

# Being responsive and agile in a changing environment – Insights into the updated National Priority Plant Pests

**Annual Surveillance Workshop** 

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## National Priority Plant Pests (NPPPs)

Highlights key plant pest and disease threats

Guides action, collaboration and investment of public funds to address risks

#### **NPPP** criteria

- 1. be injurious to plants, plant products, bees or impact social amenity,
- 2. be exotic to Australia, or have limited distribution and be under official control,
- have potential to cause significant negative impact on national economies, the environment and/or community,
- 4. have potential to enter, establish and spread in Australia; and
- 5. there must be a clear benefit from, or requirement for, nationally coordinated action or approach.

## 2024 NPPP review- simple refresh criteria



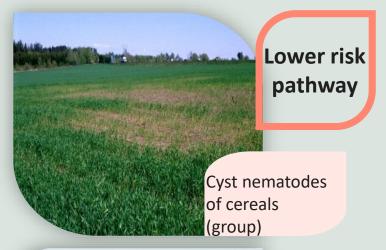
- entered the country since 2019
   and are now present in Australia
   not under official control or
   under an eradication program
- 2) no longer have a high-risk pathway to reach Australian borders
- review and update the taxonomy and/or common names.
- 4) NPPP/EEPL\* overlap and assess suitability for continued inclusion

Remove those that no longer meet the NPPP criteria

<sup>\*</sup>National Priority List of Exotic Environmental Pests, Weeds and Diseases (EEPL)

### Who did the review and how

**Pathway** Final review & **Preliminary Initial review Nominations Review approach Assessment** endorsement assessment **PBPWG & PHC PHC PBPWG DAFF DAFF PBPWG**  Pathway Set the review • ~139 Considered the Additions and Considered the species/strains final review essential removals assessment for processtechnical across 42 Using the updates and proposed outcomes and removals and review provided NPPP listing advice groups Simple refresh Cross advice criteria additions Agreed to 119 criteria referenced pests and with the diseases across simple refresh 37 groups criteria

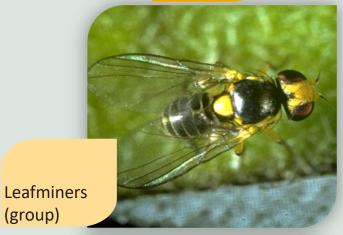






## What's out?

Present in Australia





Alignment with environment

Exotic invasive ants (group)





## What's new?







#### Australia's National Priority Plant Pests (NPPPs)

The Plant Health Committee has identified National Priority Plant Pests (NPPP) that are exotic to Australia, under eradication, or have limited distribution and are under official control. Our NPPP highlights the threats Australia faces from plant pests and diseases. The NPPP guides national action and investment of public funds to address these threats. This effort often has broader benefits to the system than just in preparedness for the specific pest or disease. While by no means the only plant pests of biosecurity concern, the NPPP serve to highlight the sort of threats Australia faces.

#### Indicators

- Some species present in Australia (including external territories), with limited distribution and under official control
- Strains and biotypes present in Australia
- Species within the genus present in Australia
- Also listed in the National Priority List of Exotic Environmental Pests. Weeds and Diseases (EEPL)



Xylella & exotic vectors

Over 700 plant host species including native, commercial and ornamental plants



Khapra beetle

Dried plant or animal products, grains, rice, ailseeds, dried fruits



Spotted wing drosophila

Berries, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, prunes and grapes; apples, pears and other fruit with thicker skins once fruit begins to rot



Fruit flies (exotic)

Berries, citrus, avocado, mango, papaya, passionfruit, melon, olive, summerfruit, lychees, cherries, apples and pears,



Karnal bunt

Wheat, durum wheat,

Commercial varieties of citrus, especially oranges, mandarins and tangelos as well as related ornamentals

Huanglongbing & vectors



Spongy moth

plant species including eucalypts and pine forests, fruit and nut trees



Stink bugs (exotic)

Over 300 agricultural and ornamental plant species; our way of life



Mites of bees (Apis spp.)

Australia's bees and the pollination services they provide to certain crops



Myrtle (eucalyptus) rust (exotic strains)

Over 100 known host plant species, mainly from the Myrtaceae family; eucalypt plantations, native forests and urban plantings



phytoplasma diseases Bananas, coconut



Barley stripe rust (exotic strains) Barley



Bees (Apis spp.) (exotic species)

Australia's honey bees and the crops that they pollinate



vectors (exotic strains & species)

Fibre, grain, vegetable and fruit crops including cotton. amaranth, soybeans,

beans, cassava, potatoes, tomatoes, chilli, passionfruit, melon and papaya; nurseries



moko disease of

Bananas (including plantains) and Heliconia species



Bursaphelenchus spp. and exotic sawyer beetle vectors

and ornamental trees including

pine, larch and spruce; palm species including oil, date and coconut



Liberibacter solanacearum complex

Crops including potato, tomato, carrot, capsicum and chillies



Citrus canker Commercial citrus species and related plants

Dutch elm disease

Elm trees in our cities, parks and gardens; garden and nursery industry



Fire blight

Plants in the family Rosaceae, including apple, pear, hawthorn, guince,



Grape phylloxera Grapevines



Grapevine leaf rust Grapevines



Invasive snails (exotic species)

Over 500 plant species including fruit and vegetables nurseries and rice; natural environment and humans



Longhorn beetles (Anoplophoraspp.) (exotic species)

including apple, pear, citrus, walnut, stonefruit: many

ornamental hardwood trees, freshly cut logs/timber with bark, some native trees



Panama disease



Phytoplasmas 16Srl group

Many vegetable crops including carrot, lettuce, onion and spinach grains including canola, wheat and barley; forestry and

flowers, including the daisy (aster) family



Pine pitch canker

Pines including Australia's pine plantations



Plum pox virus

Stone fruit crops including plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines: cherries and almonds: related ornamental



Potato cyst nematode (exotic strains)

Plants in the Solanaceae family includine potato



Potato late blight (exotic strains)

Potato, tomato and related species including eggplant



Southern armyworm

Alfalfa, barley, buckwheat, clover, cotton, maize, millet, peanut, sugarbeet, soybean,

sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, apple, grape, orange, papaya, peach, strawberry and a number of flowers, weeds and grasses



Spotted lantern fly

More than 100 plant species from 33 families, including grapevine, apple, peach, black cherry, rose poplar, maple beech, and oak



Stem borers of sugarcane and cereals (Chilo spp.) (exotic species) Sugarcane, rice, sorghum and corn

Sudden oak death (airborne Phytophthora spp.) Forest species, avocado. ornamentals. chestnut, hazelnut, macadamia, blueberry, and production

nurseries; native species and forestry

Texas root rot

species: cotton. rapes, fruit trees, forest trees, alfalfa, cherry, grains, soybean, lucerne and ornamental plants



Tobamoviruses (exotic strains)

Many vegetable crops including melons, squash, tomatoes, potatoes, and capsicum



stem rust Grain (wheat,

barley, oats and rye)



## Opportunities for Surveillance

## The NPPP is not a surveillance prioritisation list but they can:

- Guide national action and investment to address these threats effectively
- Be used to highlight cross sectoral engagement to support industry collaboration
- leverage funding to solve surveillance R&D dilemmas
- Provide a focal point for discussions supporting national programs and engagement through SNPHS (and other PHC Subcommittees)



## Further information

#### Plant pests and diseases

https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecuritytrade/pests-diseases-weeds/plant/nationalpriority-plant-pests

Outbreak | National pest & disease outbreaks https://www.outbreak.gov.au

Email: plantpestpreparedness@aff.gov.au



Preparedness and Response, Plant Health Policy