

## Pale Cyst Nematode (PCN) Eradication Program - Idaho Falls, Idaho 2023 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Report (April 1 – June 30)

### **PROGRAM UPDATES AND NEW INFORMATION:**

• The current Pale Cyst Nematode (PCN) regulated area, which spans portions of northern Bingham and southern Bonneville Counties, is 6,568 acres (3,542 acres of infested fields and 3,026 acres of associated fields). The PCN infestation is limited to an area with an 8.5-mile radius and represents less than 1% of Idaho's total potato production areas.

### **ERADICATION ACTIVITIES**

• The PCN program is contracting with a licensed chemical applicator to fumigate seven PCN-infested fields (approximately 754 acres) with the nematicide Telone II® (1,3-dichloropropene) in September 2023.

### **REGULATORY DATA**

#### Table 1. Number of Pieces of Equipment Treated by PCN Program by Treatment Type

| Treatment type  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter<br>of 2023 | 2023 Year<br>to Date | Since Program<br>Inception (2006) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pressure washed | 427                                | 430                  | 34,089                            |
| Steam Sanitized | 74                                 | 74                   | 5,553                             |
| Total           | 501                                | 504                  | 39,642                            |

 Table 2. Number of Pieces of Equipment Treated by Stakeholders Participating in the Self-Certification Program

| Treatment type  | 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter<br>of 2023* | 2023 Year<br>to Date* | Since Program<br>Inception (2006) |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Pressure washed | 0                                   | 0                     | 4,942                             |

\*Self-certification data lags all other program data as stakeholders have three months after the end of each quarter to self-certify.



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| Documentation type              | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter<br>of 2023 | 2023 Year<br>to Date | Since Program<br>Inception (2006) | Active |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Certificates (PPQ* 540)         | 197                                | 200                  | 15,324                            | **     |
| Limited Permits (PPQ 530)       | 43                                 | 44                   | 4,419                             | **     |
| Compliance Agreements (PPQ 519) | 0                                  | 0                    | **                                | 31     |

#### Table 3. Regulatory Documentation Issued by PCN Program

\*Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ); \*\*Not applicable

### SURVEY DATA

• To date, the PCN program has collected 542,912 soil samples in Idaho outside of the 32 known infested fields.

Table 4. Soil Samples Collected in Idaho

| Type of Survey | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter<br>of 2023 | 2023 Year<br>to Date | Since Program<br>Inception (2006) |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Detection      | 788                                | 788                  | 246,036                           |
| Delimiting     | 501                                | 501                  | 297,165                           |
| Eradication    | 196                                | 196                  | 199,923                           |
| Total          | 1,485                              | 1,485                | 743,124                           |

### LABORATORY DATA

- Since 2009, the PCN program has collected and screened 89,379 soil samples in support of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture's (ISDA) post-regulation monitoring survey of fields deregulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Note: this data stays static, because the ISDA no longer conducts post-regulation monitoring surveys.
- Since program inception, the PCN laboratory has screened 107,204 soil samples collected in other potato-producing states. There have been no PCN detections in the United States outside of Idaho.



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| Type of Survey | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter<br>of 2023 | 2023 Year<br>to Date | Since Program<br>Inception (2006) |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Detection      | 860                                | 6,897                | 296,034                           |
| Delimiting     | 0                                  | 0                    | 288,050                           |
| Eradication    | 196                                | 672                  | 199,334                           |
| Total          | 1,056                              | 7,569                | 783,418                           |

### Table 5. Samples Processed by the PPQ Idaho Falls PCN Laboratory

### Table 6. Historic Info: Samples Processed at Other Idaho Laboratories

| Type of Survey | Idaho Food Quality Assurance<br>Laboratory (2006-2009, now closed) | Idaho State Parma Research and<br>Extension Center (2006-2009) |
|----------------|--|--|
| Detection      | 52,670   | 69   |
| Delimiting     | 10,227   | 896  |
| Total          | 62,897   | 965  |

## **ERADICATION MONITORING AND PROGRESS**

• Since its inception in 2006, the PCN program has used a staining technique to analyze the viability of nematode eggs in 1,059 cyst samples. The cyst samples are composited from subsamples of cysts collected from infested field-monitoring grids before and after fumigation treatments. Viable nematode eggs have not been detected in 24 of the 32 infested fields, which advances those 24 fields to the next phase of evaluating eradication progress, the greenhouse bioassay.

### Table 7. Viability Cyst Stain Results Summary as of March 31, 2023

| Location                   | Total number of<br>infested fields | Total number of infested fields with<br>no viable PCN detected by stain |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Idaho Falls PCN Laboratory | 32                                 | 24  |

• Greenhouse bioassay is a test of the nematode's ability to hatch, feed, and reproduce when cysts are placed in proximity to a growing host plant. Currently 21 of the 24 fields have successfully completed the greenhouse bioassay test. Of the three remaining fields currently in greenhouse bioassay testing, results are expected in late 2023.



• The PCN program continues to monitor and regulate fields after successful completion of greenhouse bioassay testing, but with reduced sanitation requirements. Fields that have passed the greenhouse bioassay test are also eligible to return to potato production at the landowners' discretion.

| Location                    | Fields that advanced to greenhouse bioassay testing | Fields that passed greenhouse bioassay testing |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| University of Idaho, Moscow | 23  | 21   |
| Bingham County              | 1   | 0  |

Table 8. Greenhouse Bioassay Results Summary as of June 30, 2023

- The PCN program requires infested fields that return to potato production to undergo full-field surveys following each of three subsequent potato crops to check for viable PCN populations.
- Between 2015 and 2022, potatoes were planted on eleven eligible fields, which were the first potato crops grown since PCN was first found on those fields.
- Viable nematodes were found in soil samples collected from five of these fields following potato harvest. As a result of finding viable nematodes on these five fields, the program reinstated prohibitions on growing potatoes, and full sanitation treatments for equipment and vehicles leaving the fields (pressure washing and steam treatment).
- No viable nematodes were found in soil samples from the other six fields, making them eligible to grow another potato crop, which is at the landowners' discretion. Of these six fields, five have successfully completed one round of in-field bioassay, and one field has successfully completed two rounds of in-field bioassay.

### Table 9. In-field Bioassay Results Summary as of December 31, 2022

| Fields that have passed <b>one</b> | Fields that have passed <b>two</b> | Fields that did not pass in-field   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| round of in-field bioassay         | rounds of in-field bioassay        | bioassay (viable nematode           |
| (viable nematode eggs <b>not</b>   | (viable nematode eggs <b>not</b>   | eggs <b>were detected</b> following |
| <b>detected</b> following harvest) | <b>detected</b> following harvest) | harvest)                            |
| 5                                  | 1                                  | 6*                                  |

\*Viable nematodes detected after one crop on four fields, and after two crops on two fields.

| Field Status   | Number<br>of<br>Fields | Acres   |
|--|------------------------|---------|
| Passed Greenhouse Bioassay Test: Eligible to Return to Potatoes and<br>start the In-Field Bioassay Test (See Table 9 for in-field bioassay<br>results summary) | 21                     | 2,338.3 |
| Passed Viability Test: Greenhouse Bioassay Test in Progress  | 3*                     | 373.4   |
| Viable PCN: One or more Telone treatments  | 7                      | 754.4   |
| Viable PCN: No Treatment to Date   | 1                      | 76.8    |
| Total  | 32                     | 3542.9  |

### Table 10: Eradication Progress Summary as of June 30, 2023

\*No cysts have been detected since 2015 in a Bingham County field (149.6 ac) following the litchi tomato trap crop. Currently in the spring of 2023 potatoes were planted only in the monitoring grids for the first round GH bioassay test. The rest of the field was planted to wheat.

# **IMPACTS ON COMMERCE**

In response to the initial PCN detection in 2006, Canada, Mexico and Korea shut off importation of potatoes from Idaho, while Japan cut off importation of potatoes from the entire U.S. The Mexico and Canada export markets have both been re-opened except for potatoes from PCN-regulated areas. Both require PCN soil surveys from origin fields. The Korea market was reopened in June 2010 except for potatoes originating from Bingham and Bonneville Counties, Idaho. Japan reopened the market for all except Idaho potatoes in February 2007 and to Idaho potatoes in September 2017. This action represented a major milestone for the Idaho potato industry and the PCN program, the full restoration of all markets lost due to the original 2006 PCN detection. Because of extensive field surveys conducted throughout production areas in Idaho, all of which have been negative beyond the twenty-nine infested fields, the general opinion by trading partners is that potatoes produced outside regulated areas do not pose a risk for spread of PCN.

### **PUBLIC OUTREACH**

Pale Cyst Nematode program information is available via the USDA APHIS Stakeholder Registry. The Registry allows anyone to subscribe and receive alerts by email or by text message when new information about PCN or other topics of interest are announced. Subscribing is simple and you can unsubscribe or change your selections at any time. For PCN program announcements, select Plant Health in the U.S. (Domestic), then Pest Management, and finally Potato Pests and Diseases. To sign up, visit <u>https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/subscriber/new</u>

More PCN program information can be found at:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/nematode/pcn

If you have additional questions, contact the PCN program office at (208) 522-2431, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM (Mountain Time), excluding federal holidays.