


COLLECTION OF INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHING PFAS

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- Collection of available information is essential to prepare PFA programs, establishing and maintaining PFAs
 - Information can be collected from any sources
 - The old (of 1999) version of ISPM 8 (*Determination of pest status in an area*) provided useful classification of sources of information in the order of their reliability

1. Collectors / Identifiers

- a. Taxonomic specialist
- b. Professional specialist,
diagnostician
- c. Scientist
- d. Technician
- e. Expert amateur
- f. Non-specialist
- g. Collector/identifier not known

2. Technical identification

- a. Discriminating biochemical or molecular diagnosis (if available)
- b. Specimen or culture maintained in official collection, taxonomic description by specialist
- c. Specimen in general collection
- d. Description and photo
- e. Visual description only
- f. Method of identification not known

3. Location and date

- a. Delimiting or detection surveys
- b. Other field or production surveys
- c. Casual or incidental field observation, possibly with no defined location/date
- d. Observation with/in products or by-products; interception
- e. Precise location and date not known

4. Recording / Publication

- a. NPPO record/RPPO publication
(where refereed)
- b. Scientific or technical journal
refereed
- c. Official historical
record
- d. Scientific or technical journal
non-refereed
- e. Specialist amateur publication
- f. Unpublished scientific or
technical document
- g. Non-technical publication;
periodical/newspaper
- h. Personal communication;
unpublished

Search on Internet

- IPPC website
- RPPPO (EPPPO) websites
- Google search
- Etc.