

Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
Garlic, *Allium sativum* from the
People's Republic of China

ISSUED

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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 Chief Technical Officer, Pre-Clearance, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand on 20 February 2006.

Debbie Pearson
Director Pre-Clearance
(acting under delegated authority)

Review and amendment

New Zealand MAF import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next planned review for this standard is 2009.

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 web site.

Distribution

Import health standards relating to plants and plant products are distributed by the New Zealand 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 garlic (*Allium sativum*) imported into New Zealand from the People's Republic of China for human consumption. This import health standard provides for all edible components of the garlic plant (ie. bulb, stem and leaves).

This import health standard replaces any previous versions of the import health standard for garlic from the People's Republic of China.

REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993

Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas 1996. ISPM Publication No. 4, 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 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 “... <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> ”.
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]
Phyosanitary certificate	A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO 1990].
Phyosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990].
Phyosanitary 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; ISPM No. 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 garlic imported from the People's Republic of China.

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 (now the 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 – GARLIC (*Allium sativum*) FROM THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

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: 64-4-819 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 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 must 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 garlic (Commodity Sub-Class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables) from the People's Republic of China.

6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

New Zealand MAF requires that the People's Republic of China 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 People's Republic of China 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 People's Republic of China 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 garlic from the People's Republic of China.

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 requires the People's Republic of China NPPO to undertake appropriate pest control activities for specified high impact pests prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand. These high impact pests are *Delia antiqua*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, *Liriomyza trifolii* and *Urocystis colchici*.

A methyl bromide fumigation must be used as a phytosanitary measure for *Delia antiqua*, *Liriomyza huidobrensis* and *Liriomyza trifolii* which may be associated with garlic bulbs or the above-ground edible parts of the garlic plant. One of the following fumigation rates must be used:

32 g/m³ at 27-32°C for 2 hours
40 g/m³ at 21-26.9°C for 2 hours
48 g/m³ at 15.5-20.9°C for 2 hours
48 g/m³ at 10-15.4°C for 3 hours

The offshore fumigation will be accepted if the appropriate treatment is endorsed in the treatment section of the phytosanitary certificate. Alternatively, an attachment (ie. treatment certificate) to the phytosanitary certificate will be accepted if it has been clearly endorsed by the People's Republic of China NPPO.

Appropriate pest control activities are necessary for *Urocystis colchici*.

NOTE: "appropriate pest control activities" is a broad term that is inclusive of a range of phytosanitary measures. Examples of these measures include pest free areas, sourcing of high health material and in-field chemical treatments.

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 People's Republic of China NPPO must accompany all garlic consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the People's Republic of China NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF have been undertaken.

The garlic has:

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

AND

- (ii) undergone methyl bromide fumigation treatment at a rate specified in Section 6.1.3 (details must be included on the phytosanitary certificate)

AND

- (iii) been sourced from production areas that have been demonstrated to be a pest free area for *Urocystis colchici*, or where in-field activities have been undertaken that are effective against *Urocystis colchici*.

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 People's Republic of China NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- (i) This is to certify that the garlic described herein has been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and is 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 People's Republic of China NPPO is in accordance with the model phytosanitary certificate annexed to the revised (1997) text of the FAO IPPC.
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AND

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

NOTE: full details of the methyl bromide fumigation treatment must be included in, or as an endorsed attachment to, the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration, fumigant concentration and temperature must be recorded.

6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The garlic 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 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 People's Republic of China 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 *Allium sativum* from the People's Republic of China

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
Garlic virus X	vir	GarV-X	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Tobacco rattle virus [strains not present in New Zealand]	vir	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Helicotylenchus multincinctus</i>	nem	spiral nematode	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pratylenchus zaeae</i>	nem	corn root lesion nematode	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i>	nem	reniform nematode	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Microtydeus hylinus</i>	mit	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Paraneognathus wangae</i>	mit	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhizoglyphus setosus</i>	mit	bulb mite	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i>	ins	coffee bean weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Delia antiqua</i>	ins	onion maggot	Regulated #	2a	2
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	ins	pea leafminer	Regulated #	2a	2
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	ins	American serpentine leafminer	Regulated #	2a	2
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	ins	cabbage moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia pallescens</i>)	fun	maize leaf spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Petromyces alliaceus</i> (anamorph <i>Aspergillus alliaceus</i>)	fun	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Urocystis colchici</i>	fun	leaf smut	Regulated #	2a or 2b	2a
<i>Bacillus polymyxa</i>	bac	-	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	bac	sour skin	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
Garlic common latent virus	vir	GarCLV	Non regulated	.	NA
garlic mosaic virus	vir	GMVc	Non regulated	.	NA
Garlic virus D	vir	GarV-D	Non regulated	.	NA
Leek yellow stripe virus	vir	LYSV	Non regulated	.	NA
Onion yellow dwarf virus	vir	OYDV	Non regulated	.	NA
Shallot latent virus	vir	SLV	Non regulated	.	NA
Tobacco mosaic virus	vir	TMV	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	nem	foliar nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphelenchus avenae</i>	nem	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	nem	potato rot nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	nem	stem and bulb nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Helicotylenchus dihystra</i>	nem	spiral nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus</i>	nem	spiral nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>	nem	northern root knot nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	nem	southern root knot nematode	Non regulated	.	NA

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Meloidogyne javanica</i>	nem	Javanese root knot nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	nem	root lesion nematode	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aceria tulipae</i>	mit	wheat curl mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Petrobia latens</i>	mit	brown wheat mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizoglyphus echinopus</i>	mit	bulb mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Rhizoglyphus robini</i>	mit	bulb mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	mit	twospotted spider mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tyrophagus longior</i>	mit	seed mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	mit	mould mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	ins	cotton aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i>	ins	foxglove aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cadra cautella</i>	ins	tobacco moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Delia platura</i>	ins	corn seed maggot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Ephestia elutella</i>	ins	tropical warehouse moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Eumerus strigatus</i>	ins	onion bulb fly	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Listroderes diffcilis</i>	ins	vegetable weevil	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Myzus persicae</i>	ins	green peach aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Neotoxoptera formosana</i>	ins	onion aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	ins	Indian meal moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Sminthurus viridis</i>	ins	lucerne flea	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	ins	onion thrips	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	fun	black stalk rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Alternaria porri</i>	fun	purple blotch	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus alutaceus</i>	fun	aspergillus rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	fun	aspergillus storage rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	fun	black mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Athelia rolfsii</i> (anamorph <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>)	fun	Regulatedolf's disease	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>Botryotinia squamosa</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis squamosa</i>)	fun	botrytis leaf blight	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botrytis aclada</i>	fun	neck rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cercospora duddiae</i>	fun	leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cladosporium allii</i>	fun	leaf blotch	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia lunata</i>)	fun	black mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Colletotrichum circinans</i>	fun	smudge	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Colletotrichum dematium</i>	fun	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Fusarium culmorum</i>	fun	dry rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	fun	leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Fusarium proliferatum</i>	fun	mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Gibberella avenacea</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium avenaceum</i>)	fun	fusarium stem canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium fujikuroi</i>)	fun	fusarium rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Gibberella intricans</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium equiseti</i>)	fun	root and stem dry rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>)	fun	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Hypocrea rufa</i>	fun	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Leveillula taurica</i> (anamorph <i>Oidiopsis sicua</i>)	fun	powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>	fun	ashy stem blight	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Nectria haematococca</i> (anamorph <i>Fusarium solani</i>)	fun	fusarium fruit rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium aurantiogriseum</i>	fun	blue mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	fun	penicillium mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium citrinum</i>	fun	penicillium mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium digitatum</i>	fun	green mould	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>Penicillium oxalicum</i>	fun	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium purpurogenum</i>	fun	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium viridicatum</i>	fun	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Peronospora destructor</i>	fun	onion downy mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>	fun	club root	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pleospora allii</i> (anamorph <i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	fun	onion leaf blight	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pleospora herbarum</i> (anamorph <i>Stemphylium herbarum</i>)	fun	black mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pleospora tarda</i> (anamorph <i>Stemphylium botryosum</i>)	fun	black mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Puccinia allii</i>	fun	rust	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 minor</i>	fun	sclerotinia rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	fun	cottony rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>	fun	Allium white rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Thanatephorus cucumeris</i> (anamorph <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>)	fun	rhizoctonia rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>	fun	black root rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Urocystis magica</i>	fun	onion smut	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	fun	verticillium wilt	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bacillus coagulans</i>	bac	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	bac	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	bac	-	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i>	bac	bacterial soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Erwinia herbicola</i>	bac	purple stain	Non regulated	.	NA

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Erwinia rhapontici</i>	bac	bacterial soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i>	bac	bacterial soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas cichorii</i>	bac	bacterial leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	bac	pink eye	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i>	bac	soft rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> pv. <i>marginalis</i>	bac	leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA

Denotes a potential high impact pest for which additional offshore measures are required

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 plant material – 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 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)
	2	Treat, reship or destroy
	2a	Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
	3	Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway