



International yachts – a pathway for the spread of invasive ants

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INTRODUCTION

Every year, between October and late December, large numbers of overseas yachts arrive in New Zealand waters and make their way to a clearance port.

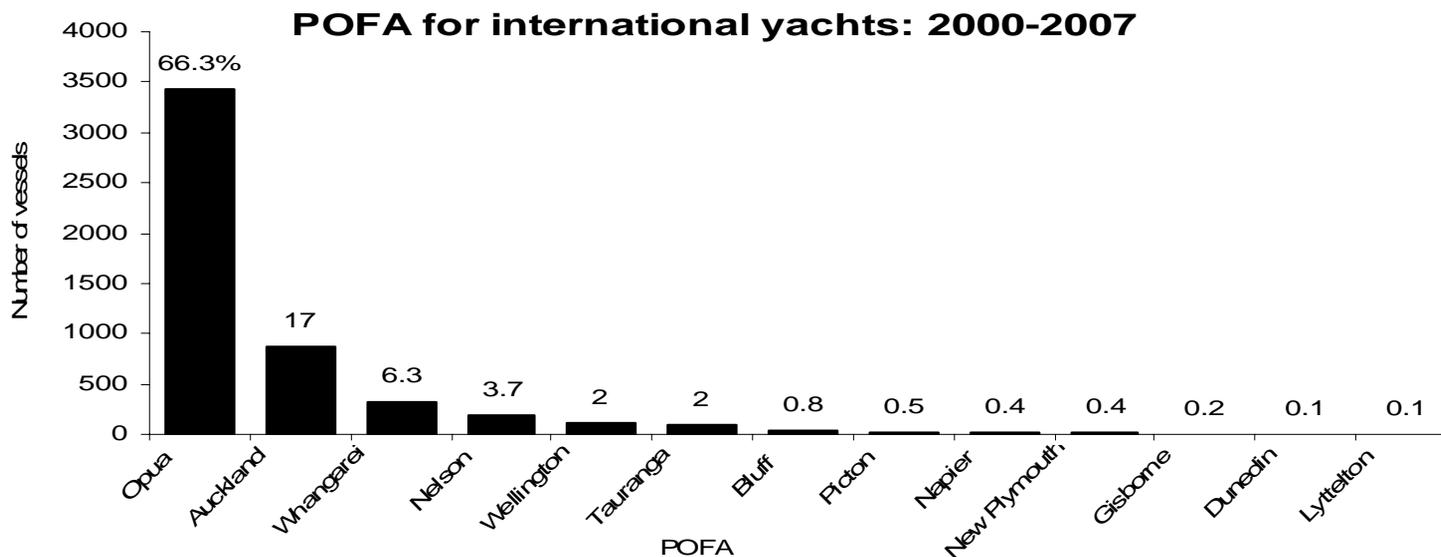
This pathway is regarded as a potentially high biosecurity risk for the introduction of:

- Marine bio-fouling
- Hitchhiking and infesting species



Yacht arrivals

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
No. Yachts	409	469	422	400+

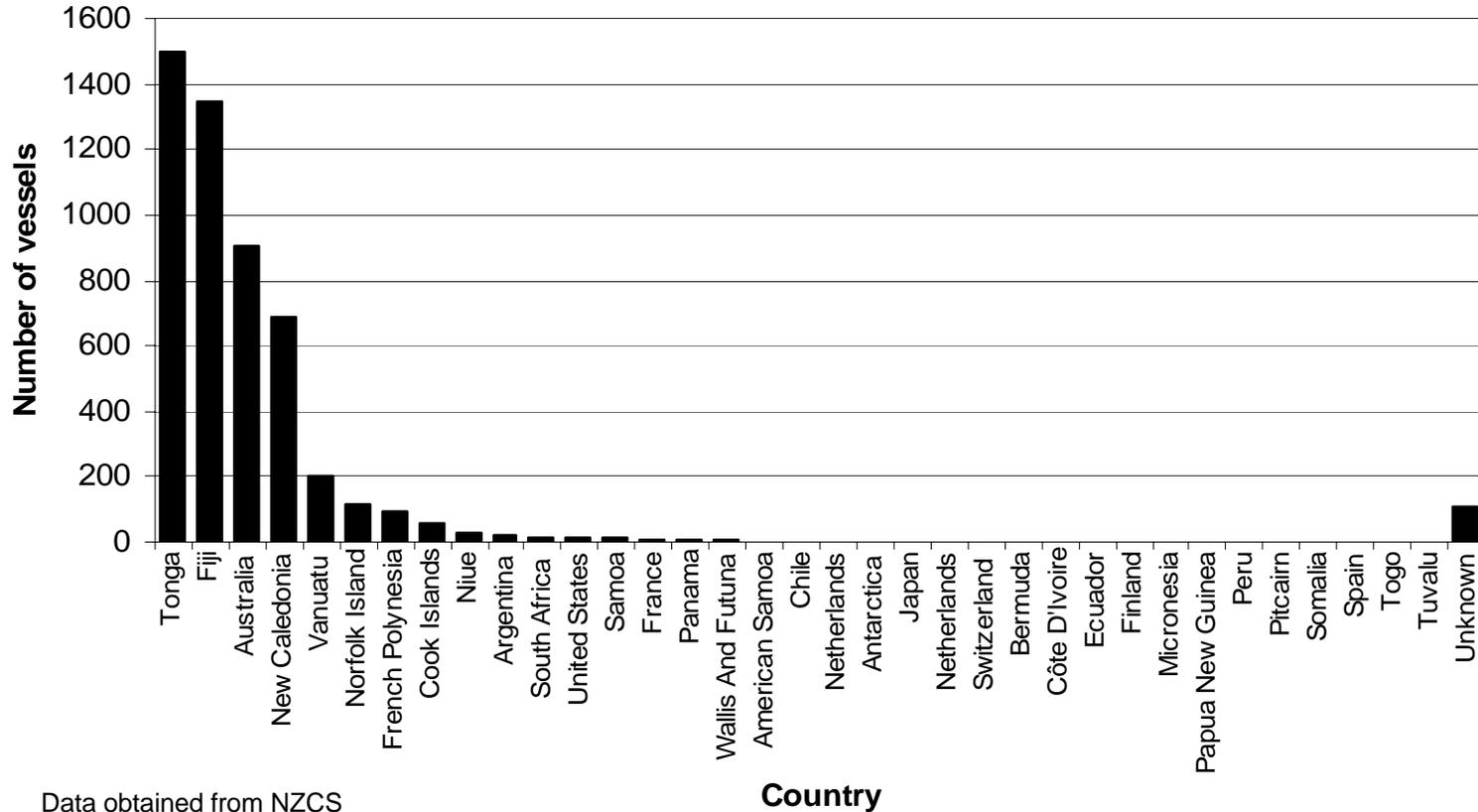


- Opua processes ~66% of overseas yachts
- On busiest day at Opua (2009) 22 yachts are waiting for inspection.
- Between 00–07, 5161 private vessels from 35 countries were cleared to enter NZ
- 60% of ant border interceptions originated from the Pacific Islands



Where are yachts coming from?

Country of departure of yachts arriving into Opua between 00-07



Data obtained from NZCS



One of New Zealand's greatest assets is its relative geographical isolation:

- Less than 10% of world's pests and diseases occur in New Zealand.
- Small island country known for lush vegetation, farming and natural beauty,
- Major parts of the economy are dependent on the country's environment.

That is why just **one** new pest or disease could be devastating.



Other pathways

Invasive ants introduced to NZ via international yachts are less perceptible than more obvious routes such as:

- Shipping containers
- Break bulk cargo
- Vehicles



MAF Ant Work

Vigilance to introductions on yacht pathway highlighted by:

- Investigations by MAF IDC into exotic ants on yachts resulting in incursion responses
- Yacht Monitoring Survey conducted by the MAF Border Monitoring Group (Oct –Dec 2009)
- National Invasive Ant Surveillance risk sites



Yacht Clearance Process

Arrival by sea is governed by regulations and processes including:

- Declaration completed by Captain for hitchhiker pest organisms
- Yacht crews check for onboard pests
- Notify MAF on arrival if anything found
- After clearance yachts cruise freely in New Zealand waters.



In addition to routine checks for marine growth on the hull and removal of prohibited stores, yachts are inspected for live pests, with ants and termites being the main focus.



Onboard ant infestations are not always immediately evident to Quarantine Officers due to:

- non-disclosure by the Master during clearance procedures
- the cryptic nature of the organism
- lack of foraging due to time of inspection
- climatic conditions.

Further dispersal by humans assists spread



Case studies

AQUILA (2009)

Aquila 50 m (164 ft) super-yacht arrived Auckland Harbour in August 2009 after six months in Tahiti (via Panama, Costa Rica, Galapagos Islands):

- MAFBNZ Quarantine inspected yacht on arrival - prohibited stores removed.
- No insect activity recorded on Ship Inspection Report or Captains Declaration.



One month later Ghost ants (*Tapinoma melanocephalum*) were found:

- Multiple nests thought to exist as activity was located across three decks
- Yacht had range of micro-habitats on four decks where food was stored.
- Chef saw larger ants foraging at night in kitchen window grill area – these were identified as *Camponotus* sp. (Carpenter ants)



SURVEILLANCE

Visual inspection of yacht and wharf. Bait stations laid in yacht and wharf out to 10m :

- *Tapinoma melanocephalum* (in yacht)
- *Camponotus* sp. (in yacht)

In addition to the two species of live exotic ants found on the yacht:

- '*Technomyrmex albipes*' (White footed ant)
- *Hypoponera* cf. *eduardi* (Crypt ants)
- *Sitophilus oryzae* (Rice weevil)
- *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (Sawtoothed grain beetle)
- *Lasioderma serricon* (Tobacco beetle).



ORGANISM MANAGEMENT

- Ghost ants - Sweet attractant (honey) for surveillance.
Exterm-an-ant[®] toxicant for baiting
- *Camponotus* sp. – Crickets for night surveillance.
Maxforce[®] toxic granular baits and Exterm-an-ant[®]
- Target areas: food storage, electronics, conduits, water sources, rubbish collection (onboard yacht and wharf)
- Pontoon/wharf
- Neighbouring yacht mooring lines and safety buoys



Results

Activities over three months found:

- *Tapinoma melanocephalum* 1x queen and workers.
- *Camponotus* sp. queen in the main galley; a second queen 10 days later and one adult female month after
- No signs of any ants actively foraging during night surveillance.
- No ant activity by mid-November 2009
- **Cost of eradication = NZ \$10,733**



ARCHANGEL (2007)

Archangel 70 ft two masted ketch arrived Opua Harbour in November 2006 after a voyage around 20 countries (island states). Three months spent in Caribbean Islands.

Two months after relocating to Westhaven Marina Auckland *Solenopsis invicta* were seen trailing in several locations within the vessel.



SURVEILLANCE

Visual inspection and bait stations in 10m x 10m grid at Westhaven and Viaduct Marina:

- Negative results for pontoons and seawall
- Positive nest found under cockpit of Archangel



ORGANISM MANAGEMENT

- Attractant baits (protein and sugar-based) and visual inspection at 10m x 10m grids
- Toxic baiting over entire boat using Maxforce® (Silkworm) and Exterm-an-ant®
- Sticky traps to determine changes in live ant worker populations
- A single nest on board the ship was located - nest extraction attempted
- Wall cavity was flushed with an insecticidal gas
- Residual insecticidal spray to the wall cavity and all nest exit points



RESULTS

Analysis of nest contents - collected prior to and during nest treatment:

- nest thought to be small - 1600 workers, no minors, four major workers collected. (Estimated to be one half of total population)
- Colony on the yacht < seven months, > three months. Most likely ≤ 6 months.
- No alates (queens or males) observed
- Nest established by single queen (Monogyne colony)
- Unlikely any nuptial flights occurred
- Unlikely more than one nest was present

Cost of eradication = ~ NZ\$19,400



MOVEMENT CONTROL

Prior to nest treatment yachts were subject to full movement restrictions:

- Remain at present berth unless transferring to non-land based structure
- Removal of items off the yacht quarantined or treated including rubbish and luggage
- Crew record log of destinations and addresses



Surveillance Programmes

Yacht Monitoring Survey

Information required to develop yacht risk profiles:

- Area on vessels where contaminating organisms found
- Relationship between contamination and vessel maintenance history



Profiles will allow MAF to:

- Target high-risk yachts for additional interventions
- Develop and implement new Import Health Standards for vessels



Summary of organisms found

Organism Type	Common Name	Frequency
Insecta	Insects	31
Sordariomycetes	Fungi	8
Arachnida	Spiders	6
Dothideomycetes	Fungi	4
Eurotiomycetes	Fungi	4
Saccharomycetes	Fungi	3
Zygomycota	Fungi	1
Magnoliopsida	Dicot plant seeds	1
Gastropoda	Snail	1
Total		59



Of significance were exotic species:

Tapinoma melanocephalum (x 3 yachts), *Paratrechina longicornis*, *Camponotus maculatus* group (x 2 yachts),

- 2009 yacht survey representative of ant detections at POFA in previous years
- Average 6 yachts/season with exotic ant infestations at Opuia Marina
- Pestigas applied as control measure at POFA



SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMMES

NIAS

National Invasive Ant Surveillance targets identified high risk sites associated with likely pathways for exotic ant species imported via international trade and shipping:

- Seaports/wharves/marinas
- International airports
- Container devanning sites



HRSS

High Risk Site Surveillance – focus on pests to forestry along international trade corridors:

- Transitional facilities
- International ports
- Industrial sites
- Sites of recent eradications
- Sites of suspected post border incursions

Trial extension in 2010 to include ant species



Conclusions

- Heighten yachties awareness of biosecurity risk that hitchhiking pests pose.
- New category in Master's Declaration specifically targeting hitchhiking organisms
- Border inspections designed to detect ants.
- Pre-clearance and MAFBNZ working to relevant Import health Standards and border clearance procedures



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