Quarantine pests interceptions in solid wood packing materials held by International Agricultural Surveillance (VIGIAGRO) at the Port of Santos, Brazil, 2009 – 2010.

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Abstract

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The Port of Santos is the largest seaport of Brazil. With the continuous increase of imports, increases the risk of introduction of quarantine pests in the country. The solid wood packaging materials accompanying a large amount of imported cargo. Interceptions have been made of absent quarantine pests (A1) and present quarantine pests (A2) in Brazil. The registration and systematization of interceptions allow characterization, the taxonomy, the geographic origin, and the quantity for the International Agricultural Surveillance (VIGIAGRO) of the Agriculture Defense Department, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of Brazil, can direct their inspections at points of entry and apply phytosanitary measures, minimizing the risk of introducing pests. In this work, we considered only the interceptions quarantine pests officially identified, forwarded by inspectors of VIGIAGRO in the port of Santos, in the period from 2009 to 2010, totaling 19 quarantine pest interceptions, being 15 absent quarantine pests (A1) and 04 present quarantine pests (A2) as defined by the brasilian legislation. All quarantine pest interceptions were of Coleoptera order, Bostrichidae family and *Sinoxylon* gender. All absent quarantine pests (A1) matches were intercepted coming from India, being the predominant species of *Sinoxylon anale* and only one interception of *Sinoxylon crassum*. The present quarantine pests (A2) were intercepted three originated from India and one of Vietnam, all species were *Sinoxylon conigerum.*

Introduction

The Santos port handles more than 25% of Brazilian foreign trade, requiring increased attention of the International Agricultural Monitoring - VIGIAGRO, the Agriculture Defense Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, to minimize the risk of introduction. The solid wood packaging materials accompany a large amount of imported cargo. Interceptions of quarantine pests absent (A1) and quarantine pests present (A2) were made in Brazil. This work was just considered interceptions of quarantine pests officially identified, forwarded by the Inspector Federal Agricultural VIGIAGRO the port of Santos, in the period 2009-2010.

Methodology

The specimens were intercepted during an official inspection referred by VIGIAGRO in Santos for identification in laboratory accredited official, and recorded an official award a total of 19 interceptions. To categorize pests were analyzed: the number, geographical origin, the taxonomy of species intercepted and the list of quarantine pests defined in legislation.

Results and discussion

TABLE 1. Number of interceptions with the award category of pest identification and geographical origin performed by VIGIAGRO, Port of Santos (2009-2010).

Country	Category Pest		
	A1	A2	**Total**
India	15	3	18
Vietnam	0	1	1
Total	**15**	**4**	**19**

A1 - quarantine pest absent; **A2** - quarantine pest present.

TABLE 2. Species pests and origin intercepted by the Office of Agricultural Monitoring (SVA) VIGIAGRO, Port of Santos (2009-2010).

Species	Order	Nº Interceptions	CP	Origin
Sinoxylon anale	Coleoptera	14	A1	India
Sinoxylon conigerum	Coleoptera	4	A2	India e Vietnam
Sinoxylon crassum	Coleoptera	1	A1	India
	Total	**19**		

A1 - quarantine pest absent; **A2** - quarantine pest present. **CP** - category pest

Table 1 shows that the 19 interceptions were from the Asian continent. The country that had interceptions went to India with (94.74%), and Vietnam with (5.26%). In 18 interceptions from India, 83.33% were pest A1 and A2 pests of 16.67%. In Table 2, the order of the Coleoptera insects were intercepted with 19 interceptions (100%). According to (HAACK, 2001) there is a predominance of Coleoptera in interceptions in regulated wood packaging material. It is observed that the specimen *Sinoxylon anale* was predominant with 14 interceptions, *Sinoxylon conigerum* with 4 interceptions and 1 interception *Sinoxylon crassum*.

Conclusions

✓ The registration and systematization of interceptions allow to characterize, classify, identify geographical origins as well as the amount for the VIGIAGRO, can target its inspections at points of entry and apply phytosanitary measures, minimizing the risk of introducing pests.

✓ The solid wood packaging materials with the intercepted pests were referred for treatment phytosanitary in the area primary of the port of Santos, before liberation.

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