



Bamboo, Cane, Rattan and Willow from All Countries

BCRWOOD. IHS

17 October 2018

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Bamboo, Cane, Rattan and Willow from All Countries – Import Health Standard

COMMENCEMENT

This Import Health Standard comes into force on 17 October 2018

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard: Bamboo, Cane, Willow, and Rattan from All Countries issued on 3rd August 2011

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, 17 October 2018

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Contents	Page
Introduction	3
Part 1: Requirements	4
1.1 Application	4
1.2 Incorporation by reference	4
1.3 Definitions	4
1.4 Biosecurity clearance	4
Part 2: Specific Requirements	5
2.1 Commodity description	5
2.2 Pest list	5
2.3 Basic requirements	5
2.4 Treatment	5
2.5 Treatment options	6
2.6 On-arrival verification	6
2.7 Actions undertaken on the interception/ detection of organisms/ contaminants	7
Part 3: Documentation requirements	8
3.1 Certificates	8
3.2 Certificate information	8
3.3 Transit	8
Appendix 1: Definitions	9
Appendix 2a: Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Bamboo, Cane, Rattan, Willow	11
Appendix 2b: Non-Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Bamboo, Cane, Rattan, Willow	13
Appendix 3: Amendment record	14

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for bamboo, cane, rattan and willow from all countries to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand

Background

This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).

This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) format for IHSs.

Who should read this?

This IHS applies to all importers of bamboo, cane, rattan and willow from all countries.

Why is this important?

It is the importers responsibility to ensure the risk goods comply with the requirements of this IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand.

Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may be directed for treatment, re-shipment, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended, if certain types of viable regulated pests are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an equivalent phytosanitary measure, once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined in accordance with ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

Document history

Refer to Appendix 3 for the Amendment record for this IHS.

Other information

Compliance with the provisions of this IHS does not absolve the importer of the need to comply with other laws relating to or prohibiting the importation of goods (e.g. Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Customs and Excise Act 1996).

As specified in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996), proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the [Environmental Protection Authority](#).

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) describes the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for bamboo, cane, rattan and willow from all countries to be given biosecurity clearance into New Zealand.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

- (1) This IHS has been developed under the requirements of the Biosecurity Act (1993) and in regard to New Zealand's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997).
- (2) This IHS refers to the following documents:

[MPI's Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#)

[International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures](#)

- ISPM 5 (*Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms*)
- ISPM 12 (*Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates*)
- ISPM 24 (*Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*).

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions can be found in Appendix 1.

1.4 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) If the requirements of this IHS have been met, and regulated pests are not detected or are successfully treated following interception/detection, biosecurity clearance will be given.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

2.1 Commodity description

- (1) Bamboo, cane, rattan and willow includes non-propagable stems (without leaves or roots) of plants from the bamboo and rattan families, reed, cane, and willow “withies”.

Guidance

- Highly processed products manufactured using pressure or heat, split or slivered may be assessed as [low risk wood products](#) with negligible risk.
- Bamboo or cane skewers less than 3mm wide and 1 metre in length, and sealed in inert commercial packaging are exempt from the requirements of this IHS.
- Ground or powdered products derived from bamboo, cane, rattan and willow can be imported under the IHS: [Dried and Preserved Plant Material, and Fresh Plant Material for Testing, Analysis or Research](#).
- Food products (e.g. canned bamboo shoots) can be imported under the IHS: [Stored Plant Products for Human Consumption](#).
- Bamboo, cane, rattan and willow for propagation have species specific requirements as Germplasm. Refer to the IHS: [Importation of Nursery Stock](#).
- Willow timber or wood pieces can be imported under the IHS: [Sawn wood](#).

2.2 Pest list

- (1) Pests are categorised into regulated and non-regulated pests.
- (2) Regulated and non-regulated pests associated with bamboo, cane, rattan and willow can be found in Appendix 2a and 2b. Where a pest is detected and not listed, the regulatory status of this organism can be identified by referring to [BORIC](#).

2.3 Basic requirements

- (1) All consignments of bamboo, cane, rattan and willow must be:
- a) free of live regulated pests (refer to Appendix 2a);
 - b) no greater in volume than 40 cubic metres;
 - c) shipped in lots of no more than 2 cubic metres in volume and packaged in clear plastic wrapping (if shipped in bulk);
 - d) packed and shipped in a manner that prevents infestation and/or contamination by live regulated pests;
 - i) plastic wrapping, 6 sided boxing, closed shipping containers are examples of appropriate packaging.
 - e) free of contaminants (e.g. leaves, soil);
 - i) a contamination rate of up to 0.01% weight/weight contaminants is acceptable.

2.4 Treatment

- (1) Any treatment completed prior to import must comply with the requirements of this IHS.
- (2) Bamboo, cane, rattan and willow fumigated or heat treated prior to export must be treated no more than twenty-one (21) days before packaging/loading/shipping to New Zealand.

2.5 Treatment options

(1) Treatment options are as follows:

- a) fumigation with methyl bromide for more than 24 continuous hours of filleted (separated vertically or horizontally by a minimum of 5mm airspace in one dimension every 200mm) at one of the following concentration and temperature combinations:

Concentration (g/m ³)	Temperature (°C)
72	10 – 11
64	12 – 15
56	16 – 20
48	20+

Guidance

- It is recommended that when bamboo canes and sticks are fumigated in a sea container, in addition to the filleting every 200mm, bamboo should be on pallets or have a clearance of at least 5 cm between the bamboo and the floor.
- It is recommended there is at least 45 cm clearance between the bamboo and ceiling to allow adequate fumigant circulation.
- An overpacked sea container may result in additional unloading, restacking and increased official inspections on arrival.

OR

- b) heat treatment (or kiln drying) at one of the following minimum continuous core temperature and minimum time combinations:

Core temperature °C	Minutes
70	240
80	120
90	60
100	30
110	20
120	15

2.6 On-arrival verification

- (1) Certificates accompanying a consignment and submitted as clearance documentation must reconcile with the actual consignment.
- (2) If appropriate certification is not provided, the bamboo, cane, rattan or willow will be considered untreated.
- (3) If the bamboo, cane, rattan and willow are not packaged in a manner that prevents re-infestation after treatment, or was not packaged/loaded/shipped within the required time period after treatment, the bamboo, cane, rattan and willow will be considered untreated.

- (4) Each consignment of:
- a) untreated commercially imported bamboo, cane, rattan or willow must be treated as per Part 2.5;
 - b) treated commercially imported bamboo, cane, rattan or willow may have an 8 kg random sample (or whole consignment, whichever is the lesser) inspected for evidence of pests or contaminants to verify that the treatment was effective;
 - c) privately (accompanied or unaccompanied) imported bamboo, cane, rattan or willow will either be inspected for evidence of pests, bark, or contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs, soil), or treated as per Part 2.5) if considered likely to harbour pests.
- (5) All inspections of commercial consignments, completed on arrival in New Zealand, must be carried out in a transitional facility approved for that purpose.

2.7 Actions undertaken on the interception/ detection of organisms/ contaminants

- (1) All live organisms detected on the bamboo, cane, rattan and willow may be identified at the importers option and expense to determine the regulatory status of the organism.
- (2) If live regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified, see Appendix 2):
- a) treatment (where possible);
 - b) reshipment;
 - c) destruction;
 - d) the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of CTO.
- (3) Lots contaminated with bark or greater than 0.01% weight/weight soil or other contaminants (e.g. leaves, twigs) must have the contaminating material removed (if possible), or be treated, re-shipped or destroyed.
- (4) All treatments completed on arrival in New Zealand must be done in a transitional facility approved for that purpose.

Part 3: Documentation requirements

3.1 Certificates

- (1) An import permit is not required for bamboo, cane, rattan and willow.
- (2) The importer may use one of the following options for the purpose of certifying the treatment status for consignments to be imported into New Zealand:
 - a) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO and based on the model certificate included in ISPM 12 (*Guidelines for Phytosanitary certificates*); or
 - b) Phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO other than the certificate specified in (a) to which the following is to be included:

"The bamboo, cane, rattan or willow in this consignment have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the regulated pests specified by MPI, and to conform with New Zealand's current phytosanitary requirements"; or
 - c) Treatment certificate issued by the manufacturer or operator/manager of the treatment company that conducted the treatment.
- (3) Phytosanitary certification must be original (includes electronic phytosanitary certificates under ISPM 12), free of alterations and erasures and printed in English.
- (4) Treatment certificates must be issued on company letterhead, signed and dated by a person authorised to act on behalf of the company. Certificates must have the signee's full name and job title.

3.2 Certificate information

- (1) If used, a certificate must contain the following information:
 - a) a full description of the consignment and wood component;
 - b) all relevant identification marks and brands;
 - c) the number and/or volume of items treated;
 - d) The container number (where applicable);
 - e) The following additional declarations (where applicable).
 - i) Certificates for consignments that have been fumigated as per 2.5(1)a) may contain the following declaration:

"The (bamboo, cane, rattan or willow) **has been fumigated with methyl bromide at** (Fumigant concentration (g/m³)) **for** (Duration of treatment) **at a minimum temperature of** (Minimum temperature during treatment C) **on the** (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ."
 - ii) Certificates for consignments that have been heat-treated as per 2.5(1)b) may contain the following declaration:

"The (bamboo, cane, rattan or willow) **has been heated for** (Duration of treatment) **at a minimum core temperature of** (Minimum core temperature during treatment) **on the** (Date of treatment (dd/mm/yy)) ."

3.3 Transit

- (1) Where a consignment is under the direct control of the transit country NPPO and is either split up or has its packaging changed while in transit through that country *en route* to New Zealand, a "[Re-export Certificate](#)" is required..
- (2) Where a consignment is held under official control as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

Appendix 1: Definitions

Any terms defined in the Biosecurity Act (1993) or by the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) and used in but not otherwise defined in this IHS have the same meaning as in the Act, or as in ISPM Pub. No. 5.

Bark

The layer of a woody trunk, branch or root outside the cambium.

Bark-free wood

Wood from which all bark excluding vascular cambium, ingrown bark around knots, and bark pockets between rings of annual growth has been removed.

Biosecurity Clearance

A clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act (1993) for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Certificate

A document or its electronic equivalent that attests to the phytosanitary status or treatment of a consignment.

Commodity

A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose.

Consignment

A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or lots).

Contamination

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of pests or other regulated articles, not constituting an infestation.

Import health standard (IHS)

Document with the meaning as per section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Importer

May be an individual or company, including importer's agent.

Infestation

Presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of a living pest.

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

As deposited in 1951 with FAO in Rome and subsequently amended.

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

An international standard adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC.

Lot

A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc., forming part of a consignment.

MPI

Ministry for Primary Industries (the NPPO of New Zealand).

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)

Official service established by a government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or animals (or their products) or human health or the environment.

Phytosanitary measure

Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.

Quarantine pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.

Regulated pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest.

Treatment

Officially authorised procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile.

Appendix 2a: Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Bamboo, Cane, Rattan, Willow

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
Micro-organisms				
<i>Aciculosporium take</i>	Fungus	Witches' broom	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Ceratosphaeria phyllostachydis</i>	Fungus	Top blight	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i>	Fungus	Curvularia leaf spot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Dactylaria bambusina</i>	Fungus	Dactylaria leaf spot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Dasturella divina</i>	Fungus	Seedling leaf rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> var. <i>intermedium</i>	Fungus	Rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Nectria mauritiicola</i>	Fungus	Seedling rhizome rot	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Sarocladium oryzae</i>	Fungus	Bamboo blight	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Stereostromum corticioides</i>	Fungus	Bamboo rust	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
<i>Ustilago shiraiana</i>	Fungus	Culm Smut	Heat	Treatment, Reshipping or Destruction
Bamboo phytoplasma	Phytoplasma	Little leaf disease	-	Reshipping or Destruction
Bamboo mosaic virus	Virus	BoMV	-	Reshipping or Destruction
Arthropods				
<i>Chlorophorus annularis</i>	Cerambycidae	Bamboo tiger longicorn	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes curvignathus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Rhinotermitidae	Formosan subterranean termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	Kalotermitidae	West Indian drywood termite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Bostrichidae	Ghoon borer	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Incisitermes</i> spp.	Kalotermitidae	Drywood termites	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options (see Part 2.5)	Contingency for interception
<i>Purpuricenus</i> sp. (<i>spectabilis</i>)	Cerambycidae	Longhorn beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Reticulitermes</i> spp.	Rhinotermitidae	Subterranean termites	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Scolytidae	Asian ambrosia beetle	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
Arachnids				
<i>Schizotetranychus celarius</i>	Tetranychidae	Bamboo spider mite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Schizotetranychus longus</i>	Tetranychidae	Bamboo spider mite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction
<i>Stenotarsonemus phylloporus</i>	Tetranychidae	Bamboo sheath mite	Fumigation, Heat	Treatment, Reshipment or Destruction

Appendix 2b: Non-Regulated Pests Potentially Associated with Bamboo, Cane, Rattan, Willow

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Treatment Options	Contingency for interception
Micro-organisms				
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Fungus	Black mould	None Required	None
<i>Apiospora montagnei</i>	Fungus	Culm staining and die-back	None Required	None
<i>Cochliobolus heterostrophus</i>	Fungus	Bipolaris leaf blight	None Required	None
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia lunata</i>)	Fungus	Necrosis of Culm internode	None Required	None
<i>Erythriscium salmonicolor</i>	Fungus	Thread blight	None Required	None
<i>Fusarium incarnatum</i>	Fungus	Branch die-back	None Required	None
<i>Fusarium lateritium</i>	Fungus	Culm purple blotch	None Required	None
<i>Fusarium equiseti</i>	Fungus	Rot	None Required	None
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	Fungus	Colletotrichum leaf spot	None Required	None
<i>Fusarium haematococca</i>	Fungus	Root rot	None Required	None
<i>Setosphaeria rostrata</i>	Fungus	Exserohilum leaf spot	None Required	None
<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i>	Fungus	Damping off	None Required	None
<i>Trichoderma viride</i>	Fungus	Green mould	None Required	None

Appendix 3: Amendment record

The following table provides a summary of the amendments to this IHS.

Number	Date	Details
1	17 October 2018	This amendment contains no change in content, but is issued in the new Ministry for Primary Industries format for IHS.