

Import Health Standard
Commodity sub-class: Fresh fruit/vegetables

Mangoes,
(*Mangifera indica*)
from India

ISSUED

Issuance: 12 April 2012

Issuance

This import health standard for fresh mangoes from India has been issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act (1993).

Signature of Group Manager, Plant Imports & Export Group
Acting pursuant to delegated Director-General authority

Date: 12 April 2012

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Mangoes, (*Mangifera indica*) from India

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Part A. Background

Scope

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh mango fruit (*Mangifera indica* L.) for human consumption imported into New Zealand from India. The commodity description “mangoes” for human consumption is defined as commercially-produced mango fruits with skin, flesh and seed, with a small portion of stem attached but not including leaves.

Definitions

The definitions of relevant phytosanitary terms used in this standard are consistent with the terms stated in the *International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No.5*, produced by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), unless the context otherwise requires or the definition is stated below.

Import health standard (IHS) means a document issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

MAF Import and Export Standards means the section within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is responsible for regulatory biosecurity functions.

Maximum allowable prevalence means the level of infestation that is the threshold, above which phytosanitary actions based on inspection would be applied.

Unit means one mango fruit.

Regulated organisms mean those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Outcome

The agreed pre-shipment or in-transit measures for high risk regulated organisms have been undertaken and the mangoes are free of all regulated organisms.

Performance measure

The high risk regulated organisms as in *Part C* require specific risk mitigation measures.

The Maximum Allowable Prevalence for visually detectable regulated organisms on fresh fruit/vegetables is as follows: At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample size of 600 units).

Equivalence

Under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, MAF can amend the relevant IHS by adding an approved equivalent measure; once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined by MAF in accordance with ISPM No.24: *Guidance for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures* (IPPC 2011).

Part B. General import requirements for all fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

The MAF IHS 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand contains the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for all fresh fruit and vegetable commodities that are allowed to be imported into New Zealand. The IHS 152.02 outlines transit requirements, inspections on arrival in New Zealand and actions undertaken upon organism interceptions.

IHS 152.02 can be found at the MAF website (<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/152-02.pdf>).

Part C. Additional requirements for mangoes from India

Phytosanitary measures

All mangoes for export to New Zealand must be sourced from orchards that produce commercial mangoes under standard cultivation, pest-control, harvesting and packing activities. During harvest, infested, infected or damaged fruit must be discarded prior to treatment.

MAF requires a mandatory pre-export treatment of mangoes for high risk regulated organisms, including economically important fruit fly species. MAF currently approves vapour heat treatment at fruit core temperatures at, or above 48 °C for at least 20 minutes as a treatment for regulated arthropod pests associated with mangoes from India.

The application of vapour heat treatment must be in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme between Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (PPQS), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, India, and MAF.

Part D. Phytosanitary certification

Activities required for phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by India's NPPO must accompany all mango consignments exported to New Zealand. The phytosanitary certificate must be in English and must be an original. Bilingual certificates are acceptable as long as English is one of the languages.

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

The mangoes have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found free from regulated organisms.

AND

- (ii) undergone treatment that is effective against regulated arthropod pests and been produced in accordance with terms of the Official Assurance Programme between MAF and the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Ministry of Agriculture (PPQS) of India.

Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, India's NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

The mangoes in this consignment have:

- (i) been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found free from regulated organisms.

AND

- (ii) been produced in accordance with terms of, and treated as per section 4.1 of, the Official Assurance Programme between MAF and the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage (PPQS), Ministry of Agriculture of India.

NOTE: Full details of the vapour heat treatment, including temperature and duration, must be included in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" area of the phytosanitary certificate and as an endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate.

Part E. Regulated organisms list for mangoes from India

Scientific Name	Organism Type	Common Name	Action on Interception
<i>Aspergillus stellifer</i>	Fungi		2
<i>Cytosphaera mangiferae</i>	Fungi	stem-end rot	2
<i>Diaporthe rudis</i> (anamorph: <i>Phomopsis rudis</i>)	Fungi	bud blight	2
<i>Dothiorella mangiferae</i>	Fungi		2
<i>Gilbertella persicaria</i>	Fungi	fruit rot	2
<i>Penicillium fellutanum</i>	Fungi		2
<i>Pestalotiopsis glandicola</i>	Fungi		2
<i>Pestalotiopsis mangiferae</i>	Fungi	branch dieback	2
<i>Phyllosticta mortoni</i>	Fungi		2
<i>Aleurothrixus floccosus</i>	Insect	woolly whitefly	2a
<i>Aonidiella citrina</i>	Insect	Californian red scale	2a
<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Insect	cotton aphid	2a
<i>Bactrocera caryeae</i>	Insect	fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>	Insect	guava fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Insect	melon fly	3
<i>Bactrocera diversa</i>	Insect	fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Insect	oriental fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera tau</i>	Insect	fruit fly	3
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	Insect	peach fruit fly	3
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	Insect	Japanese waxen worm	2a
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	Insect	Florida red scale	2a
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Insect	Spanish red scale	2a
<i>Coccus viridis</i>	Insect	green coffee scale	2a
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>	Insect	Glover scale	2a
<i>Parlatoria oleae</i>	Insect	olive scale	2a
<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i>	Insect	chaff scale	2a
<i>Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis</i>	Insect	cashew scale	2a
<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i>	Insect	Cockerell's scale	2a
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Insect	white peach scale	2a

Actions on interception

- 1 Removal of trash – organisms are associated with other plant parts and/or soil
- 2 Treat, resort, reship or destroy
- 2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
- 3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

NOTE: The suspension of the pathway could be at the production area, packhouse, province or country level depending on the significance of the risk organism and the interception.