

# Impact of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) on Agriculture Industry and Biodiversity in Malaysia

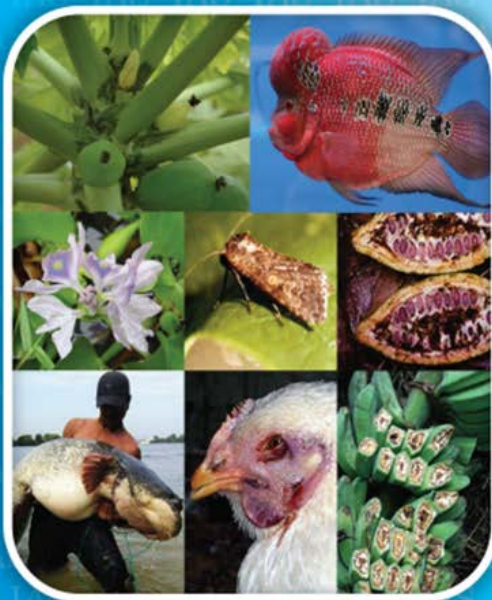
**K. Palasuberniam**  
**Plant Biosecurity Division**  
**Department of Agriculture**  
**Malaysia**

# Definition of IAS

IAS is an introduced species and established in areas outside its natural distribution of an area or country

**More than 100 invasive species have not been reported to occur in Malaysia that are listed by Global Invasive Species Program (GISP)**

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN  
FOR  
PREVENTION, ERADICATION,  
CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF  
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS)  
IN MALAYSIA**



**In 2013, The  
National Working  
Group on Invasive  
Alien Species has  
Listed Top 10  
Invasive Species  
than occurred in  
Malaysia**

# TOP 10 IAS DI MALAYSIA (2013)

## Agriculture & Forestry Sector

Koster's curse  
(*Clidemia hirta*)

Siam Weed  
(*Chromolaena odorata*)

Citrus Greening Disease  
(*Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticum*)

Trumpet tree/ Snakewood  
(*Cecropia peltata*)

Itch Grass  
(*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*)

Beet armyworm  
(*Spodoptera exigua*)

Cocoa Pod borer  
(*Conopomorpha cramerella*)

Papaya Ring Spot Virus

Golden Apple Snail  
(*Pomacea canaliculata*)

Banana Bacterial rot  
*Ralstonia solanacearum* Complex

Papaya Dieback  
(*Erwinia papayae*)

## Wildlife and animal Sector

HPAI-Highly pathogenic avian influenza  
(*Paramyxovirus*)

*Bacillus anthracis*  
(Anthrax)

Q Fever  
(*Coxiella burnetii*)

Red-eared slider  
(*Trachemys scripta elegans*)

Nipah virus  
(*Henipavirus*)

Horse  
(*Equine*)

New World  
(*Cominivorax*)

West Nile virus  
(*Flavivirus*)

Bufo toad  
(*Bufo marinus @ Rhinella marina*)

Brown tree snake  
(*Boiga irregularis*)

## Fishery Sector

Mitten crab  
(*Eriocheir*)

Marine  
(*Chromolaena*)

Black bass  
(*Morone ocellaris*)

African Catfish  
(*Clarias gariepinus*)

Zebra mussel  
(*Dreissena polymorpha*)

Red claw crayfish  
(*Cherax quadricarinatus*)

Flower horn  
(*Cichlasoma rajah*)

Common Carp  
(*Cyprinus carpio*)

White shrimp  
(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)

Suckermouth catfish  
(*Plecostomus sp.*)

**In the process of updating the IAS list**

# Impact of IAS on Crops



**Cocoa Pod Borer**  
(*Conopormpha cramerella*)



**Golden Apple Snail**  
(*Pomacea spp.*)



**Papaya Bacterial Rot**  
(*Erwinia papayae*)



**Banana Bacterial Rot**  
*Ralstonia solanacearum* Complex



**Red Palm weevil**  
*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*



# Impact of IAS on Animal Sector

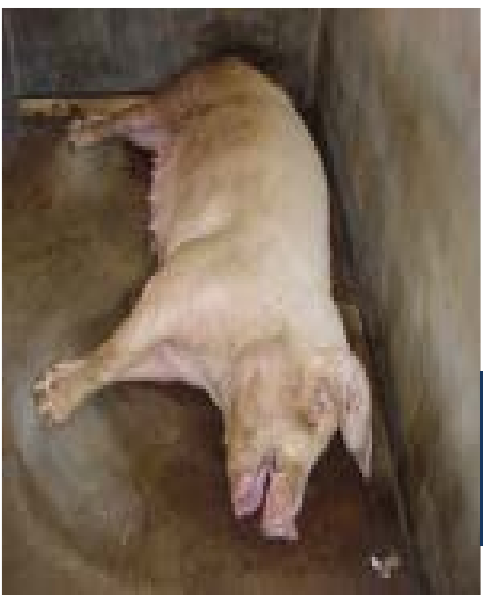


**H5N1  
(Avian Influenza)**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2014**

**Malaysia - Bird Flu News Malaysia Reports First H7N9 Case Outside China**

**- Health officials announced an H7N9 avian flu infection in Malaysia today, the first case detected outside of China, along with eight other cases—one in Hong Kong and seven more from the mainland.**



**Nipah Virus  
(Henipavirus)**



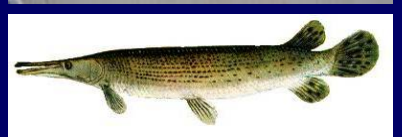
**In 1998, Nipah Virus outbreak in pig and febrile encephalitis among pig farmers is a good example.**

**The outbreak was controlled through the culling of >1 million pigs. Total lost to the Industry. Annual turnover-RM 500 mill/yr**

# Impact of IAS in Fishery Sector

## 2013: Top 10 Invasive Aquatic Species (IAS)

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Pacu ( <i>Mylopus/Myleus/Colosomma</i> )            |
| 2  | Flower Horn ( <i>Cichlasoma spp.</i> )              |
| 3  | Peacock bass ( <i>Cichla ocellaris</i> )            |
| 4  | African Catfish ( <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> )       |
| 5  | Zebra cichlid                                       |
| 6  | Alligator gar ( <i>Atractosteus spatula</i> )       |
| 7  | Red Claw crayfish ( <i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i> ) |
| 8  | Common Carp ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> )              |
| 9  | Piranha   |
| 10 | Suckermouth catfish ( <i>Plecostomus sp.</i> )      |



**Keli Africa**  
(*Clarias gariepinus*)



# Why IAS is important

- Caused enormous economic losses and the livelihood of farmers
- Created complex far reaching challenges to the competent authorities-DOA, DOF, DVS and others
- Rapid transportation/movement provided IAS to move quickly and spread rapidly
- Malaysia is also signatory to the Conservation of Biological Diversity (CBD) and is committed to develop national strategies for managing IAS (DOA is the secretariat for IAS)



# Impact of IAS on crops in Malaysia

**1. Direct losses to Agriculture Industry, affected livelihood of farmers**

**3. Environmental Effect**  
( use of pesticides: river pollution, etc)

**IAS  
IMPACT**

**2. Increased Cost in Controlling IAS**

**Declining in local Biodiversity**  
eg. Changes in weed dominance

**Human and Animal Health affected**

# Cocoa Pod Borer (*Conopormopha cramerella*)



- Discovered in Sabah (1980) & in Melaka (1986)
- RM15 million spend to control and contain
- Not successful & currently spread throughout Malaysia.



Year	Area(ha)	World Leading Producer	Production Volume mtan/yr (Dried cocoa bean)
1989/90	414,000	4	243,000
2006/07	29,200	12	33,000
2011	20,550	?	4,000
2015	16,328	?	3,645

# PADDY

**Rumput Padi Burung  
(*Echinochloa crus-galli*)**



**1980's – Tabur Terus, mula merebak  
hampir semua kawasan padi  
Kos Racun Rumpai????**

**Estimated Losses= RM 200 mil/year  
:Competition, delayed maturity  
etc..**

**Golden Apple Snail  
(*Pomacea spp.*)**



**1985- Siput Gondang Emas  
2015-Hampir semua kawasan padi  
- Ethyl Acetate????**

**Estimated losses=RM 50 mil/year  
:refilling, delayed maturity,  
uneven growth etc.**

# Papaya- 2 important diseases

## Papaya Ring spot Virus



- Discovered- 1991- Johor.
- Stunted growth, low yield and poor quality fruit.
- RM500,000 spent on controlling and containing activities.
- Economic Losses- > RM10 mil

## Papaya Black Rot (*Erwinia malativora*)



- Discovered 2003 - Johor
- Spread to the whole country including Sabah.
- Export of papaya has drastically declined

### Yield Losses:

1200plt/ha x 90kg/plt x RM1.50/kg

= RM162,200 x >300 ha

= RM 48 million

Economic losses- > RM100 mil

# BANANA BACTERIAL WILT COMPLEX

*(Ralstonia solanacearum race 4-Blood disease)*



**First detected in 2007 and affected the banana industry both table and processing variety**

**Spread to both West Malaysia and Sabah**

**By 2011: >9900 ha affected (1100plt x 15kg/plt / RM1.80) = RM 29700/ha**

**Estimated Loss = 9900ha x RM29,700 = RM 294 million**

**Economic losses = > RM 400 million**

GPS: MT:565878 MU:579457  
Lokasi: Kampung Tasik.  
Tarikh Pasang Perangkap: 30 September 2014  
Tarikh Kutip Perangkap: 08 Oktober 2014



# Red Palm Weevil

*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

*Rhynchophorus vulneratus*

**Attack 17 palm species worldwide.  
Malaysia- First discovered in 2005 in  
Pengkalan Cepa Airport, Kelantan.  
2006- Ulu Tapai, Terengganu and spread  
to most northern states of Peninsular  
Malaysia. Ornamental palms are affected**



**Symptoms of borer attack  
and tunneling the trunk**

**More than 300 ha of coconut  
has been destroyed  
Estimated losses-RM 6mil**



# Phylogenetic Variation Red Palm Weevil

## *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

Lokasi: Kg. Temiang Seberang Pintas  
Tarikh Pasang Perangkap: 11.05.2011  
Tarikh Kutip Perangkap: 15.05.2011



Genetically  
identical

## *Rhynchophorus vulneratus*

Tarikh Kutip Perangkap: 16.05.2011



## *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

# Parthenium Weed - Reported (2013) (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)



- One of the world's worst weed
- Competes with crops for nutrients and space
- Affects human health in several countries

**LOCATED: All states EXCEPT Kelantan and Terengganu  
Kedah is most serious**

**CURRENT STRATEGY:  
Contain and Eradicate**

**In Malaysia-  
Cost of control-manageable  
Economic losses- ??**



# Estimated Yield Loss (2011)-Plant Sector

Crop	Area (Ha)	Invasive Alien Species	Area (Ha) Infested/ destroyed	Estimated losses (RM)
Papaya	2,197	<i>Black rot of papaya</i> <i>Erwinia papayae</i>	103	10.3 million
Banana	24,189	<i>Banana Bacterial rot</i> <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 2 and 4 (moko & blood diseases)	9,922	129 million
Coconut	50,000	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	500	6 million
Padi	250,000	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Pomacea</i> spp	200,000	250 million

# Economic Losses- Plants Sector

## Crop yield losses

- Estimated crop losses RM 0.5 - RM1 billion/year

## Increased in Production Cost

- Increased in production cost RM700- 900 million /year  
Eg. Increase cost of rice production 10%-15% (weed and golden apple snail)

## Other Impacts due to IAS

- Increased use of pesticides
- Environmental impact due to Pesticides
- Impact on human, flora and fauna

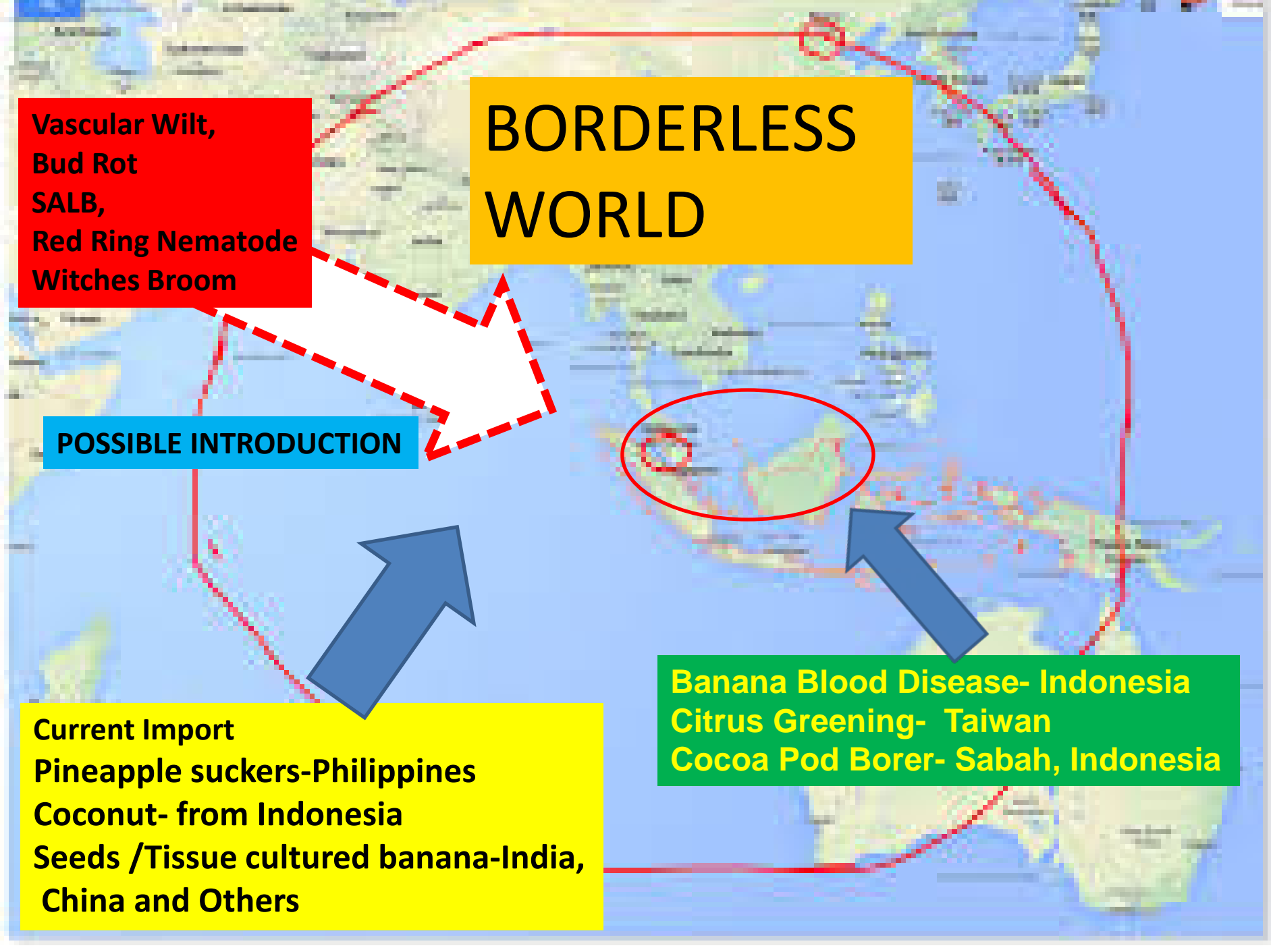
# BORDERLESS WORLD

Vascular Wilt,  
Bud Rot  
SALB,  
Red Ring Nematode  
Witches Broom

POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION

Current Import  
Pineapple suckers-Philippines  
Coconut- from Indonesia  
Seeds /Tissue cultured banana-India,  
China and Others

Banana Blood Disease- Indonesia  
Citrus Greening- Taiwan  
Cocoa Pod Borer- Sabah, Indonesia



# Exotic Pest and Diseases of Concern

Oil Palm



**Vascular Wilt  
and Bud Rot**

Rubber



**South America Leaf  
Blight (SALB)**  
*(Microcyclus ulei)*

Coconut



**Red Ring Nematode**  
*Bursaphelenchus cocophilus*

Cocoa

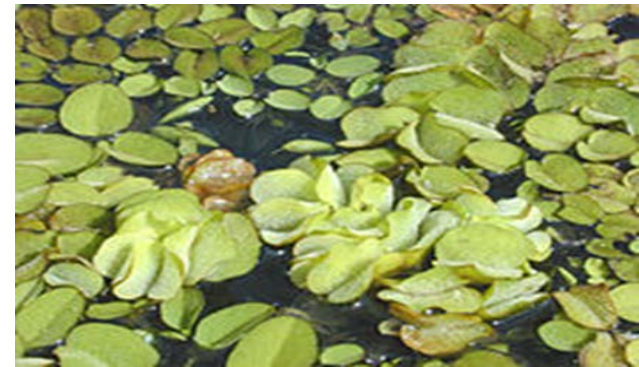


**Witches Broom**  
*(Moniliophthora  
perniciosa)*

# More than 40 IAS has been discovered and the economic impact is not well documented

## Examples

- *Diamondback moth (Plutella xylostella L.):*
- *Promecotheca nucifera* –coconut leaf miner
- Bacterial Rot on Pitaya
- Sacbrood virus disease on honey bee
- *Mikania micrantha (Selaput tuggul)*
- *Monochoria vaginalis* and *Eichhornia crassipes*
- *Salvinia molesta* (now serious in Sabah)
- *Many Others*





**TERIMA KASIH**