

DOMESTIC BIOSAFETY COCOA FROSTY POD ROT



PREVENTION IS THE BEST CONTROL

DOMESTIC BIOSAFETY FOR COCOA FROSTY POD ROT:

Rules for visiting farms and nurseries*

Cacao frosty pod rot is a quarantine pest absent in our country, even more aggressive than witches' broom and that attacks only the pods of cacao and other species of *Theobroma* and *Herrania*. Because of the losses it causes, represents a **major threat** to our cocoa farms. Its entry will drastically affect the Brazilian cocoa crop especially Bahia, because it has ideal climatic conditions for the establishment of the disease.

Cacao frosty pod rot can be introduced into the country in several ways, including:

- Direct contact with plantations and infected plant material;
- Indirect contact through bags, equipment, clothes, shoes, etc.

Remember: Displacement of people can spread pests. For this reason, people, vehicles and equipment pose a high risk for biosecurity, which must be managed in accordance with current legislation. People can involuntarily or voluntarily carry diseases, insects and weeds. This implies caring for the transit of people from areas with disease incidence to areas without the incidence.

By visiting a nursery or a country estate, you can help keep our state free from frosty pod rot. Inform if you have recently visited areas with cacao frosty pod rot and follow biosecurity measures.

If you would like to read about the disease, please visit our contingency plan on the MAPA website (phytosanitary alert IN 13, Procedures Manual): [http://www.agrosoft.com/en/ministerio-lanca-plano-de-contingencia-cocoa moniliasis / policy](http://www.agrosoft.com/en/ministerio-lanca-plano-de-contingencia-cocoa-moniliasis/policy)

BIOSAFETY IS VERY IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH OF THE PLANTATIONS YOU WILL VISIT. KEEPING DISEASE-FREE FARMS AND NURSERIES IS A RECOMMENDED PRACTICE.

* Prevention, control and eradication actions provided for in this manual are in accordance with Normative Instruction n°. 13 of December, 17, 2012, which establishes Contingency Plan of Cacao Frosty Pod Rot and with the following complementary legislation: Decrees 24.114 of December 4, 1934, 5.741 of March 30, 2006, Normative Instructions n°. 52 of November 20, 2007, n°. 23 of August 12, 1999, NI 14 of March 15, 2002 and NI n°. 38 of June 23, 2008..

DOMESTIC BIOSAFETY MEASURES

PEOPLE, VEHICLES AND EQUIPAMENT

VISITOR - BEFORE ENTERING A COCONUT AREA, FOLLOW ALL BIOSAFETY PRACTICES:

- Shoes should be cleaned with 70% alcohol and the sole with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite. The clothes and shoes used for the trip must be packed in plastic packaging and kept in the suitcase until the return of the trip. Seal the bags and superficially disinfect them with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite.
- All equipment used (cameras, GPS, tweezers, pocketknives and others) must be previously disinfected with 70% ethyl alcohol and packed in plastic packaging;
- Wear clean footwear and clothing, preferably a locally supplied or **new** overalls and boots.
- Wash your hands with detergent and water before entering and leaving the premises and clean your shoes with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite;
- Vehicles should be parked as far as possible from cacao and cupuassu plantations, and should be disinfected with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite upon leaving the visited area;
- Minimize contact with animals and avoid feeding them;
- Avoid contact with machinery or explore the site without a guide.
- Brazilian legislation is strict regarding the removal of plant materials (branches, leaves, fruits and almonds). Do not remove or carry any plant material.



Cocoa fruits with signs of the plague *Moniliophthora roreri*

OWNER - TO LIMIT THE RISK OF VISITORS TO DISSEMINATE NEW PEST ON YOUR PROPERTY:

- Limit entry points to access property - preferably use only one access point so all movements can be observed
- and you always know who is on the property;
- Direct all visitors to a designated parking area using clear signal; register visitors with information about their origin, professional activity;
- All visitors must ensure that their vehicles, equipment, shoes and clothing are clean and free of pests, seeds and plant material. Therefore, everyone should clean them before entering any property;
- Visitors, before and after leaving the areas, should perform personal hygiene with mild soap and change their clothing (clothes and shoes), wrapping it in waterproof plastic bags, and then disinfect them with 2.5% sodium hypochlorite at room temperature;
- Prohibit entry to anyone who refuses to clean or wash vehicles, equipment and shoes, or who do not demonstrate that they have been cleaned;
- Ensure that employees clean and disinfect equipment used during visits, such as pruning shears within and between properties. Make sure your staff are familiar with the basic symptoms associated with cacao frosty pod rot and are aware of IN n° 13.

If the pest suspected, contact Ceplac,
State Agricultural Defense Agencies or the
Federal Superintendency of Agriculture.

Prevent, Make a difference!

