
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。



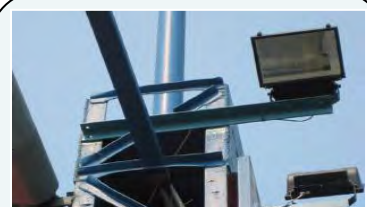
卵塊は、アルコールや熱湯に浸すか、焼却して、殲滅してください。

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



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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.

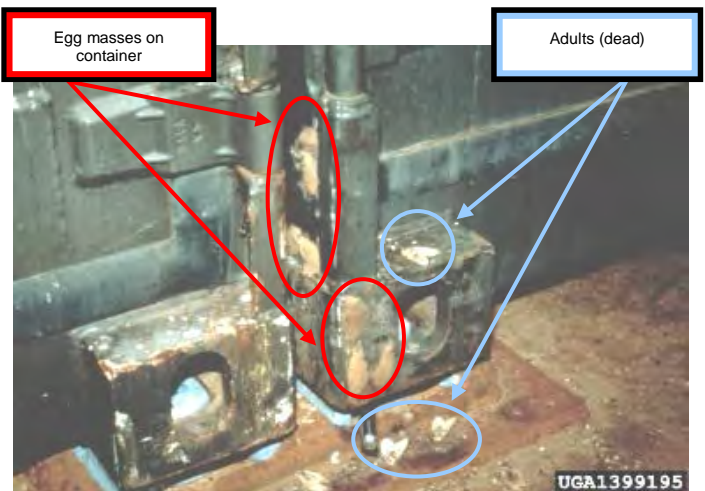
Knife, paint scraper, or putty knife - to scrape the eggs from the structure.



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

検査機関が船舶関係者に対し、より一層綿密な自主点検を要請する船舶

以下のような場合には、検査機関から船舶関係者に対し、より一層綿密な自主点検を行うことの要請をお願いします。

- (1) 検査後にAGMの付着の可能性が高いと考えられる場合
- (2) 不在証明機関の検査が視界不良等検査結果に影響を及ぼしうる状況下で行われた場合

(1) 検査後にAGMの付着の可能性が高いと考えられる場合とは

・ AGM発生地域のAGM飛翔期間中において、船舶検査を実施してから検査港で夜間を越える停泊をした船舶

(AGM雌成虫は日没直後から飛翔するため、検査後に検査港で夜間を越える停泊をする船舶は、AGM雌成虫が飛来し産卵する可能性がある)

・ 検査時に船舶上や検査港でAGM成虫の飛翔を確認した場合

(2) 検査機関の検査が視界不良等検査結果に影響を及ぼしうる状況下で行われた場合

具体例

- ・ 天候不良による視界不良のため十分な検査が実施できなかった船舶
- ・ 日中検査を実施することができず、夜間に検査を実施した船舶 等

○上記に該当する場合、検査後に船舶関係者に対し、より一層綿密な自主点検の要請と、要請内容についてチェックリストに追記していただくようお願いします

検査機関がMAFFに検査情報を提供する必要がある場合

- ・ 船舶検査でAGMが発見された場合
 - ・ 不在証明機関から船舶関係者に対し、より一層綿密な自主点検を行うよう要請した場合
- については、検査後速やかにMAFFに検査書類の提供をお願いします

I 発見虫(成虫・卵塊)写真撮影の留意点

* 画質設定ができるカメラの場合は最高画質で撮る

* 発見現場の様子がわかる遠景写真も撮影する

1. 捕まえることができる場合

・成虫は、はねの鱗粉が落ちないように丁寧にビニール袋に入れて写真を撮影してください。

* できるだけ被写体に近づいて、大きくハッキリ撮る

・成虫の場合は体の表と裏を撮る



うら



おもて

・はねの模様も重要なので、ハッキリ見えるように角度をかえながら何枚か撮る

* できるだけ明るい場所で撮る

・手ぶれを防ぐため必要に応じてフラッシュを使用するとよい

* カメラに接写(マクロ撮影)機能がついている場合は活用する

2. 捕まえることができない場合

* できるだけ被写体に近づいて、望遠機能を使用してなるべく大きくハッキリ撮る

・船体等に付着している成虫や卵塊については、事故が起これぬよう危険のない範囲で撮影してください。

II 発見虫(成虫)保管時の留意点

・はねの鱗粉が落ちないように、極力取り扱いに留意してください

* 可能であれば、冷凍庫に入れて凍死させ、その状態で保管する

* 冷凍庫が無い場合には、厚めの本などの間に挟んで動けないようにしてそのまま餓死・圧死させ、その状態で保管する

III 発見虫(成虫・卵塊)移送・送付時の留意点

・成虫については、はねの鱗粉が落ちないように、極力取り扱いに留意してください

* 成虫・卵塊ともに、破損せぬようティッシュ等でくるんでから容器に収納する

* 送付に際しては外装に「こわれもの」であることを明記しておく