

Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
Table grapes, (*Vitis vinifera*) from Mexico

ISSUED

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Date Issued: 30 April 2013

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Endorsement

Import health standards for plants and plant products imported into New Zealand are a requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are prepared by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

This standard was endorsed by the Acting pursuant to delegated Director-General authority, Border Standards, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on 16 April 2012.

Review and amendment

MAF import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment.

New Zealand import health standards covering the importation of plants and plant products are updated and republished as necessary with the most recent version published on the MAF website: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/fruit-veg>

Distribution

Import health standards relating to plants and plant products are distributed by the MAF website: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/fruit-veg>

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) imported into New Zealand from Mexico for human consumption.

DEFINITIONS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Refer to the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) No. 5 *Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms* for generic terms. Specific terms relevant to this import health standard are described below.

Bilateral quarantine arrangement	An inter-agency technical arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the counterpart National Plant Protection Organisation which documents New Zealand's requirements for the control of fruit fly species of economic significance (i.e. those fruit fly species categorised as pests) that are associated with fruit fly host material imported into New Zealand.
Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
High impact pest	High impact pests are regulated pests that if introduced into New Zealand would have a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment.
Import health standard	A document issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that specifies "... <i>the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods before those goods can be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance</i> ".
MAF	The New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES – TABLE GRAPES (*Vitis vinifera*) FROM MEXICO.

1 Official contact point (New Zealand National Plant Protection Organisation)

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is MAF. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager, Plant Imports and Exports Group
MAF New Zealand
PO Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 64-4-894 0662

E-mail: PlantImports@maf.govt.nz

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz>

2 General conditions for the importation of all plants and plant products

Plants and plant products are not permitted entry into New Zealand unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should plants or plant products, for which no import health standard exists, be intercepted by MAF, the importer will be offered the option of re-shipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

The NPPO of the exporting country is requested to inform MAF of any change of address.

The NPPO of the exporting country is required to inform MAF of any newly recorded pests which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

3 Explanation of pest categories

MAF categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests. Measures to prevent the introduction of regulated pests to New Zealand are developed in accordance with the appropriate FAO ISPMs and other relevant international standards.

Regulated pests are those pests for which actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. As well as quarantine pests, these include pests that may pose a risk to human or animal health or to the environment, vectors of associated quarantine pests, and virulent strains (not present in New Zealand) of non-regulated pests and contaminants. Non-regulated pests are those pests for which actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Pests (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

4 Application of measures

A number of different measures may be applied to pests based on the outcome of pest risk analyses. Required measures may include:

- Surveillance for pest freedom
- Testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material)
- Specific pre-shipment pest control activities to be undertaken by the supply country's contracting party
- The application of a pre-shipment treatment
- Inspection of the export consignment
- Issuance of a phytosanitary certificate which attests to the phytosanitary status of a

- consignment
- Treatment on arrival in New Zealand

5 General conditions for fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

Only clean, inert/synthetic material may be used for the protection, packaging and shipping of fresh fruit/vegetables.

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptance level (see section 7.4 in the MAF standard Importation and clearance of fresh fruit and vegetables into New Zealand <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/152-02.pdf>).

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's NPPO must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to New Zealand.

MAF will inspect all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables to verify that New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements have been met.

6 Specific conditions for table grapes (Commodity Sub-Class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables) from Mexico

6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

MAF requires that the Mexico NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by MAF and ensure that it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pest(s) are detected, unless the consignment is treated in order to eliminate these. If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the Mexico NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This information is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/boric>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the Mexico NPPO must contact MAF (see Section 1) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

6.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for regulated pests which are not visually detectable (viz. fungi and bacteria) is not generally required for fresh table grapes from Mexico.

6.1.3 Phytosanitary measures

The strength of phytosanitary measures will generally be greater for high impact pests than for other regulated pests, reflecting the greater risks associated with these pests. In most circumstances phytosanitary measures for high impact pests will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

MAF and the Mexico NPPO have agreed to the use of a pest free area as a phytosanitary measure for the high impact fruit fly species associated with table grapes.

MAF requires the Mexico NPPO to undertake appropriate pest control activities for the other (non-fruit fly) high impact pests prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand. These pests are *Homalodisca coagulata*, *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Guignardia bidwellii* and *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*.

NOTE: “appropriate pest control activities” is a broad term that is inclusive of a range of phytosanitary measures. Examples of these measures are pest free areas, physical removal (such as washing of fruit), chemical treatments etc.

6.1.4 Documentation

Bilateral quarantine arrangement/Workplan: Required for fruit flies.

Table grapes may only be imported into New Zealand from Mexico under the terms of the Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement between MAF and the Mexico NPPO.

Phytosanitary certificate: Required.

6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Mexico NPPO must accompany all table grapes consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the Mexico NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The table grapes have:

- (i) been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any regulated pests.

AND

- (ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

Homalodisca coagulata
Xylella fastidiosa
Guignardia bidwellii
Maconellicoccus hirsutus

Note: pest control activities are to comply with relevant health and safety requirements and food standards.

AND

- (iii) undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against the associated fruit fly species of economic significance.

AND

- (iv) been sourced from an area free from *Drosophila suzukii*

OR

undergone a treatment that is effective against *Drosophila suzukii*.

6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certification

If satisfied that the activities required by MAF have been undertaken, the Mexico NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- (i) this is to certify that the table grapes described herein have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by MAF and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of MAF, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.

NOTE: This additional declaration is not required if the phytosanitary certificate issued by the Mexico NPPO is in accordance with ISPM No. 12 Guidelines for Phytosanitary Certificates.

AND

- (ii) the table grapes in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

Homalodisca coagulata
Xylella fastidiosa
Guignardia bidwellii
Maconellicoccus hirsutus

AND

- (iii) the table grapes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 6 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Mexico Secretaría de Agricultura Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural, concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from Mexico.

AND

- (iv) the table grapes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Appendix 2.1; or 2.2; or 2.3 of the Official Assurance Programme between New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries and Mexico's Secretaría de Agricultura Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural for the access of host material of *Drosophila suzukii* from Mexico.

NOTE: Full details of the *Drosophila suzukii* treatment must be included in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" area of the phytosanitary certificate.

For cold disinfestation completed in-transit; original printouts of all temperature sensors or direct electronic downloads are to be made available to MAF at the port of arrival in New Zealand for final clearance of the container.

6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The table grapes must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-inspection/treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Where a consignment is split or has its packaging changed while in another country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required. Where a consignment is held under bond as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

6.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND

MAF will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it is correct and reconciles with the actual consignment.

MAF requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, viable, regulated pests. To achieve this, MAF will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot. **There is a nil tolerance for fresh leaf material.**

6.4 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF PESTS/CONTAMINANTS

If viable, regulated pests, extraneous plant material or trash are intercepted/detected with the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified):

- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment
- Reshipment of the consignment
- Destruction of the consignment
- Treatment for those pests for which specific pre-export pest control activities are required
- The suspension of trade on the detection of pests for which a pest free area has been implemented
- The suspension of trade (economically important fruit fly species), until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified to the satisfaction of MAF

If an organism is intercepted/detected that is not on the pest list (appended to this document), the consignment will be held (or equivalent) until an assessment is undertaken to determine the organism's categorisation (i.e. regulated or non-regulated) and appropriate measures developed and taken if required.

Consignments that are contaminated with extraneous plant material and/or trash in the 600 unit sample will result in the consignment being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

6.5 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The consignment may be directed to a MAF approved facility for further treatment if required.

6.6 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

MAF may, on the specific request of the Chief Technical Officer, test the consignment for regulated pests.

6.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

6.8 AUDIT OF OFFSHORE MEASURES

MAF reserves the right to audit all processes that are undertaken offshore, including phytosanitary measures for high impact pests.

6.9 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The Mexico NPPO will be informed by MAF's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" pests, or non-compliance with measures specified in this import health standard.

7 Contingencies Following Biosecurity Clearance

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, MAF may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

Appendix 1 Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables *Vitis vinifera* from Mexico

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> [VO]	Bacterium	Pierce's disease	Regulated #	1a & 1b	1 &/or 3
<i>Alternaria vitis</i>	Fungus	leaf disease	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ascochyta ampelina</i>	Fungus	leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ascochyta chlorospora</i>	Fungus	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Briosia ampelophaga</i>	Fungus	leaf blotch	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Coniella diplodiella</i>	Fungus	white rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Grovesinia pyramidalis</i> (anamorph)	Fungus	target spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cristulariella moricola</i>					
<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> (anamorph <i>Phyllosticta ampellicidae</i>)	Fungus	black rot	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Mycosphaerella angulata</i> (anamorph <i>Cercospora brachypus</i>)	Fungus	angular leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phoma vitis</i>	Fungus	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudopezicula tetraspora</i>	Fungus	angular leaf scorch	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pyrenochaeta vitis</i>	Fungus	leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Septoria ampelina</i>	Fungus	septoria leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Altica ampelophaga</i>	Insect	flea beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Altica chalybaea</i>	Insect	grape flea beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Altica grandidis</i>	Insect	metallic flea beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Altica torquata</i>	Insect	grapevine flea beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ampelogypter ater</i>	Insect	grape cane girdler	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ampelogypter sesostris</i>	Insect	grape cane gallmaker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Amyelois transitella</i>	Insect	navel orangeworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Anasa tristis</i>	Insect	squash bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	Insect	South American fruit fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Argyrotaenia citrana</i>	Insect	orange tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Brevipalpus lewisi</i>	Insect	bunch mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Caliothrips fasciatus</i>	Insect	bean thrip	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Carneocephala fulgida</i> [vect.]	Insect	red-headed sharpshooter	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cerasphorus albofasciatus</i>	Insect	grape trunk borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Colaspis brunnea</i>	Insect	grape colaspis	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Colomerus vitis</i> [leaf curling strain]	Insect	grape erineum mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Contarinia</i> spp.	Insect	grape flower midges	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Craponius inaequalis</i>	Insect	grape curculio	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Desmia funeralis</i>	Insect	grape leaf-folder	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Draeculacephala minerva</i> [vect.]	Insect	green sharpshooter	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i>	Insect	grape thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>	Insect	spotted wing Drosophila	Regulated	2b or 3a	3
<i>Eotetranychus carpini</i>	Insect	tetranychid mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eotetranychus willamettei</i>	Insect	hazel mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Erythraspides vitis</i>	Insect	grape sawfly	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Erythroneura comes</i>	Insect	eastern grape	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Erythroneura elegantula</i>	Insect	leafhopper western grape leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Erythroneura variabilis</i>	Insect	variegated grape leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Erythroneura vinealis</i>	Insect	leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Erythroneura ziczac</i>	Insect		Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Estigmene acrea</i>	Insect	saltmarsh caterpillar	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eumorpha achemon</i>	Insect	achemon sphinx	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eumorpha satellitia</i>	Insect	Pandora sphinx moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Eumorpha vitis</i>	Insect	grapevine sphinx moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Euschistus conspersus</i>	Insect	stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Evoxysoma vitis</i>	Insect	grape seed chalcid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Fidia viticida</i>	Insect	grape root worm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Frankliniella minuta</i>	Insect	minute flower thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	Insect	western flower thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Graphocephala atropunctata</i> [vect.]	Insect	blue-green sharpshooter	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Harrisina americana</i>	Insect	grapeleaf skeletonizer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Harrisina brillians</i>	Insect	western grapeleaf skeletonizer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> [vect.]	Insect	glassy-winged sharpshooter	Regulated #	1b & 2a	3
<i>Lasioptera vitis</i>	Insect	grape tomato gall midge	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lygris diversilineata</i>	Insect	grapevine looper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	Insect	pink hibiscus mealybug	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>	Insect	cribrate weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Paralobesia viteana</i>	Insect	grape berry moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Paramyelois transitella</i>	Insect	navel orangeworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>	Insect	European peach scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Planococcus ficus</i>	Insect	fig mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Platynota stultana</i>	Insect	omnivorous leafroller	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	Insect	grape mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>	Insect	citrus thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus pacificus</i>	Insect	Pacific spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Trialeurodes vittata</i>	Insect	grape whitefly	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Vitacea polistiformis</i>	Insect	grape root borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> [strain]	Insect	grape phylloxera	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Fungus	black stalk rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus aculeatus</i>	Fungus	aspergillus rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	Fungus	aspergillus rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicoccum aesculi</i>)	Fungus	canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Fungus	grey mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	Fungus	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Greeneria uvicola</i>	Fungus	bitter rot	Non regulated	.	NA

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Mycosphaerella personata</i> (anamorph <i>Pseudocercospora vitis</i>)	Fungus	isariopsis blight	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Mycosphaerella tassiana</i> (anamorph <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>)	Fungus	black leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pleospora tarda</i> (anamorph <i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	Fungus	black mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i>	Fungus	wet rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>	Fungus	rhizopus soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Uncinula necator</i> (anamorph <i>Oidium tuckeri</i>)	Fungus	powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	Insect	citrophilus mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	Insect	longtailed mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus viburni</i>	Insect	obscure mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Brevipalpus californicus</i>	Mite	bunch mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Calepitrimerus vitis</i>	Mite	grapeleaf rust mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Colomerus vitis</i> [bud strain]	Mite	grape erineum mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Colomerus vitis</i> [erineum strain]	Mite	grape erineum mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	Mite	twospotted spider mite	Non regulated	.	NA

identifies a regulated high impact pest for which additional offshore measures are necessary

Measures to prevent entry & establishment	.	No measures as pest non regulated
	1a	Visual inspection of produce and associated packaging
	1b	Consignment must be free from extraneous material – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil.
	2a	Undergone appropriate pest control activities
	2b	Pest free area (based on official detection survey)
	3	Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment
	3a	Agreed offshore treatment (pre-export or in-transit)
	4	Approved generic treatment
Actions on interception	NA	No actions as pest is non regulated
	0	No action due to low risk pathway
	1	Removal of trash – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil
	2	Treat, reship or destroy
	2a	Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
	3	Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway