

APHIS – Plant Protection and Quarantine
Weekly Situation Report: Potato Cyst Nematode
August 28 – September 1, 2006

Detection and Survey Information:

- **Survey:**

Survey teams continued to implement the survey plan:

- 1,482 additional soil samples were collected this week as part of the ongoing detection and delimiting survey.
- To date, a total of 10,017 soil samples have been collected from 171 fields and facilities since the PCN find in Idaho.

- **Diagnostics:**

Soil samples are forwarded to the ISDA Food Quality Assurance Laboratory in Twin Falls or the University of Idaho Nematology Laboratory in Parma, Idaho for the initial screening. Presumptive PCN positive samples are forwarded to the ARS Nematology Laboratory in Beltsville for confirmation.

- 707 additional soil samples were examined this week at the Twin Falls laboratory and determined *not* to contain PCN.
- To date, over 8,900 soil samples from 75 production fields, 40 seed fields, and 56 storage and packaging facilities have been surveyed since the initial find of PCN in April 2006. Except for the two positive fields within the same farming operation in Bingham County, and the ISDA grading facility, all other soil samples have been determined *not* to contain PCN.
- The University of Idaho Nematology Laboratory in Parma has also processed an additional 3,500 samples collected through the CAPS program and found to be free of PCN.

- **Traceback and Traceforward:**

- Traceback investigations to determine the source of PCN in the confirmed positive fields continue, including farming practices, seed sources, tillage equipment, and other sources.
- All fields directly associated with the confirmed positive field have been identified. All fields are within a five mile radius of the confirmed positive field in Bingham and Bonneville counties.

Operational Update:

- **Incident Command:**
 - A total of 77 on-site personnel (18 ISDA, 59 APHIS) assumed various roles within the ICS structure this week.
 - Unified Command (UC) continued to implement the delimiting survey associated with the confirmed positive field and associated fields.
 - UC began implementing the Federal Order and State Rule, restricting the movement of regulated articles from the regulated area (attached).
- **Regulatory Actions:**
 - ISDA and APHIS continues to regulate two fields; no potatoes are to be planted, no soil is to leave and equipment must be cleaned. The current potato crop is to be moved under a Limited Permit at harvest and tare soil must be buried according to the approved processes.
 - One Limited Permit was issued for movement of potatoes from or within the regulated area.
 - Two Certificates were issued for movement of cleaned farm equipment.
 - Thirteen Compliance Agreements were signed by potato growers, shippers, processors, or handlers.
- **Treatment:**
 - Steam treatment of farm equipment from infested fields was conducted.

Trade:

- Trading partners have reacted in various ways to the detection of PCN.
- Japan has suspended all potato imports from the U.S.
- Canada, Korea, and Mexico suspended potato shipments from the State of Idaho.
- Taiwan, Malaysia, and Singapore have asked for information, but have taken no action to suspend potato imports from the United States.

Communications Update:

- Public Information Officers (PIO) continued to field questions from local and national media regarding the PCN find in Idaho.
- Unified Command (UC) participated in several producer and industry meetings regarding the PCN Federal Domestic Quarantine Order and the ISDA State Rule.
- UC participated in grower meetings in Grace, Shelley, and Rexburg, Idaho.

Issues of Interest:

- A Japanese delegation concluded its visit including the Command Post, diagnostic laboratories, and other program areas.

Background:

- On April 13, 2006, a sample comprised of tare soil from a grading station in Blackfoot, ID was determined to contain *Globodera pallida*, the potato cyst nematode (PCN).
- Following the April detection, APHIS and ISDA immediately placed regulatory restrictions on associated fields and facilities. In addition, traceback investigations and intensive survey strategies were implemented to identify the source of the PCN.
- On June 13, 2006, soil samples collected from a 45-acre field in northern Bingham County tested positive for PCN based on morphological and DNA analyses. Production in the area is for fresh market and processed potatoes, not seed potatoes.
- On July 12, 2006, a soil sample from another field within the same farming operation in northern Bingham County also tested positive for PCN.
- APHIS and ISDA continue to implement a rigorous detection and delimiting survey of adjacent and associated fields and facilities
- The potato cyst nematode is a major pest of potato crops in cool-temperate areas, and is recognized as one of the most difficult potato pests to control.
- The potato cyst nematode thought to have originated in Peru and is now widely distributed in many potato-growing regions of the world.
- The potato cyst nematode has a very narrow host range including potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, and some weeds.
- The symptoms that potatoes show when attacked by potato cyst nematodes are not specific. Patches of poor growth generally occur in the crop, sometimes with yellowing, wilting or death of foliage. Even with minor symptoms on the foliage, potato size can be affected.
- PCN control is accomplished by planting non-host crops for several years. Nematicides can reduce nematode populations below economically damaging levels. Planting non-host crops is recommended on land known to be PCN infested.
- Economic damage caused by the potato cyst nematode can be severe. If left uncontrolled, these nematodes can cause up to 80 percent yield loss. The introduction of this pest could potentially result in a loss of domestic or foreign markets for U.S. grown potatoes and other commodities.