

## AGM 対策の取組について（貨物関係）

- 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。
- 貨物については、AGM 不在証明書の提示は要求されていませんが、貨物に AGM 卵塊等が付着しないよう対策をお願いします。

○ 船舶に積載された貨物については、AGM 不在証明書の提示は要求されていませんが、過去には、米国又はカナダの港での入港時の検査で我が国から輸出された貨物から AGM 卵塊が発見され、その除去に多くの時間と費用を要した事例もあったところです。

○ 貨物を取り扱う関係者におかれましては、AGM 規制国が 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 不在証明書の提示を要求していることをご理解いただき、貨物保管場所周辺の AGM の発生状況を踏まえて、貨物を屋内に保管する、シートで被覆するなど、AGM が貨物に卵塊を生み付けることの防止にご協力をお願いします。

○ 貨物に AGM 卵塊が付着していないことの確認や AGM 卵塊を発見した場合には、その除去をするようご協力をお願いします（資料 1～4）。

### （参考 1）AGM 規制国が定める我が国の AGM 飛翔期間

港 湾 所 在 地 域	A G M 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	5 月 25 日～6 月 30 日
沖縄県	

(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/](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)

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# AGM

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

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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。



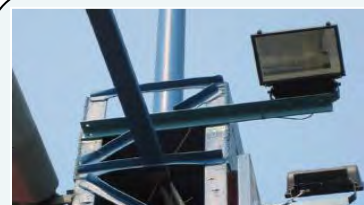
卵塊は、アルコールや熱湯に浸すか、焼却して、殲滅してください。

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](http://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](http://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](http://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.

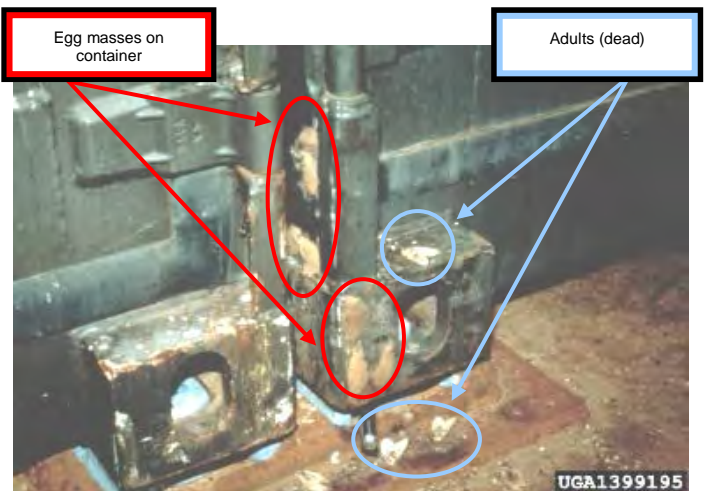
Knife, paint scraper, or putty knife - to scrape the eggs from the structure.



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](http://www.forestryimages.org)

# Inspection

## Where to Look:



Photo - Courtesy of USDA Forest Service, [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)



Photo - Courtesy of Manfred Mielke, USDA Forest Service, [www.forestryimages.org](http://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](http://www.forestryimages.org)



Photo - Courtesy of Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, [www.forestryimages.org](http://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](http://www.forestryimages.org)

United States Department of Agriculture  
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service  
*Plant Protection & Quarantine*

March 2006



船積貨物への  
マイマイガ卵塊の  
付着に注意！

米国及びカナダは、多くの植物を食害する蛾の一種であるマイマイガ(森林害虫)が、海上コンテナや貨物などに付着して侵入することを警戒しています。

両国での検査でマイマイガの卵塊が発見された場合、卵塊除去等が求められ、輸入の遅延等が起こる場合があります。

マイマイガは6月～9月に成虫が、外灯に飛来し、近くに保管されている貨物の隙間にもぐりこみ産卵します。

このため、貨物の屋内への保管、積み込み直前までビニールなどで被覆、AGM卵塊の除去するなど、AGMが付着しないように注意が必要です。

資料4



輸入時の検査で、パイプの中から発見されたマイマイガ卵塊



パイプの中にマイマイガが産卵しないよう、端部に被せたビニールシート