

Pests under Active Surveillance

By maintaining an active surveillance of all quaternary importance pests, the main areas that are at risk of invasion by exotic pests are protected by implementing surveillance activities such as: trapping routes, sentinel plots, surveillance routes, exploration areas, trapping nurseries and sentinel plants. All of this provides data that help in the decision-making process, both for passing laws and regulations and for the strategic management of risks.

- [Redbay ambrosia beetle](#)
- [Citrus canker](#)
- [Citrus black spot](#)
- [Variegated chlorosis of citrus](#)
- [Khapra beetle](#)
- [Gypsy moth](#)
- [Witches' broom disease of the cocoa tree](#)
- [South American cactus moth](#)
- [Asian palm weevil](#)
- [Coconut bud rot](#)
- [Coffee leaf rust SINAVEF](#)
- [South American tomato moth](#)
- [Orange tortrix or apple skinworm](#)
- [Oriental fruit moth](#)
- [Light brown apple moth](#)
- [European grape vine moth](#)
- [Pierce's disease of grapevines - SINAVEF](#)
- [Fusariosis of the pineapple](#)
- [Black stem rust of wheat UG99](#)
- [Moko disease of banana SINAVEF](#)
- [Banana xanthomonas wilt](#)
- [Karnal or partial bunt of wheat](#)
- [Banana wilt; fusarium wilt of banana](#)
- [Leaf scorch](#)
- [Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer](#)
- [Citrus leprosis virus](#)

- Banana bunchy top virus
- Corn earworm