

Hitchhiker Pest Program

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Brian Garms presenting for

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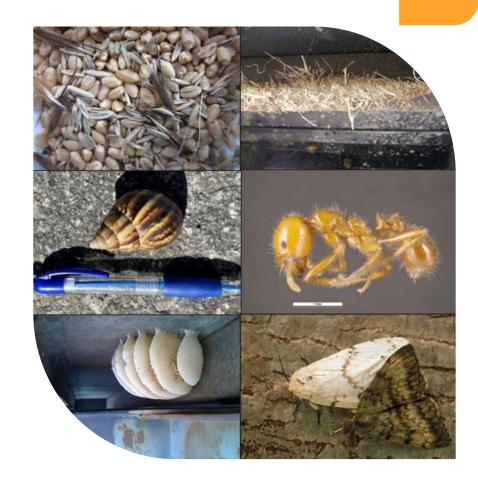




Hitchhiker pests defined

A hitchhiking pest is not a random contaminant, they have an association with containers and/or goods that can be understood based on their biology and behaviours.

A contaminating pest is 'a pest that is carried by a commodity, packaging, conveyance or container, or present in a storage place and that, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest them' (IPPC 2021).



Biological characteristics



Attraction to inanimate cargo, containers or conveyances.



Ability to survive extended international travel journeys.



Ability to distribute and establish upon arrival in destination country.



Examples of hitchhiker pests

Overwintering

- BMSB
- Harlequin ladybeetle
- Asian giant hornet



Egg laying

- Flighted spongy moth complex
- Spotted lantern fly
- Joro spider



Nesting

- Asian honeybee
- Red imported fire ant
- Browsing ant



Sheltering

- Giant African snail
- Korean round snail
- White-lip garden snail



Internal

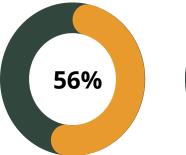
- Khapra beetle
- Trogoderma spp.



Extensive global risk

Surveys from across the globe demonstrate that there are significant hitchhiker and other biosecurity risks associated with the global movement of sea containers.

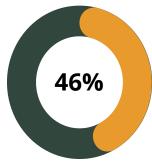
Kenya reported that:



of 789 sea containers they inspected from 2019-2022 were contaminated.
Contamination was both external and

internal.

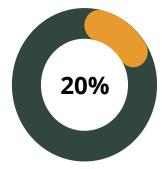
China reported that:



of 264,482 loaded containers AND 33% of 428,616 repositioned containers inspected in 2017 were

contaminated with plant pests.

Australia reported that:



of 126,689 containers from high-risk countries inspected from 2019-2022 were **externally contaminated**.

New Zealand reported that:



of 116,701 empty sea containers inspected from 2010-2015 were contaminated with hitchhiker pests.

Contamination was both external and

internal.





Estimated economic consequences



for khapra beetle

for invasive ants

for Flighted Spongy Moth Complex

over 20 years for giant African snail

over 20 years for Asian honeybees

Hitchhiker pests have the potential to inflict significant damage

Hitchhiker Pest Program

Through innovation and collaboration, the Hitchhiker Pest Program aims to build a stronger biosecurity system to protect Australia from hitchhiker pests in sea containers and their cargoes.

The program encompasses a comprehensive range of projects, categorised into five themes:







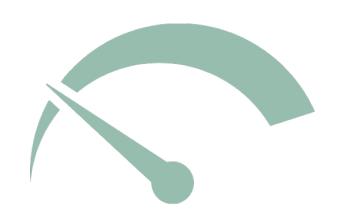






Risk and control framework

We are creating a new framework to guide how we manage the risks of hitchhiker pests associated with sea containers, their cargoes and associated packaging. It will classify sea containers into 3 categories:



Low risk

Industry managed with departmental assurance



Medium risk

Jointly managed by approved industry participants and the department



High risk

Require higher levels of direct regulatory intervention by the department



Hitchhiker pest survey



External container inspection by Qube Logistics in QLD.



In partnership with Qube Logistics, we are conducting a survey to obtain more data on hitchhiker pests arriving in Australia via sea containers.



Involves inspection of the external surfaces of sea containers from a selection of countries that are **not** on the department's Country Action List (CAL).



Over 1,200 containers inspected to date with over 50 detections of live pests and contaminants. Results will help inform risk-settings in the new framework.



Hand-held hyperspectral camera system

We are working with Australian company, Intelligent System Design (ISD), to develop a hand-held device for detecting pests and seeds in difficult to inspect areas and goods.





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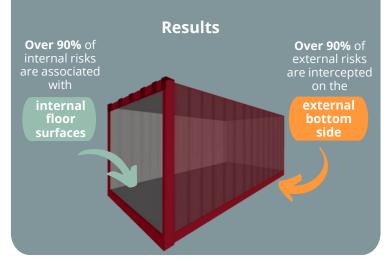


Sea container design improvements

We are working with Murdoch University to research modifications to container structural components, which could help reduce spaces in sea containers that create spaces for pests and contaminants.

Historical data We analysed historical data of sea container

inspections for shipments entering Australia from 42 countries that the department considers high-risk.

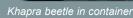


Current container issues

The cracks and crevices in container wooden floors can attract species with overwintering behaviours.

The crossbeams on the underside of containers provide refuge for pests & places for contaminants to gather.







Soil on container underside

Potential solutions

The hotspots should be priority targets for structural modifications to maximise biosecurity return.

Replace cross beams with a more uniform, smooth surface on container undersides.

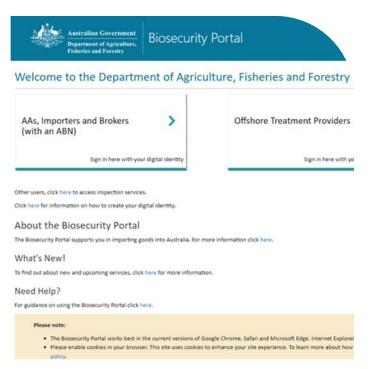


Replace timber flooring with a
less suitable
hitchhiker
habitat e.g. steel.

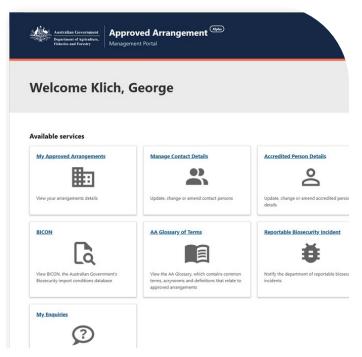


Enterprise Pest Solution

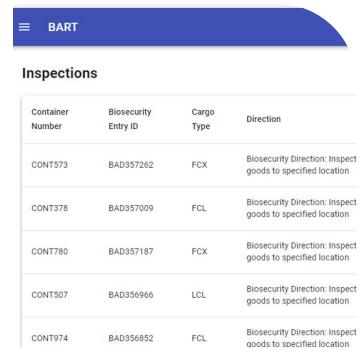
We are investing in an Enterprise Pest Solution (ICT system) to provide a future state assessment and management capability to manage hitchhiker pest risks.



New online registration capability for Offshore Treatment Providers



Self service portal for Approved Arrangements



Biosecurity Activity Reporting Tool (BART) allows AAs to efficiently report results to department

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Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



National Plant Protection Organisation collaboration

We have established collaborative arrangements with international governments and industries to address the biosecurity risks of sea containers. This has included representation on the IPPC's Sea Container Focus Group, along with:







EGYPT



THE NETHERLANDS









NEW ZEALAND

Thank you

Sarah Bruce

Principal Director, Hitchhiker Working Group