



Changes to the Citrus FCM Management System (FMS) for the 2019 export season

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The Citrus FCM Management System (FMS) was applied for the first time for the 2018 export of citrus (excluding lemons) to the EU. This was the first time that an alternative to a stand-alone postharvest cold treatment has been applied as a regulatory measure for FCM. Acceptance and implementation of the FMS as an alternative to cold treatment effectively averted certain disaster for the South African citrus industry. A system, previously untested on a commercial scale, consequently went from no prior commercial application to successful export of approximately 800 000 tons of citrus in one year. The only nine interceptions of apparently live FCM larvae from these approximately 53 million cartons of fruit, can be considered an overwhelming success for the FMS.

Nevertheless, it is necessary for the industry to continue striving to improve and seek to reduce such interceptions to as close to zero as possible, to ensure sustainable availability of this treatment option. The EU has officially informed SA DAFF of the need for such improvement. Consequently, after much analysis and deliberation, involving representatives from all stakeholder groups in the citrus industry, changes have been made to the FMS, to improve efficacy, but with the least amount of disruption. Some of these changes were already implemented in 2018 and some are new changes, but they are all changes to the wording of the FMS document dated 23 October 2018, being the last version that was released. The following are the more pertinent changes that growers must take cognisance of to ensure they effectively implement and comply with them.

Pheromone trap monitoring

- Commence no later than 15 December.** The FMS previously stated that pheromone trap monitoring must commence early enough to detect the first major flight peak that normally occurs in late November to early December. This has not changed, but for clarity, the latest potential start date has been specified as 15 December.

Orchard sanitation

- Latest date for the start of sanitation procedures.** The FMS previously stated that

orchard sanitation must commence no later than two weeks after the end of November fruit drop. This has not changed, but for verification purposes, growers are now required to maintain a record of the date for the end of November fruit drop.

- Commencing 15 January, a 4-weekly declaration** must be made on PhytClean to confirm that the requisite sanitation practices have been maintained. The recurrent declaration requirement is an addition to the new FMS, but to simplify the process, declarations will now be made on a PUC basis for all FMS orchards registered under the PUC.
- Record keeping.** Records of weekly orchard sanitation must be kept for inspection or auditing if required.

Pre-harvest (in orchard) fruit infestation monitoring

- For clarity, **the earliest start of monitoring has been specified as 15 January**, specifying a date instead of second week of January as previously stated.
- For clarity, various details of the fruit infestation monitoring process have been described. These include the following:
 - Consult PhytClean**, to verify that the correct number of data trees has been selected. Remember it is the **total number of infested fruit per orchard** that is captured on PhytClean per week as PhytClean then uses that number to run the FMS calculations.
 - Only monitoring data from the **last 12 weeks before start of harvesting** will be used in PhytClean calculations even if data have been captured for longer periods.
 - A set of data trees should be **positioned within the orchard wherever fruit drop shows highest FCM**.
 - Data trees must be clearly marked.
 - Inspection of fruit** collected under data trees **must be conducted immediately** after collection to minimise the possibility that any larvae exit the fruit between collection and inspection.
 - A fruit is considered infested if any live FCM larva is found in the fruit, **or it is reliably evident that the fruit was infested but the larva has recently exited the fruit**. Previously, only fruit in which a live larva was found was recorded as infested.
 - If a control measure is applied in response to a threshold exceedance,



only products listed on PhytClean as suitable registered corrective treatments will satisfy this FMS requirement, and PhytClean must be consulted before product selection.

Packhouse delivery inspections

- **Option A:** The **sample size** has increased (from 600) to **800 fruit**, but still with no more than 2 infested fruit detected in the sample of 800 fruit (except for regime code EW2, where there is no more than 1 infested fruit detected).
- **Option B:** The **smallest sample size** for Option B also changes (from 600) to **800 fruit**. Sample sizes are therefore 800, 1000, 1900 or 2800 fruit, still with no more than 1 infested fruit detected in the sample.
- **Option C:** A packhouse delivery inspection has been included for Option C orchards. The **sample size is 800 fruit** and there may **not be more than 5 infested fruit** detected in the sample of 800 fruit. Exceeding this Option C threshold renders the orchard unsuitable for exporting under the FMS for the season.
- **If harvesting of an orchard continues for more than 4 weeks, the packhouse delivery inspection must be repeated.** This must be done after every 4 weeks of continued harvesting of the orchard. If the subsequent inspection results in a reduction of the available FMS Options for fruit from that orchard, the grower and packhouse are required to ensure that all parties along the supply chain are informed. PhytClean will indicate both the original FMS orchard status and the subsequent FMS orchard status separately, so that affected consignments can be handled appropriately.

Packaging

- To facilitate essential airflow and associated cooling, **only approved packaging** (cartons and bulk bins) as specified in the CBS Risk Management System (CBS RMS) **may be used** for export of fruit under the FMS. See phase-in requirements for Western Cape fruit.
- The use of internal trays is not permitted, and only specified fruit wrapping is permitted.

PPECB inspections

- The number “**7**” as the second digit in the target market code must be used for pallets of fruit from an FMS orchard if FCM was detected during inspection for a FCM-tolerant market.
- The number “**9**” as the second digit in the target market code must be used for pallets of

fruit from an FMS orchard if FCM and CBS was detected during inspection for a FCM- and CBS-tolerant market.

- PPECB shall ensure that pallets coded “**7**” or “**9**” will not be considered for export under the FMS.

Verification of FMS orchard status using PPECB inspection data

- PPECB data for FCM rejections of fruit presented for export under the FMS and other FCM sensitive markets, will be used in PhytClean system calculations to flag orchards in which the probability of infestation exceeds the probability associated with the FMS Option of the individual orchards.
- The flagging of such discrepancy will elicit an investigation of the PUC and packhouse, by or under the auspices of DAFF and the findings will inform the need for and nature of any corrective actions.

Shipping options

- Under **Option A**, the regime code, **EW01** remains available, but is no longer available for fruit from Option C orchards.
- Under **Option C**, the regime code EW01 has been replaced with a new regime code, **ECW01**.

Corrective actions

In the event of the PPECB inspection results exceeding the threshold, or there is an interception in the EU, relevant **corrective actions and procedures** have been specified. Consult the revised FMS for details. The FMS Operational Guide (previously Appendix 5) will also be released in due course to explain how PhytClean will provide for the changes.



Veranderinge aan die Sitrus VKM Bestuurstelsel (FMS) vir die 2019 uitvoerseisoen

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Die Sitrus VKM Bestuurstelsel (FMS) is vir die eerste keer vir die uitvoer van sitrus (suurlemoene uitgesluit) na die EU in 2018 geïmplementeer. Dit was die eerste keer dat 'n alternatief tot die na-oes kouebehandeling as 'n regulatoriese maatreël vir VKM aangewend is. Die aanvaarding en implementering van die FMS, as 'n alternatief vir kouebehandeling, het effektief 'n krisis vir die Suid-Afrikaanse sitrus bedryf voorkom. 'n Sisteem, wat nog nie voorheen op 'n groot kommersiële skaal getoets is nie, het gevvolglik gegaan van geen kommersiële aanwending tot die suksesvolle uitvoer van 800 000 ton sitrus in een jaar. Die slegs nege onderskeppings van waarskynlike lewendige VKM larwes in hierdie ongeveer 53 miljoen kartonne vrugte, kan beskou word as 'n oorweldigende sukses vir die FMS.

Dit is egter vir die bedryf nodig om te streef na volgehoudende verbetering en te poog om sulke onderskeppings te verminder tot so naas moontlik aan nul. Sodoende kan volhoubare beskikbaarheid van hierdie behandelingsopsie verseker word. Die EU het SA DAFF amptelik ingelig dat 'n aanpassing nodig is. Gevolglik na baie analyses en besprekings, wat verteenwoordigers van alle belangrike groepe in die sitrusbedryf ingesluit het, is veranderinge aan die FMS gemaak om die effektiwiteit te verbeter, maar met die minste moontlike ontwigting.

Van die veranderinge is alreeds in 2018 geïmplementeer maar sommige is nuut. Die inhoud van die FMS dokument, gedateer 23 Oktober 2018, die laaste weergawe wat vrygestel is, is egter verander. Die volgende is die belangrikste veranderinge waarvan produsente kennis moet neem om effektiewe implementering en nakoming te verseker.

Feromon lokval monitering

- Begin nie later as 15 Desember.** Die vorige FMS het aangedui dat feromon lokval monitering vroeg genoeg moet begin om die eerste belangrike vlugpiek, wat gewoonlik laat November tot vroeg in Desember voorkom, te kan waarneem. Daar is geen verandering hieraan nie, maar om twyfel uit die weg te ruim

word die laaste moontlike begin datum gespesifieer as 15 Desember.

Boordsanitasie

- Die sperdatum vir aanvang van sanitasie procedures.** Die vorige FMS het bepaal dat boordsanitasie nie later as twee weke na die einde van November vrugval moet begin nie. Daar is geen verandering hieraan nie, maar vir verifikasie doeinde word daar van produsente verlang om 'n rekord van die datum van die einde van November vrugval te hou.
- Vanaf 15 Januarie, moet 'n 4-weeklikse verklaring** op PhytClean gemaak word om te bevestig dat die verlangde sanitasieprakteke toegepas is. Hierdie herhalende verklaringsvereiste is 'n toevoeing tot die nuwe FMS, maar om die proses te vereenvoudig, sal verklarings nou op 'n PUC-basis, vir alle FMS-registreerde boorde van die PUC, gedoen word.
- Rekordhouding.** Rekords van weeklikse sanitasie moet gehou word vir inspeksie of oudits soos verlang.

Vooroos (in boord) vrugbesmetting monitering

- Vir duidelikheid, die aanvang van monitering is 15 Januarie.** In die vorige FMS was die datum as die tweede week in Januarie aangedui.
- Vir duidelikheid, word verskeie besonderhede van die vrugmoniteringsproses beskryf. Dit sluit die volgende in:
 - Raadpleeg PhytClean** om te verseker dat die korrekte getal **data bome geselekteer is**. Onthou dit is die totale getal besmette vrugte per boord wat per week in PhytClean ingevoer moet word, omdat PhytClean hierdie getalle gebruik om die FMS berekening te maak.
 - Slegs moniteringsdata van die **laaste 12 weke voor die begin van oes** sal in PhytClean berekeninge gebruik word, selfs al was die data oor 'n langer tydperk ingevoer.
 - 'n Stel databome moet binne die boord gekies word waar vrugval die hoogste voorkoms van VKM toon.
 - Data-bome moet duidelik gemerk word.
 - Ondersoek van vrugte wat onder die databome versamel is, moet onmiddellik gedoen word**, om die moontlikheid te verminder dat larwes uit vrugte, vanaf versameling tot inspeksie kan beweeg.
 - 'n Vrug word as besmet beskou indien enige lewende VKM larwe in die vrug



gevind word, **of as daar met sekerheid gesien kan word dat die vrug besmet was**, maar dat die larwe onlangs uitgeklim het. Voorheen is slegs vrugte met larwes daarin as besmet aangeteken.

- As daar 'n beheermaatreel aangewend word in respons op 'n oorskryding van drempelwaardes, **mag slegs produkte, wat in PhytClean as gesikte geregistreerde regstellende behandelings gelys is, gebruik word**. PhytClean moet geraadpleeg word voor produk gekies word.

Pakhuis aflewinginspeksies

- **Opsie A:** Die **monster grootte** is vergroot (van 600) tot **800 vrugte**, maar daar mag steeds nie meer as 2 besmette vrugte in die 800 vrugmonster wees nie (behalwe vir regime kode EW2, waar daar nie meer as 1 besmette vrug gevind mag word nie).
- **Opsie B:** Die **kleinste monstergrootte** vir Opsie B het ook verander (van 600) na **800 vrugte**. Die monstergroottes is dus 800, 1000, 1900 of 2800, maar steeds mag daar net 1 besmette vrug per monster gevind word.
- **Opsie C:** 'n Pakhuis aflewinginspeksie vir Opsie C boorde word nou ingesluit. Die **monstergrootte is 800 vrugte** en daar mag **nie meer as 5 besmette** vrugte in die monster van 800 vrugte gevind word nie. As die drempelwaarde van Opsie C oorskry word, sal die boord nie meer gesik wees vir uitvoer onder die FMS vir die res van die seisoen nie.
- **Indien 'n boord vir langer as 4 weke geoes word, moet die pakhuis aflewinginspeksie herhaal word.** Hierdie inspeksie moet dus elke 4 weke herhaal word as die boord steeds geoes word. Indien die inspeksie resultate tot 'n vermindering in die beskikbare FMS opsies vir vrugte van die boord lei word daar van die pakhuis en produsent vereis om alle partye in die voorsieningsketting in te lig. PhytClean sal die oorspronklike FMS boordstatus sowel as die nuwe FMS boordstatus apart aandui, om te verseker dat geaffekteerde besendings daarvolgens hanteer kan word.

Verpakking

- Om die optimale lugvloei en verkoeling te faciliteer, mag daar **slegs van goedgekeurde verpakking** (kartonne en bulk bins), soos gespesifiseer in die "CBS Risk Management System" (CBS RMS), vir uitvoer van vrugte onder die FMS, gebruik gemaak word. Sien

die vereistes wat infaseer word vir Wes-Kaap vrugte.

- Die gebruik van "internal trays" is nie toelaatbaar nie, en slegs gespesifiseerde "fruit wrapping" is toelaatbaar.

PPECB inspeksies

- Die nommer "7" as die tweede "digit" in die teiken markkode moet gebruik word vir palette van 'n FMS-boord as daar VKM gedurende inspeksie vir VKM-tolerante markte gevind is.
- Die nommer "9" as die tweede "digit" in die teiken markkode moet gebruik word vir palette van 'n FMS-boord as daar VKM en CBS gedurende inspeksie vir VKM- en CBS-tolerante markte gevind is.
- PPECB sal verseker dat palette met die kodes "7" of "9" nie vir uitvoer onder die FMS oorweeg sal word nie.

Verifikasie van FMS-boordstatus dmv PPECB inspeksiedata

- PPECB VKM afkeuringsdata van vrugte wat vir uitvoer onder die FMS en vir ander VKM sensitiewe markte aangebied word, sal in die PhytClean sisteem berekening gebruik word om boorde te identifiseer waar die waarskynlikheid van besmetting die geassosieerde besmettings-vlak van die FMS opsie oorskry.
- Die identifikasie van sulke teenstrydighede sal 'n ondersoek van die PUC en pakhuis tot gevolg hê. Dit sal deur of onder leiding van DAFF geskied en die bevindinge sal die nodigheid en aard van enige korrektiewe aksies bepaal.

Verskepingsopsies

- In **Opsie A**, bly die regime kode **EW01** beskikbaar, maar dit is nie meer beskikbaar vir vrugte uit 'n Opsie C boord nie.
- In **Opsie C**, is die regime kode EW01 met 'n nuwe regime kode, **ECW01**, vervang.

Korrektiewe aksies

In 'n geval waar die PPECB inspeksie resultate die drempelwaarde oorskry, **of as daar 'n onderskepping in die EU is**, word daar relevante **korrektiewe aksies en prosedures** gespesifiseer. Konsulteer die gewysigde FMS vir besonderhede. Die FMS Operasionele Gids (voorheen Bylaag 5) sal binnekort vrygestel word om te verduidelik hoe PhytClean vir hierdie veranderinge voorsiening maak.