

**Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
Cherries, *Prunus avium* from the
United States of America –
States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington**

ISSUED

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
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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 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

This standard was endorsed by the Deputy Chief Technical Officer, Pre-Clearance, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand on 4 July 2005.

Veronica Herrera
Manager Biosecurity Standards
(acting under delegated authority)

Review and amendment

NZ MAF import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next planned review for this standard is 2008.

New Zealand import health standards are updated and republished as necessary with the most recent version published on the MAF web site.

Distribution

Import health standards are distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They are made available for public access on the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh cherries (*Prunus avium*) imported into New Zealand from the United States of America – States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington. For the purpose of this import health standard, fresh fruit of *Prunus avium* includes the small panicle (stem) that is typically attached to the fruit. No leaf material is permissible.

REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993

Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas 1996. ISPM Publication No. 4, FAO, Rome.

Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites 1999. ISPM Publication No. 10, FAO, Rome.

Glossary of phytosanitary terms 2002. ISPM Publication No. 5, FAO, Rome.

Risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks 2003. ISPM Publication No. 11 (Rev. 1), FAO, Rome.

New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention, November 1997. FAO, Rome.

MAF Plants Biosecurity Pest Risk Assessment Standard (26 September 2001).

MAF Plants Biosecurity Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand (July 2002).

DEFINITIONS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
Biosecurity New Zealand	Biosecurity New Zealand is the division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) that has the lead role in preventing the importation of unwanted pests and diseases, and for controlling, managing or eradicating them should they arrive.
Certificate	An official document, which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990].
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].

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) [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997; formerly established]
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 "... 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".
Infestation of a consignment	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM 1999].
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to confirm compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect].
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990].
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention.
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	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 [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999].
Introduction	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997]
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures.
Lot	The number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990].
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Acronym for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.
National Plant Protection Organisation	Official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC. [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)]
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organisation.
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990].
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997] Note: For the purpose of this standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995].

Pest free production site	A defined portion of a place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained for a defined period and that is managed as a separate unit in the same way as a pest free place of production [ISPM Pub. No. 10, 1999]
Phytosanitary certificate	A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO 1990].
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990].
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISC, 2001]
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 (is) being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997].
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997] A pest of potential economic importance to New Zealand and not yet present there, or present but either not widely distributed and being officially controlled, or a regulated non-quarantine pest, or having the potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPMNo. 15, 2002; ISPM No. 18, 2003].
Viable	Capable of maintaining life, or able to live in a particular environment and able to procreate.

OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS

This import health standard outlines the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival in New Zealand for fresh cherries imported from the United States of America – States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

This standard is replicated at the following Internet address:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analyses, which may assess either a commodity or a pest/pathway combination. New Zealand's legislative requirements and international obligations are taken into account when conducting risk analyses and applying the findings in the development of import health standards. The principal document for all New Zealand import health standards relating to plants and plant products is the Biosecurity Act (1993), whilst the international obligations derive principally from the guidelines on risk analysis developed under the auspices of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures operating within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES – CHERRIES (*Prunus avium*) FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – STATES OF IDAHO, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

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

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager, Biosecurity Standards
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PO Box 2526
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 64-4-498 9888
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 New Zealand MAF, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

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

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

Pursuant to 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 Environment Risk Management Authority, PO Box 131, Wellington or e-mail: info@ermanz.govt.nz

[Note: In order to meet the Environmental Risk Management Authority's requirements the scientific name (i.e. genus and species) of the commodity must be included in the phytosanitary certificate.]

3 Explanation of pest categories

New Zealand MAF categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests. Measures to prevent the establishment of regulated pests in 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 new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, 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.

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

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

Where it has been determined through pest risk assessment that high impact pests are associated with a particular commodity more specific phytosanitary measures may need to be met. In most circumstances these phytosanitary measures will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand.

6 Specific conditions for cherries (Commodity Sub-Class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables) from the United States of America – States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

New Zealand MAF requires that the United States of America NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by New Zealand 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 United States of America 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-diseases/registers-lists/boric/>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the United States of America 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 cherries from the United States of America – States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

6.1.3 Phytosanitary measures for high impact pests

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.

New Zealand MAF and the United States of America NPPO have agreed to the use of a methyl bromide fumigation treatment, in conjunction with orchard pest management programmes, as a phytosanitary measure for the high impact fruit fly species associated with cherries. Refer to Appendix 2 for details of this agreed phytosanitary measure.

New Zealand MAF requires the United States of America NPPO to undertake appropriate pest control activities for the other (non-fruit fly) high impact pests prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand.

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 exclusion (such as bagging of fruit), chemical treatments etc.

6.1.4 Documentation

Phytosanitary certificate: Required.

Import permit/Authorisation to import: Exempt under Gazette Notice: No. AG12, 13 July 1995.

6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the United States of America NPPO must accompany all cherry consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the United States of America NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF have been undertaken.

The cherries 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:

Rhagoletis fausta (see Appendix 2)

Rhagoletis indifferens (see Appendix 2)

Rhagoletis pomonella (see Appendix 2)

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

6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the United States of America NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

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

NOTE: This additional declaration is not required if the phytosanitary certificate issued by the United States of America NPPO is in accordance with the model phytosanitary certificate annexed to the revised (1997) text of the FAO IPPC.

AND

- (ii) This is to certify that the cherries in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those regulated high impact pests specified by NZ MAF.

NOTE: full details of the fruit fly treatment must be included in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration, fumigant type and concentration, and temperature must be recorded.

6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The cherries 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

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

New Zealand MAF requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, regulated pests. To achieve this, New Zealand MAF will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

6.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

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

6.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

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

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

If regulated pests, extraneous plant material (excluding the small panicle (stem) 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 where an efficacious treatment is available
- The suspension of trade on the detection of high impact pests for which specific pre-arrival phytosanitary measures are required. Suspension of trade will continue until the cause of the non-compliance has been identified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of New Zealand 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 regulatory status and appropriate measures developed 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.

6.7 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

NZ 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 United States of America NPPO will be informed by New Zealand 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, New Zealand 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
Prunus avium from the United States of America –
States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington**

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
American cherry rusty mottle disease	due *	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
Cherry freckle fruit agent	due *	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Cherry short stem agent	due *	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Cherry stem pitting agent	due *	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Spur cherry disease	due *	-	Regulated	1b	1
x-disease phytoplasma	due *	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
<i>Alternaria mali</i>	fun	Alternaria blotch	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aureobasidium prunicola</i>	fun	Fruit rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> (anamorph <i>Phloeospora pad</i>)	fun	Cherry leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Diplodina persicae</i>	fun	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Gilbertella persicaria</i>	fun	Fruit rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lambertella pruni</i>	fun	Fruit rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monilia angustior</i>	fun	Rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monilia implicata</i>	fun	Rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monilinia seaveri</i>	fun	Twig blight	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Mucor piriformis</i>	fun	Mucor fruit rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i>	fun	Fruitlet core rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phomopsis padina</i>	fun	Canker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phyllosticta congesta</i>	fun	Phyllosticta rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i> (anamorph <i>Zygophiala jamaicensis</i>)	fun	Fly speck	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Taphrina armeniaca</i>	fun	Witches' broom	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae</i>	fun	Leaf rust	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Abagrotis barnesi</i>	ins	Climbing cutworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Acrobasis tricolorella</i>	ins	Prune moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ambrosiodmus rubricollis</i>	ins	Ambrosia beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Ambrosiodmus tachygraphus</i>	ins	Ambrosia beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Amyelois transitella</i>	ins	Navel orange worm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	ins	Peach twig borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Archips rosanus</i>	ins	Rose leafroller	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i>	ins	Pear psyllid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Carpophilus freemani</i>	ins	Dried fruit beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Carpophilus</i> spp. (except <i>C. hemipterus</i>)	ins	Dried fruit beetles	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i>	ins	Oblique banded leafroller	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Coccinella californica</i>	ins	Californian lady beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Colladonus clitellarius</i>	ins	Saddled leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Conotelus mexicanus</i>	ins	Dried fruit beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cuerna costalis</i>	ins	Leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Cydia packardii</i>	ins	Cherry fruitworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cydia prunivora</i>	ins	Lesser appleworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Diaspidiotus ancyclus</i>	ins	Putnam scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Egira curialis</i>	ins	Citrus cutworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Empoasca</i> spp.	ins	Green leafhoppers	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Euschistus tristigmus</i>	ins	Dusty stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Frankliniella fusca</i>	ins	Tobacco thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> [pesticide resistant strain]	ins	Western flower thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Frankliniella tritici</i>	ins	Eastern flower thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Graphocephala versuta</i>	ins	Peach leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i>	ins	Leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hoplocampa cookei</i>	ins	Cherry fruit sawfly	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hypera</i> sp.	ins	Weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hysteroneura setariae</i>	ins	Rusty plum aphid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Leptothrips mali</i>	ins	Black hunter thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>	ins	Tarnished plant bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lygus oblineatus</i>	ins	Tarnished plant bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Magdalis gracilis</i>	ins	Black fruittree weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i>	ins	Planthopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monarthrum fasciatum</i>	ins	Ambrosia beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Myzus persicae</i> [vector]	ins	Green peach aphid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Neohydatothrips variabilis</i>	ins	Thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Oecanthus nigricornis</i>	ins	Blackhorned tree cricked	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Oncometopia orbona</i>	ins	Leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	ins	Winter moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pandemis pyrusana</i>	ins	Leafroller	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>	ins	European peach scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	ins	Variiegated cutworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Phloeotribus liminaris</i>	ins	Peach bark beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Platynota idaeusalis</i>	ins	Tufted apple bud worm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Platynota stultana</i>	ins	Omnivorous leafroller	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Polycaon confertus</i>	ins	Branch and twig borer	regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	ins	White peach scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	ins	Comstock mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	ins	Grape mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Quadraspidiotus juglansregiae</i>	ins	Walnut scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhagoletis fausta</i>	ins	Black cherry fruit fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Rhagoletis indifferens</i>	ins	Western cherry fruit fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	ins	Apple maggot fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Scaphytopius acutus</i>	ins	Leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>	ins	Citrus thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Scirtothrips perseae</i>	ins	Avocado thrip	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Scolytus rugulosus</i>	ins	Shot-hole borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	ins	Eyespotted bud moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>	ins	Peach tree borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Synanthedon pictipes</i>	ins	Lesser peach tree borer	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Syneta albida</i>	ins	Syneta leaf beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i>	ins	Pear thrips	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Thyanta pallidovirens</i>	ins	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Typhlocyba jucunda</i>	ins	Potato leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	ins	Spotted cutworm	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Xyleborus dispar</i>	ins	Ambrosia beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	ins	Bark beetle	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Daidalotarsonemus</i> sp.	mit	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus canadensis</i>	mit	Four-spotted spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus neocaledonicus</i>	mit	Mexican spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus pacificus</i>	mit	Pacific spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus turkestanii</i>	mit	Strawberry spider mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Peach latent mosaic viroid	vid	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
Cherry leaf roll virus [strains not present in New Zealand]	Vir	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
Cherry twisted leaf virus	vir	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
Little cherry virus-1	vir	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
Little cherry virus-2	vir	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1
<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> pv. <i>marginalis</i>	bac	Leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>morsprunorum</i>	bac	Bacterial canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	bac	Bacterial soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	bac	Bacterial spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	fun	Black stalk rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	fun	Aspergillus rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicoccum aesculi</i>)	fun	Canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i> (anamorph <i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i>)	fun	Gummosis	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	fun	Grey mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	fun	Leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Fusarium roseum</i>	fun	Fusarium rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Galactomyces geotrichum</i> (anamorph <i>Geotrichum candidum</i>)	fun	Sour rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Gibberella zeae</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium avenaceum</i>)	fun	Fusarium stem canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	fun	Bitter rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	fun	American brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia laxa</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia laxa</i>)	fun	European brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Mycosphaerella tassiana</i> (anamorph <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i>)	fun	Black leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent introduction	Actions on interception
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i> (anamorph <i>Tubercularia vulgaris</i>)	fun	Coral spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Nectria haematococca</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium solani</i>)	fun	Fusarium fruit rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	fun	Blue mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium italicum</i>	fun	Blue mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Podosphaera clandestina</i>	fun	Powder mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	fun	Powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Podosphaera tridactyla</i> (anamorph <i>Oidium passerinii</i>)	fun	Powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i>	fun	Wet rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i>	fun	Rhizopus soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	fun	Cottony rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i> (anamorph <i>Oidium leucoconium</i>)	fun	Powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Stigmina carpophila</i>	fun	Shot-hole	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Taphrina deformans</i>	fun	Leaf curl	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tranzschelia discolor</i>	fun	Rust	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Venturia carpophila</i> (anamorph <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i>)	fun	Scab	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphis spiraeola</i>	ins	Spirea aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Asynonychus cervinus</i>	ins	Fuller's rose weevil	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>	ins	Corn sap beetle	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i>	ins	Dried fruit beetle	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Carpophilus mutilatus</i>	ins	Dried fruit beetle	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cydia molesta</i>	ins	Oriental fruit moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i>	ins	San Jose scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	ins	Vinegar fly	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Ephestia cautella</i>	ins	Tropical warehouse moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Icerya purchasi</i>	ins	Cottony cushion scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Macrosiphoniella</i> sp.	ins	Aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Nezara viridula</i>	ins	Green vegetable bug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Xyleborinus saxeseni</i>	ins	Keyhole ambrosia beetle	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aculus cornutus</i>	mit	Peach silver moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>	mit	Bryobia mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Diptacus gigantorhynchus</i>	mit	Big-beaked plum mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Panonychus citri</i>	mit	Citrus red mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	mit	European red mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	mit	Two-spotted spider mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	mit	Mould mite	Non regulated	.	NA

denotes a high impact pest

* denotes disease of unknown etiology

Measures to prevent entry and establishment

- . No measures as pest non regulated
- 1a Visual inspection of produce and associated packaging
- 1b Consignment must be free from extraneous plant material (ie. plant material not normally associated with the fruit) – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g. leaves, stems, flowers)
- 2a Undergone appropriate pest control activities
- 2b Pest free area (based on official detection survey)
- 3 Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment
- 4 Approved generic treatment

Actions on interception

- NA No action 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)
- 2 Treat, reship or destroy
- 2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
- 3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

Appendix 2 Pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for high impact fruit flies associated with cherries in the United States of America – States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington

1. Scope

New Zealand, as a country free from harmful species of fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae), requires exporting countries to implement official phytosanitary measures for those species of fruit flies identified as potentially having a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment, should they be introduced to New Zealand.

Cherries are a host of the high impact fruit flies *Rhagoletis fausta*, *R. indifferens* and *R. pomonella* in the United States of America, and accordingly, appropriate phytosanitary measures must be implemented to mitigate the risk of these species being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity.

New Zealand MAF and the United States of America NPPO have agreed that an offshore methyl bromide fumigation treatment, in combination with orchard pest management programmes, can be used as a suitable pre-arrival phytosanitary measure for this purpose.

2. Treatment specification

Orchard pest management programme

In order to ensure cherry fruit fly populations are maintained at low levels the management of those orchards registered for export to New Zealand must be carried out in accordance with the Pacific Northwest cherry pest management program.

Methyl bromide fumigation

The following treatment must be performed prior to the arrival of cherries in New Zealand. The treatment will be undertaken in accordance with agreed procedures.

Fruit pulp temperature	Fumigant concentration	Exposure period
22 °C and above	32 g/m ³	2 hours
17 - 22 °C	40 g/m ³	2 hours
12 – 17 °C	48 g/m ³	2 hours
6 – 12 °C	64 g/m ³	2 hours

NOTE: full details of the fruit fly treatment must be included in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration, fumigant type and concentration, and fruit pulp temperature must be recorded.

3. Treatment monitoring

All treatments shall be monitored in accordance with agreed procedures. All cartons of cherry fruit shall be traceable to a unique treatment batch, packhouse and orchard.

4. Product security

Security of cherry fruit between the time of harvest and treatment must be maintained. Following treatment, the security of all treatment batches must be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures.