

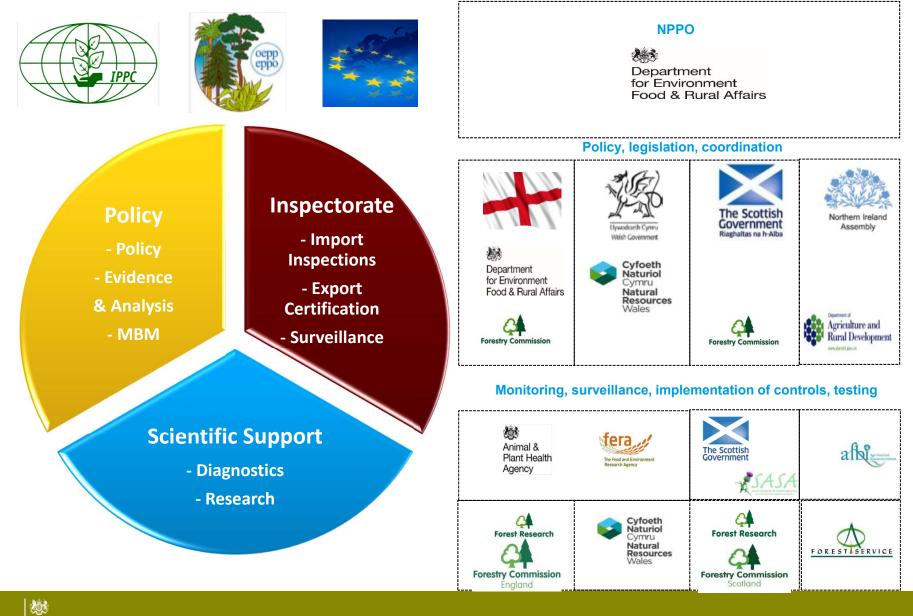
Application of diagnostic tools by Plant health inspectors around the UK

Kelvin Hughes Chief Plant Health & Seeds Inspector Animal & Plant Health Agency

Overview

- Structure of the UK Plant health service
- Activities of the Plant Health & Seeds Inspectorate
- Inspectors role Select, Detect, Identify, Act.
- Field technologies
- Technology readiness levels
- *Phytophthora ramorum & Chalara fraxinea* examples
- Conclusions

Organisation



Plant Health & Seeds Inspectorate

- 9 regions, 160 staff, 20 major points of entry, fee recovery
- Look for specific pests, but trained to look for general disease
- Some specialists Certification, import & scientific licencing
- ISO 17020 accredited for: Imports, Plant passporting & Quarantine action
- Engagement activities
- 100,000 3rd country inspections
- 15,000 Phytosanitary certificates issued
- 8,000 Inland inspection
- 900 Europhyt notifications
- 800 Plant passporting clients





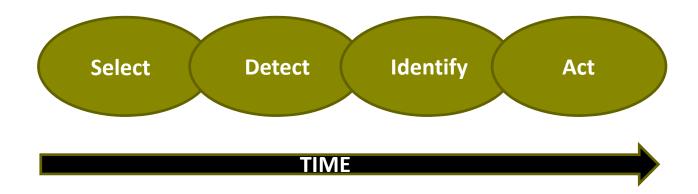






Inspector's role

• To inspect a range of plant material in order to detect & identify harmful pests in a variety of situations and then take action



• Try to reduce chain time

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• Tools generally focus on Detect & Identify = Diagnosis



Which sample do I take ?



How do we cover the ground ?



What facilities available ?



When do we sample ?



How much time do we have ?



What will we do with results ?





Targeted vs random

Profiling of trader

Use of drones



Chance encounter



Public tip off

Set sampling



Unexpected collection





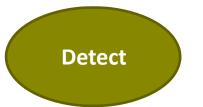




Traditional tools







Traditional tools











A car full of extras

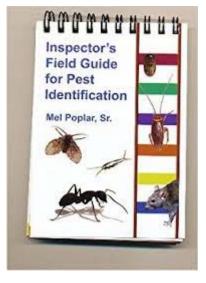


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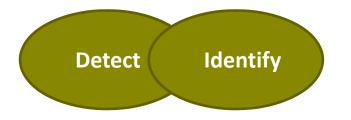
Improved access to information







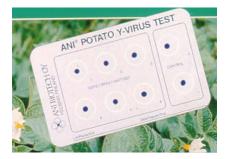




 Science partner with Fera since 1980's

Field technologies





- Applying technology at point of inspection
- On-going development through collaboration









Some remain experimental





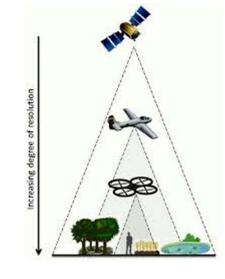
Acoustics

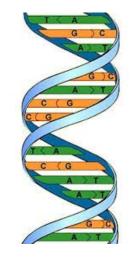
Volatiles



Others still advancing







Traps

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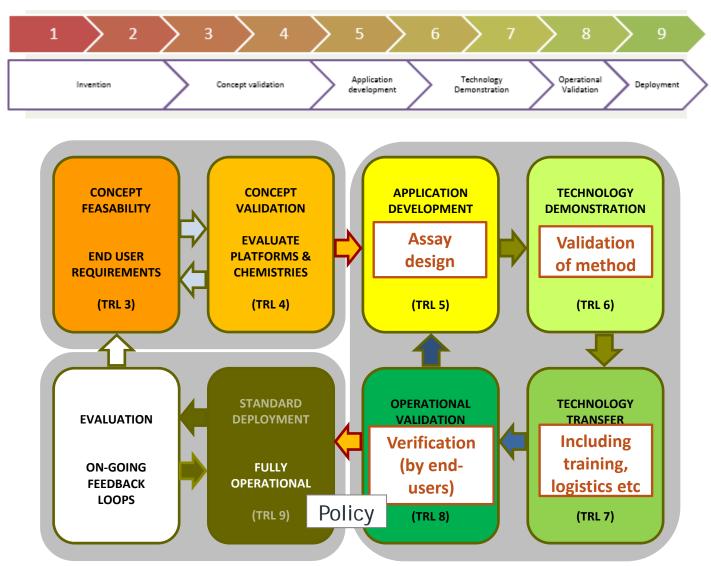
Imaging

Molecular

Collaboration & funding has been key, often with SME support



Technology readiness levels (TRLs)



Lab to field: Phytophthora ramorum

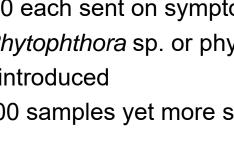
- **Oct 2002** Inspectorate provides samples to develop lab protocols
- Jan 2003 LFDs used by inspectors (TRL 9)
- Jan 2004 On-site PCR deployed by lab with inspectors (TRL 6)
- **Nov 2004** Assays refined with inspectors (TRL 5)
- May 2006 On-site testing by inspectors alone (TRL 8)
- Aug 2006Remote lab run by inspectors in Cornwall (TRL 9)
- **Nov 2010** Transfer LAMP technology to inspectors (TRL 9)

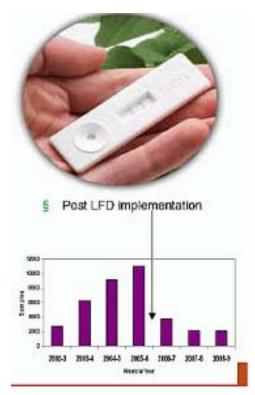


Benefits from P. ramorum tools

LFD

- 2002: 12,000 lab samples, £ 70 each sent on symptoms
- 30 % P. ramorum +ve, other Phytophthora sp. or physiologial
- 2003: Phytophthora sp. LFDs introduced
- 2005: More widely used <3,000 samples yet more sites





PCR - SmartCycler

- 2004: Same day *P. ramorum* confirmation at sites
- Foci detection, better containment / control on public sites
- Enhanced stakeholder engagement



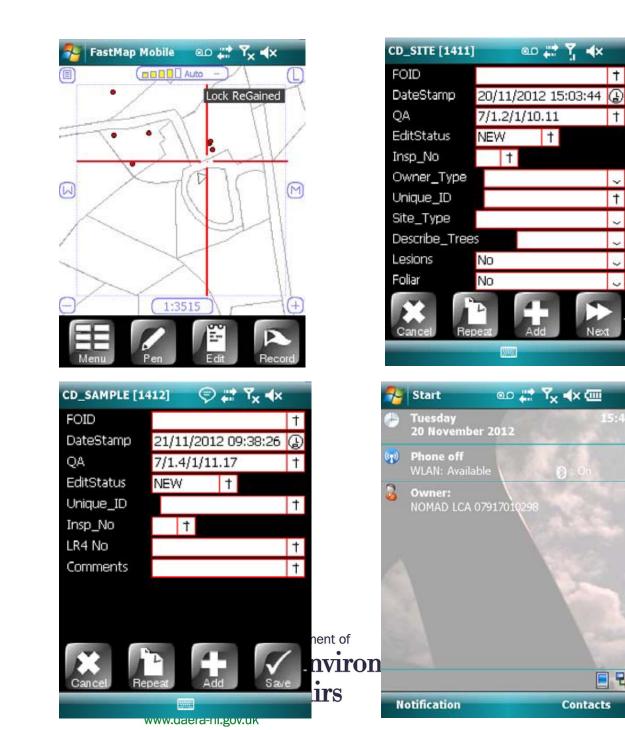


Surveying & reporting – Trimble device









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	Fruiting	No	2
	Dieback	No	2
	symptom_tree	NA	2
	Sample_Taker	No	~
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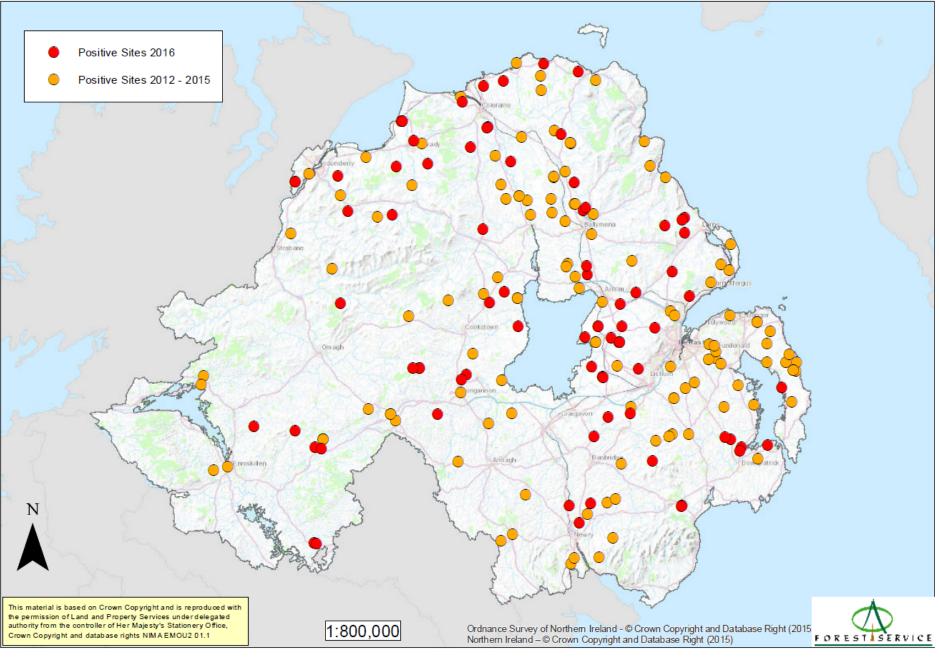
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Next

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Contacts

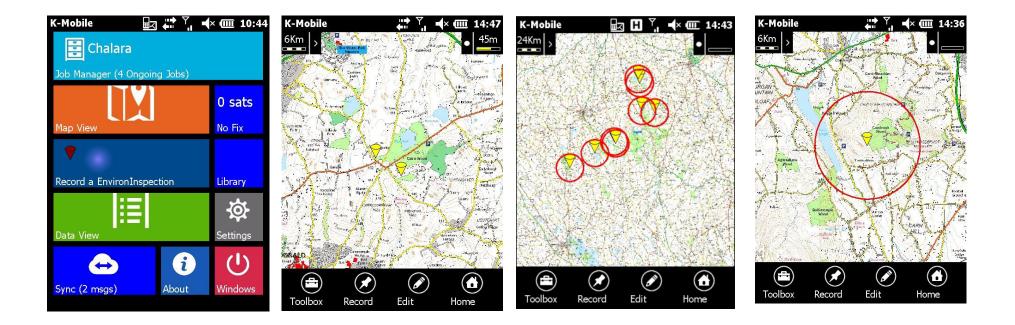
Ash Dieback Positive Planted Sites as of December 2016



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FUREDIAJERVICE

Continuing Systems Development







Issues non-technology effecting TRLs

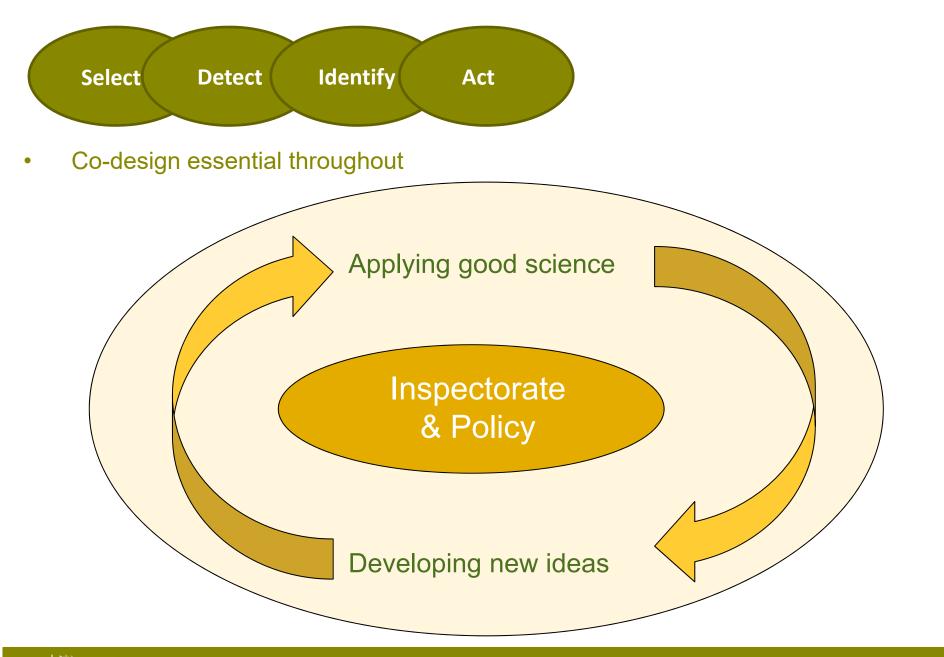
- Licencing agreements moving from R&D to routine diagnostic
- Licencing non traditional lab areas for work
- Inspector & lab acceptance changing roles
- Operator training & validation (Training records ISO)
- Cost of equipment to purchase & security
- Servicing & decontamination of equipment
- Policy implications non-scientists performing tests, testing unusual samples



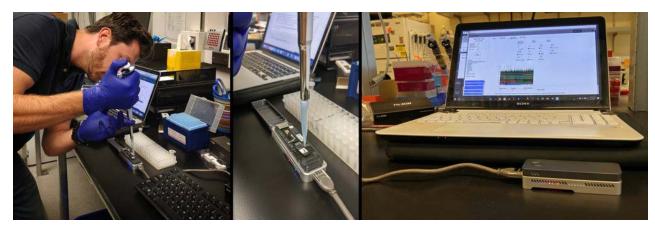








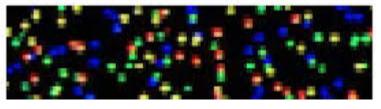
New technology (TRL 3-5)



Portable sequencers



NGS SEQUENCING

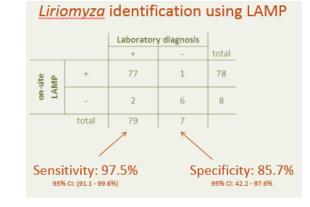


New antibody assays

Advanced sequencing

Groundwork broken for new tools for inspectors ?

Bulletin GEPP(EPPO Bulletin (2014) 44 (2), 117-147	ISBN 0250-8052. DDI: 10.111 Vepp.12148	
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection	des Plantes PM 7/98 (2)	
Diagnostics Diagnostic		
PM 7/98 (2) Specific requirements f accreditation for a plant pest diagn		
Specific scope	Specific approval and amendment	
This guidelike includes specific quality management requires mests for laboratories prepring for according to according to the ISO/BEC Standard 17025 General requirements for the competence of twating and calibration laboratories (refer- ences to relevant parts of ISO/IEC Standard 17025 are included). It should be needed that in EPO standards the verb 'should' carries the highest level of obligation.	First approved in 2009-09. Revision approved in 2014-04.	
1. Introduction Development of quality management systems (also	2. Scope of accreditation: fixed scope and flexible scope	





Standards & accreditation





Acceptance of point of sampling testing

Acknowledgments

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Animal & Plant Health Agency