

MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS

CAMBODIA

Status: Approved

Date: 17 April 2018

**EXPORTERS ARE ADVISED TO CONFIRM THE IMPORT
REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO EXPORT FROM
NEW ZEALAND**

Amendment No.	Date:	Nature of Amendment:	Approved by:
4	8 August 2023	Amended scientific name (typo) for <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> under section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit.	AS
3	15 June 2020	Added <i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> and <i>Cnephasia jactatana</i> to Quarantine Pest list as Notified by Cambodia in Appendix 1. Updated requirements for <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> and <i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> in section 4.1.1 Fresh Fruit. Added Appendix 1 heading into contents table.	FA
2	21 May 2019	Updated section 2.8 Ports of Entry to include an alternative port name.	SH
1	17 April 2018	New ICPR	SH

DISCLAIMER

The phytosanitary requirements in this document may be used as the basis for export certification. However, exporters should be aware that importing countries may change their requirements at any time; at short notice or without giving notice to New Zealand.

This information is provided strictly on the basis that the Crown, the Ministry for Primary Industries, its statutory officers, employees, agents and all other persons responsible for or associated with the compilation, writing, editing, approval or publication of the information:

1. disclaim any and all responsibility for any inaccuracy, error, omission, lateness, or any other kind of inadequacy, deficiency or flaw in, or in relation to, the information; and
2. without limiting (1) above, fully exclude any and all liability of any kind on the part of all of them, to any person or entity that chooses to rely on this information

Compliance with this document is not to be taken as a guarantee that any particular goods will be granted access to any overseas market. We recommend that exporters work with their importers to obtain the most up-to-date information.

Table of Contents

1	General Information.....	4
1.1	For enquires about this document email the Plant Exports Team:.....	4
1.2	Scope.....	4
1.3	Phytosanitary legislation	4
1.4	Fees and Charges	4
2	General Requirements	5
2.1	Definition	5
2.2	Prohibitions	7
2.3	Import Permits	7
2.4	Phytosanitary Certificates	7
2.5	Quarantine Pests.....	7
2.6	Inspection on Arrival.....	7
2.7	Sampling Rate.....	8
2.8	Ports of Entry	8
2.9	Transit Requirements.....	8
3	Commodity Class Requirements	9
3.1	Fruit and Vegetables	9
3.1.1	Fresh Fruit.....	9
3.1.2	Fresh Vegetables.....	9
3.1.3	Dried Fruits and Vegetables	9
3.1.4	Frozen Fruit and Vegetables	9
3.2.1	Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage	9
3.2.2	Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage	9
3.3	Nursery Stock	9
3.3.1	Whole Plants	9
3.3.2	Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes (for propagation)	9
3.3.3	Budwood and Cuttings.....	9
3.4	Seeds, Grains and Nuts.....	10
3.4.1	Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing	10
3.5	Animal Feed (Plant origin)	10
4	Commodity Specific Requirements	10
4.1	Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	10
4.1.1	Fresh Fruit.....	10
4.2	Cut Flowers and Foliage	10
4.2.1	Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage	10
	Appendix 1. Quarantine Pests as Notified by Cambodia	12

1 General Information

Users of this document are strongly advised to read all sections to understand the phytosanitary requirements for a commodity.

1.1 For enquires about this document email the Plant Exports Team:

plantexports@mpi.govt.nz

Please state the nature of your enquiry in the subject line e.g. Cambodia query or pest interception or password re-set.

For urgent enquiries please phone + 64 4 894 5693

1.2 Scope

The requirements listed in this Importing Country's Phytosanitary Requirement (ICPR) document apply to product of New Zealand only, unless specifically stated.

This ICPR specifies Cambodia's phytosanitary requirements. If a commodity or commodity group is not identified within this ICPR exporters should direct enquiries to:

- Cambodia directly to ascertain requirements.
- or
- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)-Plant Exports.

1.3 Phytosanitary legislation

The following legislation controls the importation of plants and plant materials into Cambodia:

- Sub Decree No. 15 of 2003 on Phytosanitary Inspection, issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia dated 13 March 2003.
- Cambodia Plant Quarantine Requirement for Import of High-Risk Plant Quarantine Material: Article 3 and 4 of Ministerial Proclamation No.346 MAFF, on Plant Quarantine Inspection Procedure dated 10 May 2010.

1.4 Fees and Charges

Please note that the determination and provision of phytosanitary requirements for a commodity not listed within the ICPR may be undertaken on a cost recovered basis. A link to the list of Plant Exports.

Fees and Charges is available on <http://mpi.govt.nz/exporting/food/fruit-and-vegetables/fees-and-charges/>

2 General Requirements

2.1 Definition

Table 1. Definition of important glossaries.

Beneficial organism	Means an organism which benefit plant growth and development by infecting, parasitizing or predating on plant pests. Such an expression includes, but is not restricted to, insects, arachnids, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses and other microbial organisms. These beneficial organisms are known to carry on or in them other undesirable organisms (e.g. hyper parasitoids and entomopathogenic organisms) detrimental to plant growth and development.
Dangerous Pest (DP)	Is pest causing or being able to cause large economical damage or seriously destroy plant resource and environment.
Epidemic Area	Is zone of existing one or several species of published plant quarantine (PQP) or dangerous pests (DP).
Epidemic Nest	Is a place, where one or several species of published plant quarantine or dangerous pest are existed.
Goods	Include plants or part of plant, plant products, seed or seed materials, which is being moved for commercial or other purposes.
Infection status	Is level and character of plant quarantine materials bearing or containing with pests.
Infested	Means bearing or containing any pest.
Manufactured materials of plant origin	Means unprocessed, semi-processed or processed material of plant origin that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests. These products are not include the material, packaged in can or bottle and may not be created for spreading the pests.
Pest	Includes any member of the animal kingdom (other than <i>Homo sapiens</i>) or plant kingdom or pathogenic agent, whether dead or alive, which in any stage of development injure, damage destroy or be parasitic upon any plant or plant products. Such an expression also includes for the limited purposes of this Sub-decree, but is not restricted to, insect, arachnids, rats, moles, snails, birds, organisms causing plant diseases and weeds.
Phytosanitary	Of or for plant or plant-product health esp. the prevention, treatment or removal of pests.
Phytosanitary certificate (PC)	Refers to an internationally accepted certificate issued by the Plant Quarantine Authority after due phytosanitary inspection of goods prior to export from country of origin in accordance with the model prescribed in the 1951 International Plant Protection Convention. A PC is required for importation, exportation and transit of all goods objected to plant quarantine.

Phytosanitary certificate for re-export (PCR)	Refers to an internationally accepted certificate issued by the Plant Quarantine Authority after due phytosanitary inspection of goods not originally in that country prior to export to the third country. A PCR is in accordance with the model prescribed in the 1951 International Plant Protection Convention. A PCR is required for non-direct importation or exportation of or transit of all goods objected to plant quarantine which is not original, is being transhipped or warehoused or broken bulk or changed in the mode of transport or taken phytosanitary treatment in the second country.
Phytosanitary inspection	Includes researching, investigating, observing, checking and sampling, analysing and identifying plant quarantine materials to determine its infection status.
Phytosanitary officer (PSO)	Refers to any person appointed for phytosanitary inspection.
Phytosanitary requirement	Means the requirement of plant quarantine authority of any country to prevent against the spread of pest into the country by means of importing activities. This requirement is in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention – 1951.
Phytosanitary treatment	Includes selecting, eliminating, re-processing, and cleaning, decontaminating, retaining, returning back to the place of origin or destroying plant quarantine materials.
Plant	Means all members of the plant kingdom, whether living or dead, at any stage of growth or development, any part or parts of such, but not preserved fruits or vegetables imported in hermetically sealed cans, tins, bottles or other containers. Such an expression also included, but is not restricted to, seed, grain, tuber, corm, bulb, root, stem, branch, stock, bud wood, cutting, layer, slip, sucker, rhizome, leaf, flower and fruits of plants.
Plant Products	Means unprocessed, semi-processed or processed material of plant origin that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests.
Plant quarantine authority (PQA)	Means an authority in charged in phytosanitary inspection and has clearly organizational structure from the central level to the plant quarantine stations. This authority refers to Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office (PP&PSO) under supervise of Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement (DAALI) of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The PQA have coordinated it work and permanently and closely cooperation with Plant Quarantine Authority of other countries, which are implementing the IPPC-1951.
Plant Quarantine Pest (PQP)	Means any pest of plants dangerous (potential economic importance) to plant but not yet in existence to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and even those in existence but not widely spread yet need to be controlled.
Soil	Means any earth, ground or naturally occurring mixture of mineral and organic material in which plants may be grown.
Transit transport	Means transit of goods and means of transport across the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia when the passage is only the portion of a complete journey beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the Kingdom of Cambodia across whose

	territory the traffic passes; transit transport may or may not include transshipment, warehousing, breaking bulk or change in the mode of transport.
--	--

2.2 Prohibitions

Table 2. Prohibited commodities into Cambodia.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Prohibited Plants or plant parts
	Soil, weed seeds, extraneous materials	

2.3 Import Permits

- Import permits are required for consignments containing plant quarantine material with potential of high risk with plant pest concern.
- An import permit is also referred to as “import certificate” in Cambodia.

2.4 Phytosanitary Certificates

- All export and transit consignments to Cambodia must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.
- Certificates must be dated before date of departure.
- Re-export consignments require phytosanitary inspection and certificate before leaving Cambodia.

2.5 Quarantine Pests

For a list of quarantine pests see Appendix 1. The scientific name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int>). Please note that scientific names remain as the definitive names. In addition, MPI will also include synonyms specified by the importing country for use on additional declarations. Quarantine pests for Cambodia include organisms specified in Appendix 1 of this ICPR, additional declarations and/or import permit.

2.6 Inspection on Arrival

- Consignments of plant and plant products may be subject to inspection on arrival.
- If quarantine pests are found during inspect, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Kingdom of Cambodia has the right to carry out disinfestation or disinfection treatment at the cost of the exporter.

2.7 Sampling Rate

- Not specified by Cambodia.

2.8 Ports of Entry

Table 3. Entry ports into Cambodia.

Air Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phnom Penh International Air Port• Siem Reap International Air Port• Sihanouk International Air Port
Sea Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sihanouk Ville International Sea Port. An alternative name for this port is Kâmpóng Saôm.
River Ports and River Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phnom Penh International River Port• Kaom Samnor –Koh Roka River Post• Chhrey Thom –Khnar Tang You River Post• Prek Chak River Post
Border Posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phnom Den International Border Post• Bavet International Border Post• Trapang Phlong Bilateral Border Post• Cham Yeam Border Post• Poi Pet International Border Post• Daung Banlem International Border Post• Paylin International Border Post• Dom Krolor Border Post

2.9 Transit Requirements

- The transit consignments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.
- Before the arrival of goods to the points of exit or entry into Cambodia, the owner shall announce to the nearest phytosanitary check point and shall make good convenient for phytoinspection.
- The phytosanitary inspection shall be completed within 24 hours of receiving the notification.

3 Commodity Class Requirements

3.1 Fruit and Vegetables

3.1.1 Fresh Fruit

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required. Refer to Section 4.1.1 for fresh fruits specific commodity requirements.

3.1.2 Fresh Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required. Refer to Section 4.1.1 for fresh fruits specific commodity requirements.

3.1.3 Dried Fruits and Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.1.4 Frozen Fruit and Vegetables

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Import Permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.2.2 Dried Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3 Nursery Stock

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.1 Whole Plants

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.2 Bulbs/tubers/corms/rhizomes (for propagation)

Conditions:

Import permit and phytosanitary certificate required.

3.3.3 Budwood and Cuttings

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.4 Seeds, Grains and Nuts

3.4.1 Seeds, Grains and Nuts for Sowing

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

3.5 Animal Feed (Plant origin)

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate required.

4 Commodity Specific Requirements

4.1 Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

4.1.1 Fresh Fruit

Conditions:

Refer to section 3.1.1.

Actinidia chinensis

Kiwifruit

Actinidia deliciosa

Conditions:

Import permit and Phytosanitary certificate with additional declaration required.

Additional Declaration:

"The consignment has been inspected and is found to be free of *Pseudomonas marginalis*, *Aspidiotus nerii*, *Cnephasia jactatana* and *Tetranychus urticae*".

Diospyros spp.

Persimmon

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

Malus domestica

Apple

Malus pumila

Malus spp.

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

Prunus avium

Cherry

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

4.2 Cut Flowers and Foliage

4.2.1 Fresh Cut Flowers and Foliage

Conditions:

Refer to section 3.2.1.

Humulus lupulus

Hops

Conditions:

Phytosanitary certificate required.

Appendix 1. Quarantine Pests as Notified by Cambodia

PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Arachnid	Acarida	Tenuipalpidae	<i>Brevipalpus lewisi</i>	citrus flat mite
		Tetranychidae	<i>Eutetranychus africanus</i>	citrus brown mite
			<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	european red mite, fruit-tree red spider mite, red spider
			<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	common red spider mite, glasshouse red spider mite, greenhouse red spider mite
	Araneae	Sparassidae	<i>Heteropoda venatoria</i>	giant crab spiders
Insect	Coleoptera	Bostrichidae	<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>	greater grain borer, larger grain borer, scania beetle
		Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	adzuki bean weevil, Chinese bruchid, oriental cowpea bruchid
			<i>Pachymerus cardo</i>	palm kernel borer
			<i>Pachymerus lacerdae</i>	seed borer
			<i>Pachymerus nucleorum</i>	coconut borer; kernel borer
		Chrysomelidae	<i>Brontispa longissima</i>	coconut hispid, coconut leaf beetle, leafbud hispid
			<i>Colaspis hypochlora</i>	banana fruit-scarring beetle
			<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	ten-lined potato beetle, ten-striped spearman, Colorado beetle
			<i>Nisotra javana</i>	
			<i>Stethopachus formosa</i>	orchid beetle
		Curculionidae	<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i>	bean weevil
			<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	boll weevil
			<i>Caulophilus latinasus</i>	broad-nosed grain weevil
			<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	granary weevil
			<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	mango nut weevil
		Dermestidae	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

			<i>Trogoderma inclusum</i>	grain trogoderma, larger cabinet beetle, warehouse beetle
		Nitidulidae	<i>Carpophilus stephens</i>	
		Scarabaeidae	<i>Anomala antiqua</i>	
		Scolytidae	<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>	coffee berry borer
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Insect	Coleoptera	Scotyidae	<i>Xyleborus apertus</i>	
		Scarabaeidae	<i>Anomala pallida</i>	
			<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	common European cockchafer, may bug, white grub
		Scolytidae	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i>	black coffee twig borer
		Silvanidae	<i>Oryzaephilus mercator</i>	merchant grain beetle
		Tenebrionidae	<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	confused flour beetle, mason beetle
	Diptera	Cecidomyiidae	<i>Erosomyia mangiferae</i> syn. <i>Procontarinia mangiferae</i>	mango blister midge
		Drosophilidae	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	common fruit fly, grape fruit fly
		Muscidae	<i>Atherigona orientalis</i>	
		Tephritidae	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	south American fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	mexican fruit fly
			<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	west Indian fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera papayae</i>	papaya fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera passiflorae</i>	Fijian fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
			<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i>	Japanese orange fly
			<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	guava fruit fly
			<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly
			<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	mango fruit fly, marula fly, marula fruit fly
			<i>Ceratitis rosa</i>	natal fruitfly
			<i>Dacus musae</i> syn. <i>Bactrocera musae</i>	banana fruit fly

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

			<i>Dacus tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly
	Hemiptera	Aleyrodidae	<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	spiralling white fly
			<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	blue grey fly, citrus blackfly, citrus spring whitefly
			<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	cassava whitefly
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Insect	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Toxoptera citricidus</i>	brown citrus aphid
		Asterolecaniidae	<i>Asterolecanium unguatum</i>	
		Carsidaridae	<i>Allocarsidara malayensis</i>	durian psyllid
		Cicadellidae	<i>Idiocerus atkinsoni</i>	
			<i>Idiocerus clypealis</i> syn. <i>Idioscopus clypealis</i>	mango leaf hopper
		Coccidae	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	pink wax scale, red wax scale, ruby wax scale
			<i>Chloropulvinaria aurantii</i>	cottony citrus scale
			<i>Coccus hesperidum</i>	brown soft scale, common shield scale, soft brown scale
			<i>Coccus mangiferae</i>	
			<i>Coccus pseudomagnoliarum</i>	citricola scale, gray citrus scale
			<i>Coccus viridis</i>	green coffee scale, green scale, green shield scale
			<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i>	green shield scale, guava mealy scale, guava pulvinaria
			<i>Saissetia coffeae</i>	brown shield scale, helmet scale, hemispherical scale
		Coreidae	<i>Pseudotheraptus wayi</i>	coccid bug
		Delphacidae	<i>Tagosodes cubanus</i>	
			<i>Tagosodes oryzicolus</i>	rice delphacid, rice leafhopper
		Diaspididae	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i>	yellow scale
			<i>Aspidiotus hederae</i> syn. <i>Aspidiotus nerii</i>	aucuba scale, ivy scale, oleander scale
			<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	dictyospermum scale, palm scale, spanish red scale

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

			<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>	glover's scale
			<i>Lopholeucapsis japonica</i>	japanese maple scale
		Diaspididae	<i>Morganella longispina</i>	maskell scale; plumose scale
			<i>Radionaspis indica</i>	
		Gelechiidae	<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	potato moth, potato tuber moth, stem-end grub
		Margarodidae	<i>Icerya pulchra</i>	
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Insect	Hemiptera	Margarodidae	<i>Icerya aegyptiaca</i>	egyptian fluted scale
			<i>Icerya purchasi</i>	cottony cushion scale
		Miridae	<i>Monalonion sp.</i>	
		Pseudococcidae	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	hibiscus mealybug
		Pseudococcidae	<i>Nipaecoccus viridis</i>	cotton mealybug
			<i>Planococcus citri</i>	citrus mealybug
			<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i>	cacao mealybug, coffee mealybug
			<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i>	banana mealybug
			<i>Pseudococcus gahani</i> syn. <i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	citrophilus mealybug
			<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	baker's mealybug, grape mealybug, pear mealybug
			<i>Rastrococcus iceryoides</i>	mango mealybug
		Trioziidae	<i>Trioza erytrae</i>	african citrus psyllid
	Lepidoptera	Arctiidae	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	fall web worm
		Castniidae	<i>Castniomera humboldti</i>	
			<i>Castniomera licus</i>	banana stem borer
		Crambidae	<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>	banana scab moth
			<i>Noorda albizonalis</i> syn. <i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i>	red banded borer of mango
		Lymantriidae	<i>Orgyia postica</i>	small tussock moth
			<i>Orgyia turbatus</i>	tussock moth
		Noctuidae	<i>Eudocima fullonia</i> syn. <i>Othreis fullona</i>	fruit-piercing moth

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

			<i>Hypoperigea sp.</i>	fruit borer
			<i>Mudaria magniplaga</i>	
			<i>Oxyodes scrobiculata</i>	Thai leaf-eating looper
		Tortricidae	<i>Cnephasia jactatana</i> syn. <i>Batodes jactatana</i>	black-lyre leafroller moth
		Pyralidae	<i>Citripestis sagittiferella</i>	citrus fruit borer
		Sphingidae	<i>Marumba dyras</i>	
		Tineidae	<i>Opogona sacchari</i>	banana moth, sugarcane borer, sugarcane moth
		Tortricidae	<i>Argyrotaenia franciscana</i>	orange tortix
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Insect	Thysanoptera	Thripidae	<i>Chaetanaphothrips leeuweni</i>	banana rust thrips
			<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>	california citrus thrips, citrus thrips
			<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>	cacao thrips, red-banded thrips
			<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i>	Hawaiian flower thrips
Nematode	Tylenchida	Anguinidae	<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i>	akhet-pet, dak pora, rice stem nematode, ufra disease
			<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	potato root nematode, potato rot nematode, potato tuber nematode
			<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	stem and bulb nematode
		Aphelenchoididae	<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>	rice leaf nematode
		Heteroderidae	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	pale potato cyst nematode, white potato cyst nematode
			<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	golden nematode
		Hoplolaimidae	<i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i>	none
		Pratylenchidae	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	burrowing nematode
			<i>Pratylenchus goodeyi</i>	banana Lesion nematode
Bacterial diseases	Actinomycetales	Microbacteriaceae	<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> syn. <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	
	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiaceae	<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> syn. <i>Ralstonia solanacearum sensu lato</i>	

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

	Enterobacteriales	Enterobacteriaceae	<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> syn. <i>Pantoea stewartii</i>	stewart's wilt
	Entomoplasmatales	Spiroplasmataceae	<i>Spiroplasma citri</i>	stubborn disease of citrus
	Pseudomonadales	Pseudomonadaceae	<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> syn. <i>Bacterium marginale</i>	
			<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>garcae</i>	dieback of coffee
Fungal diseases	Agaricales	Marasmiaceae	<i>Marasmiellus scandens</i>	thread blight
	Botryophariales	Botryosphaeriaceae	<i>Macrophoma mantegazziana</i>	
	Botryosphaeriales	Botryosphaeriaceae	<i>Botryosphaeria ribis</i>	cane blight of currant, canker of apple
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal Diseases	Botryosphaeriales	Botryosphaeriaceae	<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> syn. <i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i>	
		Phyllostictaceae	<i>Guingardia citricarpa</i> syn. <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	citrus black spot
	Capnodiales	Mycosphaerellaceae	<i>Cercospora concors</i> syn. <i>Mycovellosiella concors</i>	leaf blotch of potato
			<i>mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	black leaf streak of banana
			<i>mycosphaerella musae</i>	speckle disease of banana
			<i>Septoria lycopersici</i> var. <i>mallagutii</i>	septoria potato leaf spot
			<i>Deightoniella torulosa</i>	black tip of banana, fingertip disease of banana
			<i>Septoria</i> spp.	
		Pleomassariaceae	<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>	silver scurf of potato
	Ceratobasidiales	Ceratobasidiaceae	<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i>	fruit rot, collar rot, stem canker
	Chytridiales	Synchytriaceae	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	black scab of potato, black wart of potato, wart disease of potato
	Diaporthales	Diaporthaceae	<i>Diaporthe citri</i> syn. <i>Phomopsis citri</i>	melanose of citrus, stem-end rot of citrus
	Eurotiales	Trichocomaceae	<i>Penicillium digitatum</i>	green mould of citrus fruits

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

	Heliales	Sclerotiniaceae	<i>Whetzelinia sclerotiorum</i> syn. <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	cottony rot
	Hypocreales	Clavicipitaceae	<i>Ephelis oryzae</i> syn. <i>Balansia oryzae-sativae</i>	
		Hypocreaceae	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i>	verticillium wilt
		Nectriaceae	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>vasinfectum</i>	vascular wilt of cotton
			<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i> (Race 4 non-Chinese races)	panama disease of banana, vascular wilt of banana
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal diseases	Hypocreales	Nectriaceae	<i>Nectria rigidiuscula</i> syn. <i>Albonectria rigidiuscula</i>	canker of cocoa
	Microascales	Ceratomyces	<i>Ceratomyces fimbriata</i>	black rot of sweet potato, blight of mango, canker of coffee
			<i>Ceratomyces paradoxa</i>	basal dry rot of coconut, basal dry rot of oil palm, black rot of pineapple
		Microascaceae	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	
	Mucorales	Mucoraceae	<i>Rhizopus</i> sp.	
	Myriangiales	Elsinoaceae	<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	scab of sweet orange
	Peronosporales	Peronosporaceae	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	
	Pezizales	Rhiziniaceae	<i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i>	phymatotrichum root rot, root rot of conifers, root rot of soybean
			<i>Phymatotrichum omnivorum</i> syn. <i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i>	root rot
	Phyllachorales	Glomerellaceae	<i>Colletotrichum antirrhini</i> syn. <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> <i>Colletotrichum atramentarium</i> syn. <i>Colletotrichum coccodes</i>	anthracnose of citrus, anthracnose of mango, bitter spot, black spot anthracnose of potato, anthracnose of strawberry

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

			<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> syn. <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>	brown blight
			<i>Gloeosporium mangifera</i> syn. <i>Glomerella cingulata</i>	
			<i>Colletotrichum musae</i>	anthracnose of banana, black rot of banana
	Plasmodiophorida	Plasmodiophoraceae	<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>	slimy rot
		Didymellaceae	<i>Phoma andina</i> syn. <i>Stagonosporopsis andigena</i>	black blight of potato
			<i>Phoma solanicola</i> syn. <i>Boeremia exigua</i> var. <i>exigua</i>	potato leaf blot
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	SPECIES AND GENUS NAME	COMMON NAME
Fungal diseases	Pleosporales	Leptosphaeriaceae	<i>Deuterophoma tracheiphila</i> syn. <i>Plenodomus tracheiphilus</i>	die back of citrus, wilt of citrus
	Pythiales	Pythiaceae	<i>Pythium</i> spp.	
			<i>Trachysphaera fructigena</i>	trachysphaera pod rot
	Unassigned	Unassigned	<i>Oospora pustulans</i> syn. <i>Polyscytalum pustulans</i>	skin spot of potato
	Ustilaginales	Ustilaginaceae	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	maize boil smut
Weeds	Asterales	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	
	Lamiales	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche aegyptiaca</i>	
			<i>Orobanche cernua</i>	
			<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> syn. <i>Phelipanche ramosa</i>	hemp broomrape
			<i>Striga angustifolia</i>	red witchweed
			<i>Striga densiflora</i>	witch weed
			<i>Striga hermonthica</i>	purple witchweed
			<i>Striga lutea</i>	
	Poales	Poaceae	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	broad-leaf carpetgrass
			<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	bearded ryegrass, darnel, poison ryegrass
PEST TYPE	ORDER NAME	FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME	SPECIES NAME

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.

Viral diseases	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	banana mottling disease, marbling of banana
		Bromoviridae	<i>Cucumovirus</i>	cucumber mosaic virus
		Caulimoviridae	<i>Badnavirus</i>	banana streak virus
		Phenuiviridae	<i>Tenuivirus</i>	rice hoja blanca virus

Source: Preferred name and classification used is checked for accuracy against the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Global database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>), CABI Invasive Species Compendium (www.cabi.org) and Global Diversity Information Facility (GBIF) Database (www.gbif.org) 2-6 April.