



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



International  
Plant Protection  
Convention



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF  
**PLANT HEALTH**

2020

PROTECTING PLANTS,  
PROTECTING LIFE

**FALL ARMY WORM  
PREPAREDNESS BY FIJI  
NPPO (BIOSECURITY  
AUTHORITY OF FIJI)**

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**[www.fao.org/plant-health-2020](http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020)**

## Outline

- Impact Scenario in Fiji
- Preparedness
- Awareness
- Training & Capacity Building
- Early Warning System
- Surveillance & Identifications

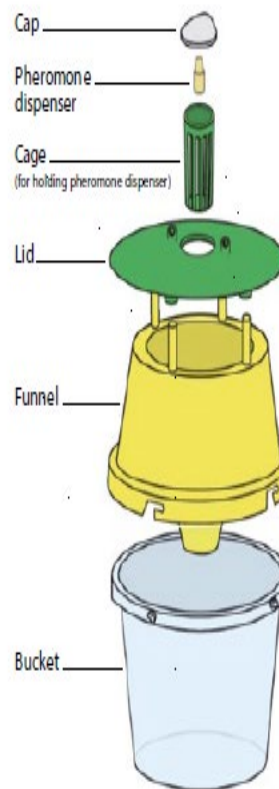


Figure 23: Pheromone traps, source: FAO Guidance Note 2-Fall armyworm scouting (left); © CABI (right)



# FAW Impact Scenario in Fiji

- Crop statistics for Fiji from the 2009 Agricultural Census has crop land estimated to cover 127,000 hectares of which almost half is sugarcane which is classified as highly susceptible to FAW.
- However, according to FAO statistics the area of sugarcane has declined since 2009 and is now around 35,000 hectares. Other highly susceptible crops in 2009 included 3,624 ha of rice (also likely to have declined since then) and 536 hectares of maize (probably increased).
- This means that around 40% of the current crop area in Fiji is categorised as highly susceptible, much larger than in any other PIC due to the importance of sugarcane, and to a lesser extent rice.





# FAW Impact Scenario in Fiji

- Around 6% of the crop area in Fiji is in the susceptible category.
- This includes some of the important food staples such as bananas, plantains and sweet potato; as well as a range of commercial fruit and vegetable crops including ginger, watermelon, papaya, tomatoes, cabbages, eggplant, okra, beans, pumpkins, capsicum and others.
- Some of these, notably ginger, papaya, okra and eggplant are significant export commodities.
- PPPO affected countries include Australia and PNG with Vanuatu and Solomon Islands being very vulnerable





# Potential Spread





# Preparedness

- No country has been able to eradicate FAW,
- or even contain its spread.
- Learning to live with the pest is the only option.
- With national eradication or containment most unlikely, FAW has to be managed at local level by individual farmers and communities.
- Proactive Awareness and public education







# Awareness

## PEST ALERT UNWANTED PEST FOR FIJI



### How to Identify?



### Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*: Lepidoptera)



Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) is an insect that is native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas. At present, this species of pest is absent in Fiji.

In the absence of natural control measures or good management practices, FAW can cause significant damages to many local crops.

It prefers maize, but can feed on more than 50 additional species of crops, including rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton.

Fall Armyworm has rapidly spread from the Americas to Africa, The near east, Asia and the Pacific, Australia and Mauritania.

Leaf damage is usually characterized by ragged feeding, and moist sawdust-like frass near the feeding and entry points. Early

## Fall armyworm



It is a moth native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, now spread globally.

Once established in a country, it is impossible to eradicate or control to stop it from spreading.

Adults can fly up to a hundred kilometers in a single night.

It prefers maize but feeds also on more than 80 other crops, including wheat, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton.





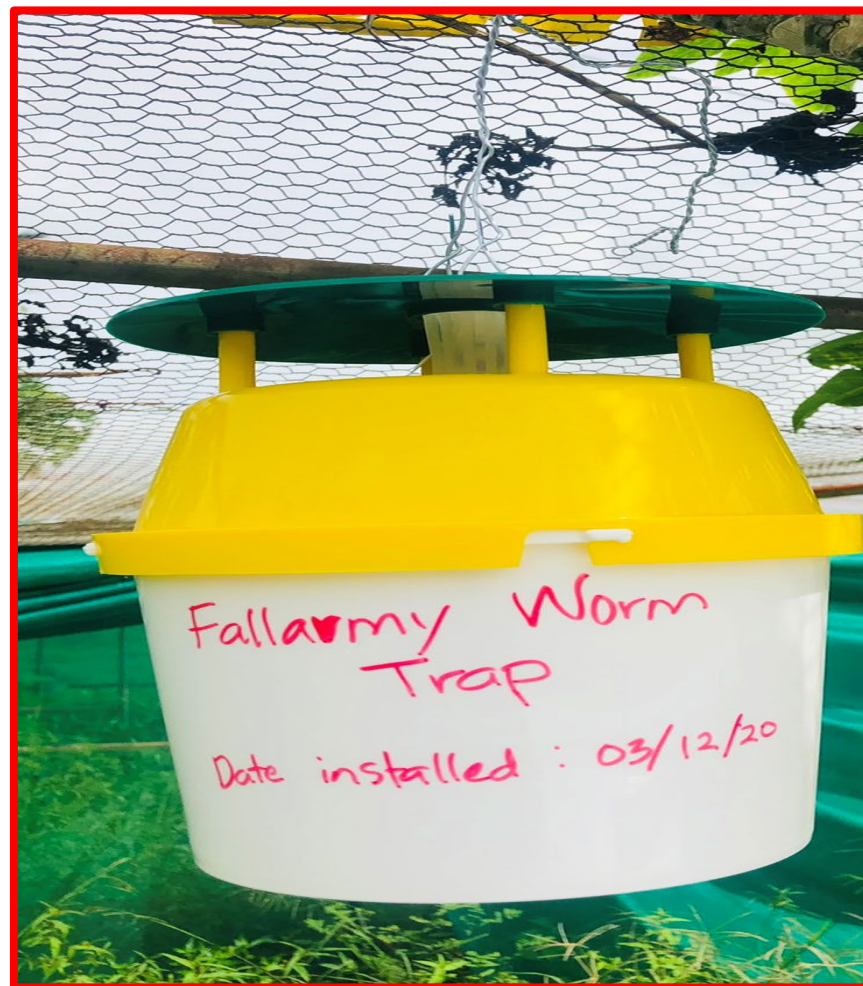
# Training & Capacity Building







# Early Warning System



# Surveillance & Identifications



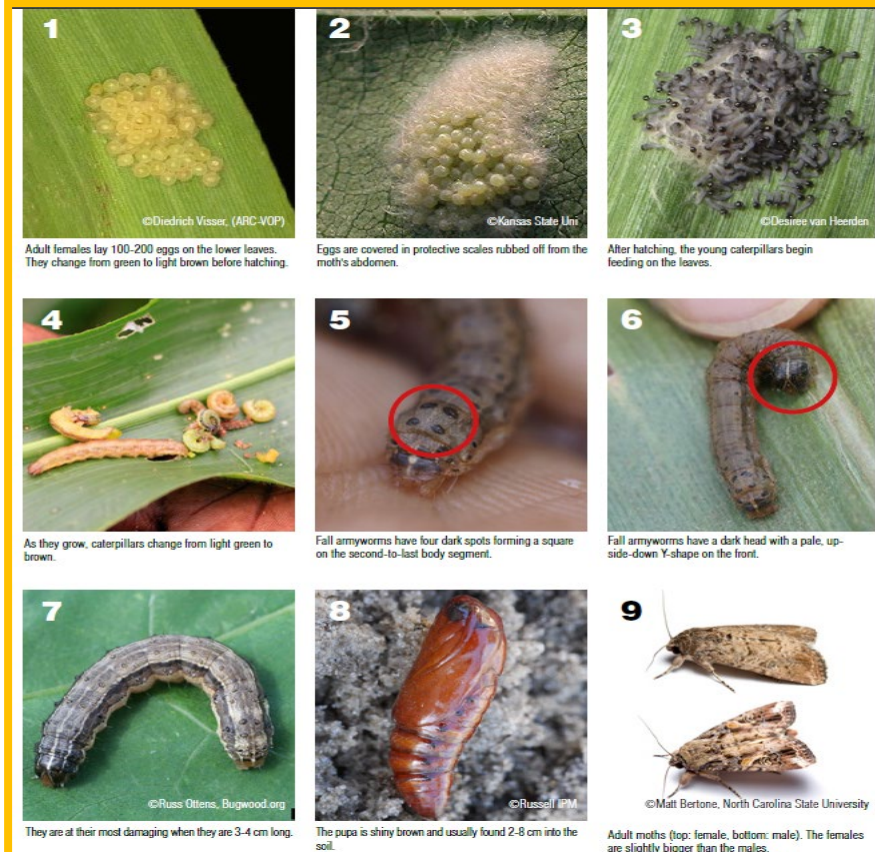
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## FALL ARMY WORM (FAW) SURVEILLANCE SUBMISSION FORM

Station/Area:			
Date of Surveillance :		Surveillance By:	
Is the surveillance carried out as planned?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If No, Reason?			
Next Surveillance date:			
Receiving Officer:	Date Received:		

### SUBMISSION DETAILS:

BSO to fill			Laboratory To	
Site/Location	Site Code/GPS	No. of specimen submitted	FAW	If NO: species identification





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## Contact us

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