

AGM 対策の取組について(船舶関係)

- 米国、カナダ、チリ、ニュージーランド及びアルゼンチン(以下、「AGM 規制国」という。)などは東アジアに分布するアジア型マイマイガ(以下、「AGM」という。)が船舶を経路として自国に侵入することを警戒しています。
- このため、AGM 規制国は AGM 規制対象地域の港へ AGM 飛翔期間に寄港した船舶に対し、AGM 規制国が公認する検査機関が発給する AGM 不在証明書の提示を要求しています。
- 船舶関係者におかれては、船舶検査後に AGM が卵塊を船舶に産み付けることを防ぐため、できる限り出港と近接したタイミングで船舶検査を受けることができるよう AGM 不在証明書を発給する機関(以下、「不在証明機関」という。)と調整をお願いします。また、航海中に自主点検を実施するようお願いいたします。

1. 可能な限り出港と近接したタイミングで船舶検査の実施依頼

- これまでの米国又はカナダの検査で AGM 卵塊が発見された事例の中には、不在証明機関による船舶検査後に AGM 卵塊が付着したことが原因と考えられるものがあります。船舶関係者におかれては、船舶検査後に AGM 卵塊の付着を避けるため、可能な限り出港と近接したタイミングで船舶検査が実施できるよう不在証明機関と調整をお願いします。
- 船舶関係者におかれては、不在証明機関が船舶検査に要する時間や要員を適切に確保し的確な船舶検査を行えるよう、事前に、寄港歴や船舶の自主点検状況を不在証明機関宛に連絡をお願いします。

(参考)

ニュージーランドは、船舶の出港日と同じ日の明るい時間帯に船舶検査を実施して発行した AGM 不在証明書を有効とみなし、ニュージーランド到着時に一般検査を実施するとしています。また、ニュージーランドは AGM 不在証明書を有効とみなさない場合、航海中の自主点検等についてリスク評価し、許容できるレベルであれば、一般検査を実施するとしています。許容できるレベルでない場合や AGM 不在証明書を取得していない場合は、一般検査よりも綿密な検査や沖合での綿密な検査が実施されます。

2. 航海中の自主点検等の実施依頼

- 米国やカナダなどの検査で AGM 卵塊が発見された場合、沖合検査、入港拒否などの措置がとられる可能性があります。不在証明機関が行う船舶検査後に AGM が船舶に飛来し卵塊を生み付けることも考えられることから、米

国又はカナダにおける AGM 対策等(資料1～5)を参考に、航海中に自主点検を行うようお願いします。

- 以下のような場合は、不在証明機関から航海中により一層綿密に自主点検を行うよう依頼があります(資料6参照)。
 - ・ 夜間や船舶検査の翌日以降に出港する場合
 - ・ 船舶検査中に船舶周辺や港湾において AGM の飛翔が確認された場合
 - ・ 船舶検査が視界不良等の検査結果に影響を及ぼしうる状況下で行われた場合
- 不在証明機関が実施する船舶検査に船員が立ち会うことは、船員が航海中に自主点検を行う上で参考になると考えますので、可能な範囲で船舶検査に立ち会うようお願いします。また、航海中の自主点検の結果を米国やカナダなどに伝えられるようにしておいてください。
- 船舶の外部照明を、AGM が誘引されにくい黄色灯や UV カットランプ等に変更することは、船舶への AGM の飛来や産卵を低減する上で効果的と考えられます。

(参考)

ニュージーランドは、船長の責任の下、確認すべき場所、卵塊の処分手順等の知識を持った乗組員が航海中の自主点検を実施した旨の報告がニュージーランド側にあった場合、「容認できる(acceptable)」レベルと評価することとしている。

(参考1)AGM 規制国が定める AGM 飛翔期間

港 湾 所 在 地 域	AGM飛翔期間
北海道、青森県、岩手県、秋田県、山形県、宮城県、福島県	6月15日～10月15日
新潟県、富山県、石川県、福井県、茨城県、千葉県、東京都、神奈川県、静岡県、愛知県、三重県	6月1日～9月30日
和歌山県、大阪府、京都府、兵庫県、鳥取県、島根県、岡山県、広島県、山口県	5月15日～8月31日
香川県、徳島県、愛媛県、高知県	
福岡県、大分県、佐賀県、長崎県、宮崎県、熊本県、鹿児島県	
沖縄県	5月25日～6月30日

(参考2) 農林水産省ホームページ

http://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/syokubo/keneki/k_yusyutu/agm/

本件に関するご質問等につきましては、以下の連絡先までご連絡ください。

農林水産省消費・安全局植物防疫課 AGM 担当

TEL (03) 3502-8111(内線 4565)

AGM

(Lymantria dispar asiatica, L. d. japonica, L. albescens, L. postalba, and L. umbrosa)

January 2022

Changes for 2022:

The specified risk periods, during which ships should be certified free of AGM, have been revised for some regions. Only ships calling on ports in 2022 will be held to the new dates. See table 1 for dates applied to 2021 and 2022.

The common name “Asian gypsy moth” will no longer be used as the term “gypsy” has been deemed derogatory. The group of moths making up the AGM complex will be referred to by their scientific names, *Lymantria dispar asiatica*, *Lymantria dispar japonica*, *Lymantria umbrosa*, *Lymantria postalba* and *Lymantria albescens*, or as “AGM”, until a final decision on a new common name is made.

AGM is a serious pest that can be carried on ships and cargo. AGM populations are prevalent in some seaport areas in Far East Russia, Japan, Korea, and Northern China. If introduced to North America, AGM would have significant negative impacts on our forestry and agriculture, the natural environment, the commerce that relies on those plant resources, and market access.

Vessels must arrive in North American ports free of AGM and should have obtained pre-departure certification. It is vital that the maritime industry and authorities in the United States (U.S.) and Canada collaborate on measures to minimize the risk of AGM incursion. AGM risk mitigation and exclusion efforts are a joint effort and a high priority.

Both countries are committed to working with industry partners on measures to reduce AGM risk at origin. The shipping industry’s role in promoting and meeting AGM requirements has been vital to preventing the introduction of AGM to North America and maintaining shipping schedules. When vessels arrive without AGM certification, or when AGM is detected, significant delays in cargo loading or discharging activities as well as in routine clearance can occur, resulting in loss of revenue to the shipping line and associated parties.

In recent years, very high numbers of moths were observed in many regulated ports. Due to these population outbreaks, a high number of vessels arrived in North American ports with AGM egg masses. **To prevent a similarly high number of vessels with egg masses arriving in 2022, extra vigilance in conducting self-inspection— in addition to obtaining AGM certification— is requested.**

Actions. For vessels that have called on areas regulated for AGM during the specified risk periods, as outlined in Table 1, the following measures are required:

- 1. Vessels should be inspected and certificated free of AGM** by a recognized certification body. A copy of the certificate, stating that the vessel is free of AGM life stages, should be forwarded to the vessel’s U.S or Canadian agents. A certificate is valid until the ship calls on another port in a regulated area during the specific risk period.
- 2. Vessels must arrive in North American ports free from AGM.** To avoid facing re-routing, being ordered out of port for cleaning and other potential impacts associated with mitigating the risk of entry of AGM to North America, shipping lines should perform intensive vessel self-inspections to look for, remove (scrape off) and properly dispose of or destroy all egg masses and other life stages of AGM prior to entering U.S. and Canadian ports.

3. **Vessels must provide two-year port of call data, at least 96 hours prior to arrival in a North American port, to the vessel’s Canadian or U.S. agent.** The agent is to ensure that this information is provided to U.S. or Canadian officials.

Table 1. Regulated Areas and Specified Risk Periods

Country	Port or Prefecture	Specified Risk Period* 2021	Specified Risk Period* 2022
Russian Far East	Nakhodka, Ol'ga, Plastun, Pos'yet, Russkiy Island, Slavyanka, Vanino, Vladivostok, Vostochny, Zarubino, Kozmino	July 1 to September 30	June 15 to October 15
People's Republic of China	All ports in northern China, including all ports on or north of 31°15'	June 1 to September 30	June 1 to September 30
Republic of Korea	All ports	June 1 to September 30	June 1 to September 30
Japan – Northern	Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita, Yamagata	July 1 to September 30	June 15 to October 15
Japan – Central/Western	Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa	June 25 to September 15	June 1 to September 30
Japan – Central/Eastern	Fukui, Ibaraki, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie	June 20 to August 20	June 1 to September 30
Japan – Southern	Wakayama, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Ehime, Kochi, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima	June 1 to August 10	May 15 to August 30
Japan – Far Southern	Okinawa	May 25 to June 30	May 25 to June 30

*Specified risk period is the time period when there is a risk of AGM flight and egg mass deposition

Vessel operators are also reminded to ensure that the vessels are in good repair and decks are clear of debris and unnecessary obstacles in order to allow for thorough inspection both in AGM regulated areas and upon arrival in North America. While in regulated ports during moth flight periods and where port operations and safety allow, reducing lighting and keeping exterior doors and curtains closed may reduce the number of moths being attracted to the vessel. **Arranging for inspection and certification services as far in advance as possible and providing two-year port of call history at the time of that request allows the inspection and certification body to better plan for delivery of the service in a timely manner.**

Upon arrival in North America there have been AGM detections on vessels that obtained pre-departure certification. **During the flight period** inspection should be conducted and certification issued as close to departure as possible — ideally during daylight hours and on the same day as departure. Where vessel departure is delayed post certification, there is the possibility that moths may re-infest the vessel and deposit egg masses.

Although we try to align the requirements for AGM pre-departure certification and vessels arriving free from all AGM life forms (egg masses, pupae, adults) between the U.S. and Canada, there are differences in port-of-entry processes between the two countries due to sovereign regulations and policies. Please contact local inspection authorities in the port-of-entry if you have any questions regarding AGM import requirements or clearance procedures.

It is the responsibility of the shipping lines to meet all requirements for entry to the U.S. and Canada, including freedom from AGM and other pest concerns. We strongly urge maritime interests to take all possible precautions. For further information on the AGM program, please visit the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and/or Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s websites.

入港前に 検査をお願いします



卵塊

アジア型マイマイガ



写真提供: カナダ天然資源省

- ▶ カナダおよび米国の港に入港する船舶は、アジア型マイマイガが不在でなければなりません。
- ▶ 米国またはカナダの港に入港する前に、船舶の完全検査を実施して、遅延を避けるようにしてください。
- ▶ ガは、貨物の他、船舶のあらゆる表面に卵を産み付けます。
- ▶ すべての卵塊を探し、除去、殲滅してください。



中国、日本、韓国、ロシア(極東地域)の港に入港中には、ガの発見に努めてください。

写真提供: JEVIC Co. Ltd.



卵塊を探してください。



卵塊を見つけたら、削ぎ落としてください。



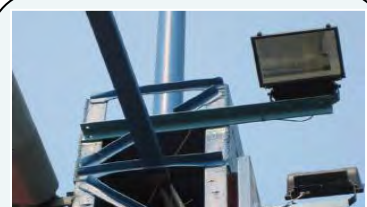
卵塊は、アルコールや熱湯に浸すか、焼却して、殲滅してください。

提供: JEVIC Co. Ltd.

写真



卵塊の上からペンキを塗らないでください。



ガは光に誘われて寄ってきますので、船舶上の不必要な照明は最小限に抑えてください。

詳しくは、カナダ食品検査庁にお電話でお問合せください。また、ホームページもご覧ください。
(Canadian Food Inspection Agency) (1-800-442-2342) www.inspection.gc.ca



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada

INSPECT BEFORE ENTRY

Asian Gypsy Moth



Photo: NRCAn

- Vessels calling on ports in Canada and the United States must be free of Asian gypsy moth.
- Thoroughly inspect your vessel before entering U.S. and Canadian ports to avoid delays.
- Moths will lay eggs on all vessel surfaces as well as cargo.
- Search for, remove and destroy all egg masses.



Look for moths while calling on ports in China, Japan, Korea and Russia (Far East region).

Photo: JEVIC Co. Ltd.



Search for egg masses.



Find egg masses and scrape off.



Destroy egg masses in alcohol, boiling water or by incinerating them.

Photo: JEVIC Co. Ltd.



Do not paint over egg masses.



Limit unnecessary lighting on the vessel because moths are attracted to lights.

For more information call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-800-442-2342 or visit www.inspection.gc.ca



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canada

GYPSY MOTH INSPECTIONAL POCKET GUIDE



Adult Female (top) and Male (bottom)
Photo – Courtesy of USDA-APHIS-PPQ, www.forestryimages.org



Gypsy Moth egg mass next to penny
Photo – Courtesy of Sue Lane, USDA- APHIS- PPQ

Background

The Gypsy Moth is a highly destructive forest pest which can enter the United States by laying eggs on vessels and/or cargo while in foreign ports. The females may fly and lay eggs between May 15 and October 15, and can literally cover a vessel during that time.

Resources: One officer/specialist (an average of 2-hours/inspection). Document results of Gypsy Moth inspection on Ship Inspection Form 288.

Inspectional Equipment:

Binoculars - to look at unreachable areas of the ship.

Flashlight - to look in darkened areas such as between containers.

Mirror on a stick - to look under vehicles, around confined corners, etc.

Vials - to collect adults, larvae or egg masses.

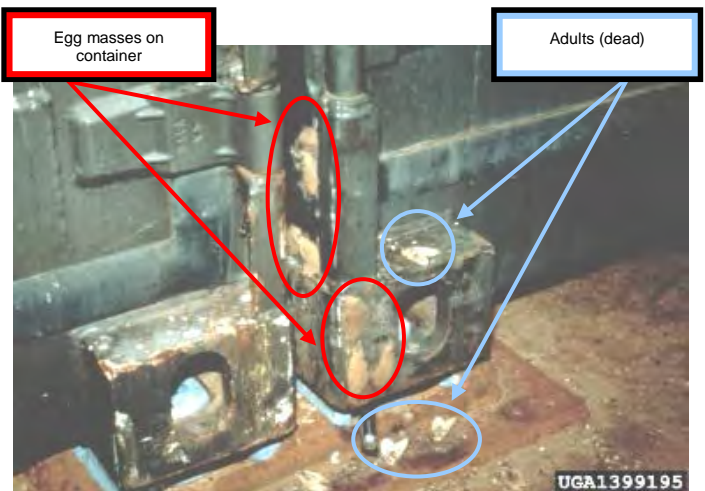
Knife, paint scraper, or putty knife - to scrape the eggs from the structure.



A vessel covered with egg-laying Gypsy Moths in a Russian Port
Photo – Courtesy of Weyman Fussell, USDA- APHIS-PPQ

High-Risk Ships:

Ships originating in or transiting Europe, China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Turkey and the Mediterranean may have been exposed to Gypsy Moths. It is unlikely you will find a live adult Gypsy Moth on these vessels, but you may find egg masses.



Egg masses on container

Adults (dead)

UGA1399195

Photo – Courtesy of Manfred Mielke, USDA Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org

Inspection

Where to Look:



Photo – Courtesy of USDA Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org



Photo – Courtesy of Manfred Mielke, USDA Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org

- Egg masses are normally deposited in sheltered locations such as in crevices or cavities, under tarps, behind walls and doors, and underneath the hold rims.
- Binoculars may allow you to see unreachable areas of the ship.



Photo – Courtesy of Weyman Fussell, USDA, APHIS, PPQ

- Female Gypsy Moths are attracted to light; therefore, the female moths could lay their egg masses on surfaces of the ship that are exposed to lights. However, if the ship was lit with shore-based flood lights while in a high risk port, egg masses could be found in all locations.
- Look for evidence of fresh paint covering scrapes on walls or painted over egg masses.



Photo – Courtesy of Hannes Lemme, www.forestryimages.org



Photo – Courtesy of Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org

- Viable egg masses on ships may be weathered, darkened, and appear old. Look for hatching larvae that may be blowing on silk strands from the ship. Peak hatching of eggs is in the morning. Larvae move toward vertical structures and climb rapidly.

Presence of egg masses:

Remove egg masses from the ship. Using a knife, paint scraper, or putty knife, scrape a few eggs from the surface and place into a vial.

Do not drop egg masses into the water. Salt water will not kill the eggs or larvae.



Photo – Courtesy of Hannes Lemme, www.forestryimages.org

米加におけるAGM卵塊発見事例

○米加の入港時の検査でAGM卵塊が発見された箇所は、船舶検査あるいは船舶側の自主点検でAGMの発見に至らなかった箇所であるため、当該箇所については、重点的に検査及び点検を実施する必要がある。

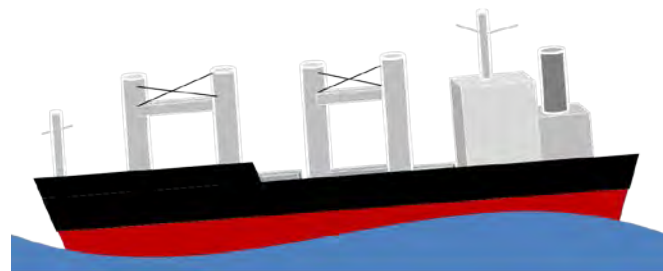
2014年の米加の検査でAGM卵塊が発見された事例

○2014年に米加の検査でAGM卵塊が発見されたと報告があった船舶は36隻（米国14隻、カナダ20隻、両国2隻）。

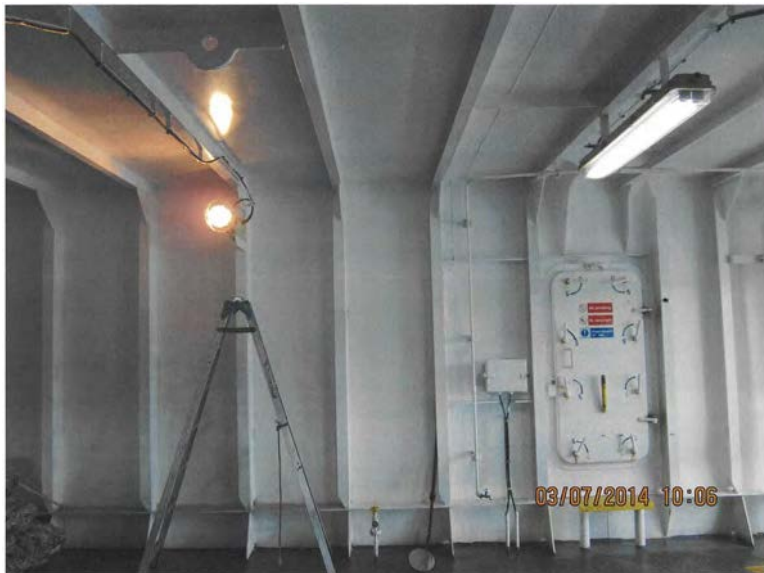
そのうちの11隻の発見状況については、次頁のとおり。

米加の検査で複数の船舶でAGM卵塊が発見された箇所

- 係留索（付近）
- ライト付近
- 救命ボート付近
- マット、パレット、シート等の船舶構造物外のもの
- 貯蔵庫、扉口等の囲われた空間部
- キャットウォーク
- ギャングウェイ



事例1 船種：CAR CARRIER 検査国：カナダ 卵塊発見個数: 3個
卵塊発見箇所：Top of light structure in bow mooring



事例2 船種：BULK CARRIER 検査国：カナダ 卵塊発見個数：1個
卵塊発見箇所：Under the rim of the magnetic compass on monkey island



事例3 船種：BULK CARRIER 検査国：カナダ 卵塊発見個数：2
卵塊発見箇所：Bridge deck port-side under light on forward side /
Aft superstructure port-side on deck near stairway



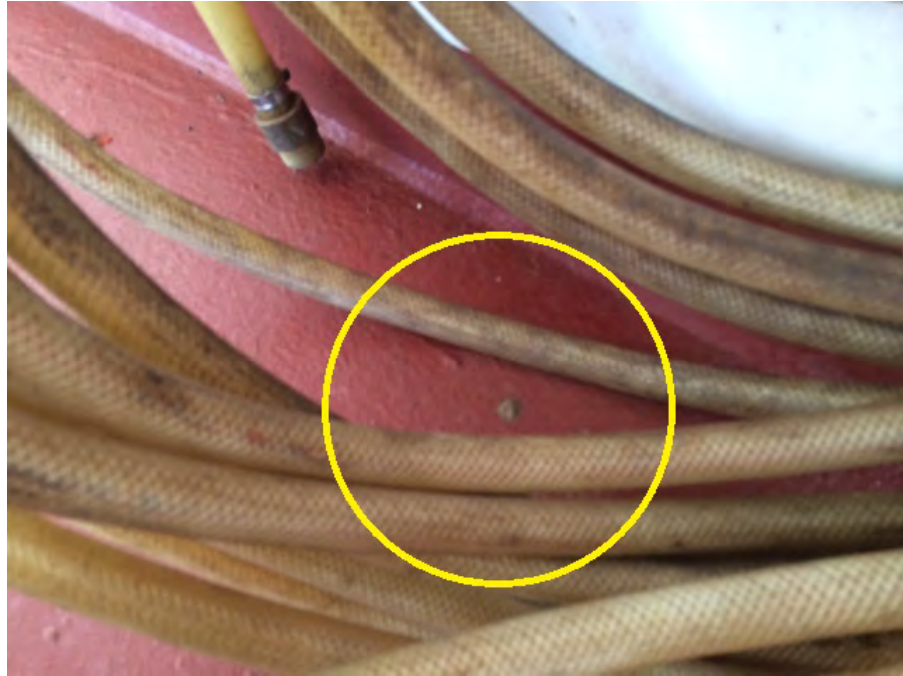
事例 4 船種：CONTAINER CARRIER 検査国：カナダ 卵塊発見個数：2個
卵塊発見箇所：On deck F near stairwell, On deck D near stairwell, both on port side



事例5 船種：CONTAINER CARRIER 検査国：米国 卵塊発見個数：2個
卵塊発見箇所：Superstructure, bridge window weather deck, port side



事例6 船種：CAR CARRIER 検査国：米国 卵塊発見個数：1個
卵塊発見箇所：See below



事例7 船種：BULK CARRIER 検査国：米国 卵塊発見個数：1個
卵塊発見箇所：Port Side Life Boat Deck



事例8 船種：CAR CARRIER 検査国：米国 卵塊発見個数：1個
卵塊発見箇所：Superstructure wall under bridge window

