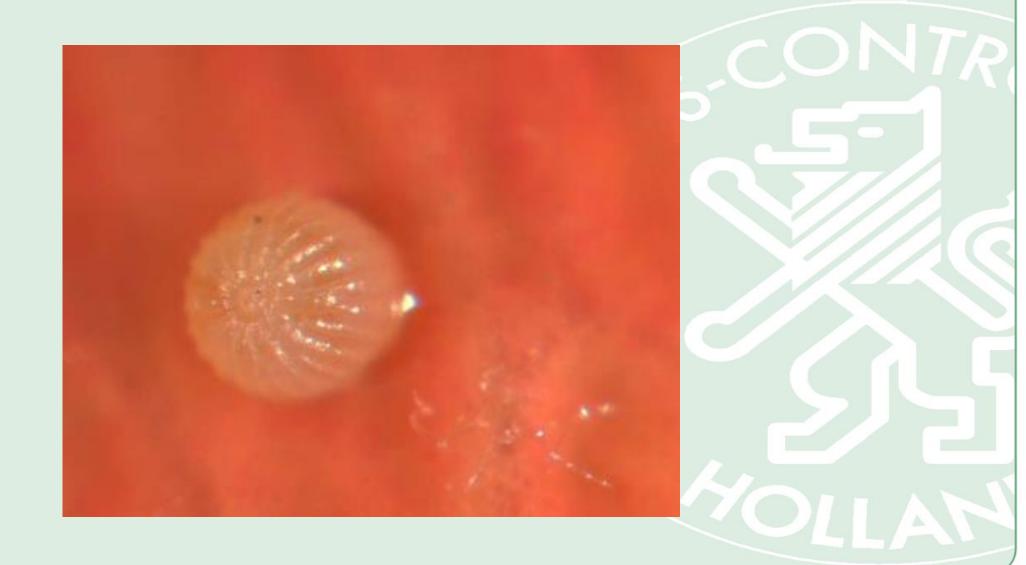






















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Thank you for your attention!