

Import Health Standard
Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables
Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia*
from the Republic of Korea

ISSUED

Issued pursuant to sections 24A and 166A of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Date Issued:

1 NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION

The New Zealand national plant protection organisation is the Ministry for Primary Industries and as such, all communication should be addressed to:

Plant Health
Biosecurity New Zealand
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COMMENCEMENT

This import health standard comes into force on [date]

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces all prior versions of and amendments to the *Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, (Pyrus pyrifolia) from the Republic of Korea*

The document history to this import health standard is set out in Appendix 2.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This import health standard is issued pursuant to sections 24A and 166A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

2 EXPLANATION OF PEST CATEGORIES

MPI has categorised organisms associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated organisms as described below. Organisms (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.

2.1 REGULATED ORGANISMS

Regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These will include new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

2.1.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

Risk group 1 pests are those regulated pests (FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, 1996) which on introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

2.1.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

Risk group 2 pests are those regulated pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

2.1.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

Risk group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those regulated pests which on entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic impacts on their production and/or the environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.

2.1.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests

A regulated non-quarantine pest (denoted by "reg." on the pest list) is a pest whose presence in a consignment of plants for planting, affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (Revised IPPC definition, Rome 1997). These pests would be under official control by the use of a Government operated or audited certification scheme.

2.1.5 Regulated non plant pests

Regulated non plant pests are those organisms which, although not pests of plants or plant products, may be associated with plants or plant products in international trade, and may have an affect on human or animal health (e.g. black widow spider) and thus fall under the jurisdiction of other New Zealand government departments. The categorisation of these organisms and their associated import restrictions will be applied in accordance with the requirements of the relevant departments.

2.1.6 Vectors of associated quarantine pests

In the context of this import health standard, vectors are those organisms which are able to transmit regulated pests into New Zealand. To prevent the transmission of vectored quarantine organisms to susceptible commodities in New Zealand, it is necessary to prevent the entry of their vectors. Vectors (denoted by "vect." on the pest list) will be categorised as risk group 1 even if they are present in New Zealand, unless they are risk group 2 pests in their own right. If the vectored organism is not present in the exporting country then the associated vector(s), if present in New Zealand, will be categorised as a non-regulated non-quarantine pest(s).

2.1.7 Vectored organisms

Vectored organisms (denoted by "VO" on the pest list) are those quarantine pests that are able to enter New Zealand via a vector associated with the imported commodity.

2.1.8 Strains of pests

Where there is documented evidence that a pest associated with the imported commodity has a different host range, different pesticide resistance, vectors a different range of organisms, or is more virulent than that of the same species present in New Zealand, then the different strain (denoted by "strain" on the pest list) of that pest will be categorised accordingly as a risk group 1 or 2 regulated pest.

2.1.9 Unidentifiable organisms

Should identification of an organism not be possible within the required time frame, the organism will be categorised as a regulated pest (either risk groups 1, 2, or 3) until such time as shown otherwise.

2.1.10 Unlisted organisms

Should an organism be intercepted that is not included on the pest list for that commodity, it will be categorised into the appropriate risk group and action taken accordingly.

2.2 NON-REGULATED ORGANISMS

Non-regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These would include new organisms which could not establish in New Zealand. Non-regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

2.2.1 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests are either already present in New Zealand and are not under official control or, could not establish in New Zealand.

2.2.2 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms are not pests of plants and are not of concern to MPI or any other New Zealand government department.

2.3 CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING SOIL)

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests (e.g. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance.

3 APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied to pests in each risk group, depending on the commodity and the type of pest. These measures include:

3.1 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 1 PESTS

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 1 pests may include:

- inspection and phytosanitary certification of the consignment according to appropriate procedures by the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country,
- testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material from accredited facilities), and verified by an additional declaration, to that given on the phytosanitary certificate,
- inspection/testing of the consignment by MPI prior to biosecurity clearance, to ensure the specified pest tolerance has not been exceeded.

3.2 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 2 PESTS

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 2 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests and may also require pre-export pest control activities to be undertaken by the contracting party and confirmed by additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate.

3.3 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 3 PESTS

Phytosanitary measures applied to risk group 3 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests plus:

- the application of a pre-export treatment which has been developed in accordance with an approved MPI standard,
- an official bilateral quarantine arrangement between MPI and the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation which includes descriptions of each approved treatment system(s),
- specific additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate.

3.4 REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS

Phytosanitary measures applied to regulated non-quarantine pests will generally be the same as for risk group 1 pests, or according to the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

3.5 NON-REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS

No phytosanitary measures are applied to non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

4 GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables includes fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption.

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

All host material (fruit/vegetables) of fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) of economic significance shall only be imported under the terms of a bilateral quarantine arrangement (e.g. agreement, workplan) between a MPI Chief Technical Officer and the head of the exporting country's national plant protection organisation.

5 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR KOREAN PEAR FROM THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

This import health standard covers the requirements for the entry of Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables from the Republic of Korea only.

5.1 PRE-EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

MPI requires that the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation sample and inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all visually detectable regulated pests (as specified by MPI), with a 95% confidence level, that not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by quarantine pests in a sample size of 600 units).

5.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for quarantine pathogens which are not visually detectable is not generally required for fresh Korean pear from the Republic of Korea.

5.1.3 Documentation

Bilateral quarantine arrangement: Required

Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables, may only be imported into New Zealand from the Republic of Korea under the terms of the bilateral quarantine arrangement.

Phytosanitary certificate: Required.

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

5.1.4 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must accompany all Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables exported to New Zealand.

Before an export phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must be satisfied that the following activities required by MPI have been undertaken.

The Korean pear have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

AND

- undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against fruit flies.

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

Carposina sasakii

Monilinia fructigena (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

Tetranychus kanzawai

OR

been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from the following:

Carposina sasakii

Monilinia fructigena (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

Tetranychus kanzawai

Note: Combinations of treatments and area freedom are permissible for *Carposina sasakii*, *Monilinia fructigena*, and *Tetranychus kanzawai*.

5.1.5 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken, the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The Korean pear in this consignment have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

AND

- been treated in accordance with Appendix 1 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from the Republic of Korea.

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

Carposina sasakii

Monilinia fructigena (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

Tetranychus kanzawai

OR

been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from the following:

Carposina sasakii

Monilinia fructigena (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

Tetranychus kanzawai."

Note: Combinations of treatments and area freedom are permissible for *Carposina sasakii*, *Monilinia fructigena*, and *Tetranychus kanzawai*.

5.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The Korean pear must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.

The package should not be opened in transit. However, where a consignment is either stored, split up 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 it is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

5.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

MPI will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

MPI requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for Korean pear, a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, MPI will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

5.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

5.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

MPI may, on the specific request of a Chief Technical Officer, test Korean pear (commodity subclass: fresh fruit/vegetables) from the Republic of Korea for regulated pests.

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

If regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

5.6.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importer's risk,
- re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- reshipment of the consignment,
- destruction of the consignment.

5.6.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- reshipment of the consignment,
- destruction of the consignment.

5.6.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

Actions for the interception of risk group 3 pests will include:-

- reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,
- AND
- the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate actions may be audited by MPI. Once the requirements of MPI have been met to the satisfaction of a Chief Technical Officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation, the trade suspension will be lifted.

5.6.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

5.6.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

5.6.6 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

5.6.7 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non plant pests/organisms.

5.6.8 Contaminants

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit sample shall be treated, reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

5.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

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

5.8 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE

The Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation will be informed by a MPI Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

APPENDIX 1: PEST LIST

Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* from the Republic of Korea

REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

None

Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

Insect

Insecta

Lepidoptera

Carposinidae

Carpocapsa sasakii

peach fruit moth

Pyralidae

Conogethes punctiferalis

yellow peach moth

Mite

Arachnida

Acarina

Tetranychidae

Tetranychus kanzawai

Kanzawa mite

Fungus

Ascomycota

Leotiales

Sclerotiniaceae

Monilinia fructigena (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

European brown rot

Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Attelabidae

Rhynchites foveipennis

Korean pear weevil

Rhynchites heros

peach curculio

Chrysomelidae

Aulacophora fermoralis

cucurbit leaf beetle

Nitidulidae

Carpophilus chalybeus

black flower beetle

Scarabaeidae

Ectinohoplia rufipes

scarab

Gastroserica similis

brown velvet chafer

Holotrichia diomphalia

Korean black chafer

<i>Holotrichia morosa</i>	large black chafer
<i>Holotrichia titanis</i>	scarab
Hemiptera	
Pentatomidae	
<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	brown-marmorated stink bug
<i>Homalonia obtusa</i>	four-spotted stink bug
<i>Nezara antennata</i>	green stink bug
<i>Plautia stali</i>	oriental stink bug
Urostylidae	
<i>Urochela leuteovaria</i>	pear stink bug
<i>Urostylis westwoodi</i>	chestnut-leaved oak bug
Homoptera	
Aleyrodidae	
<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	orange spiny whitefly
Aphididae	
<i>Hyalopterus pruni</i>	mealy plum aphid
Coccidae	
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	red wax scale
Diaspididae	
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformioides</i>	pear oystershell scale
<i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i>	dark oystershell scale
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i>	orchid scale
<i>Parlatoria theae</i>	tea black scale
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>	camphor scale
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	white peach scale
Phylloxeridae	
<i>Aphanostigma iakusuiense</i>	pear phylloxera
Pseudococcidae	
<i>Crisicoccus matsumotoi</i>	Matsumoto mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus wistariae</i>	pear mealybug
<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>	apple mealybug
<i>Planococcus kraunhiae</i>	Japanese wisteria mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Comstock mealybug
Psyllidae	
<i>Cacopsylla jukyungi</i>	psyllid
<i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i>	pear psyllid
<i>Cacopsylla pyrisuga</i>	pear psyllid
Hymenoptera	
Tenthredinidae	
<i>Hoplocampa coreana</i>	Korean pear fruit sawfly
Lepidoptera	
Gracillariidae	
<i>Spulerina astaurota</i>	pear bark miner
Lasiocampidae	
<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i>	lappet
<i>Phylodesma japonica</i>	smaller lasiocampid
Lycaenidae	
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	holly blue butterfly
Lymantriidae	
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	rusty tussock moth
<i>Orgyia thyellina</i>	white spotted tussock moth
Noctuidae	
<i>Acronicta intermedia</i>	noctuid moth
<i>Adris tyrannus amurensis</i>	-
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	copper underwing moth
<i>Calyptra lata</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Calyptra thalictri</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Catocala agitatrix</i>	small yellow-hindwinged catocala
<i>Catocala fulminea</i>	ring-marked yellow-hindwinged noctuid
<i>Eudocima fullonia</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Lagoptera juno</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Oraesia emarginata</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Oraesia excavata</i>	reddish oraesia

<i>Orthosia carnipennis</i>	cherry leaf worm
<i>Serrododes campana</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Telorta divergens</i>	peach flower moth
Oecophoridae	
<i>Stathmopoda masinissa</i>	persimmon budworm
Psychidae	
<i>Eumeta minuscula</i>	tea bagworm
<i>Mahasena aurea</i>	bagworm
Pyralidae	
<i>Conobathra bifidella</i>	pyralid moth
<i>Ectomyelois pyrivorella</i>	pear pyralid
<i>Eurhodope hollandella</i>	-
<i>Nephopteryx bicolorella</i>	pear red-striped pyralid
Tortricidae	
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	reticulated tortrix
<i>Ancylis selenana</i>	tortricid
<i>Archips asiaticus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips breviplicanus</i>	Asiatic leafroller
<i>Archips crataeganus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips fuscocupreanus</i>	apple tortrix
<i>Archips ingentanus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips nigricaudanus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips xylosteanus</i>	golden variegated leafroller
<i>Hoshinoa longicellana</i>	leafroller
<i>Leguminivora glycinivorella</i>	soybean podborer
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	barred fruit tree tortrix
<i>Pandemis dumetana</i>	fruit tree tortrix
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	dark fruit tree tortrix
<i>Ptycholoma imitator</i>	networked marked leafroller
<i>Ptycholoma lecheana</i>	Leche's twist moth
<i>Sparganothis pilleriana</i>	leafroller
<i>Spilonota lechriaspis</i>	apple fruit licker
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	eyespotted bud moth
<i>Tortrix sinapina</i>	Japanese oak leafroller
Unknown Lepidoptera	
<i>Arcuate corella</i>	ramie caterpillar
<i>Bambalina sp.</i>	mulberry bagworm
<i>Viminia rumicis</i>	sorrel cutworm
Yponomeutidae	
<i>Argyresthia conjugella</i>	apple fruit moth
Zygaenidae	
<i>Rhagades pruni</i>	bluish zygaenid
Orthoptera	
Tettigoniidae	
<i>Holochlora japonica</i>	Japanese broadwinged katydid
Plecoptera	
Taeniopterygidae	
<i>Rhabdiopteryx nohirae</i>	short-tailed stonefly
Mite	
Arachnida	
Acarina	
Tetranychidae	
<i>Epitrimerus pyri</i>	pear leaf blister mite
<i>Tetranychus viennensis</i>	twospotted mite
Fungus	
Ascomycota	
Dothideales	
Botryosphaeriaceae	

Botryosphaeria berengeriana f. sp. *piricola*

ring spot

Venturiaceae

Venturia nashicola

Japanese pear scab

Basidiomycota: Teliomycetes

Uredinales

Pucciniaceae

Gymnosporangium asiaticum

Japanese pear rust

Gymnosporangium shiraianum

rust

Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Phomopsis fukushii

Japanese pear canker

Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)

Hyphomycetales

Dematiaceae

Alternaria gaisen

black spot

Regulated non-quarantine pests

None

Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

None

NON-REGULATED PESTS (non-actionable)

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

Insect

Insecta

Hemiptera

Pentatomidae

Nezara viridula

green vegetable bug

Homoptera

Aphididae

Aphis gossypii

cotton aphid

Aphis spiraecola

spirea aphid

Brachycaudus helichrysi

leafcurl plum aphid

Eriosoma lanigerum

woolly apple aphid

Myzus persicae

green peach aphid

Rhopalosiphum padi

bird cherry-oat aphid

Coccidae

Coccus hesperidum

brown soft scale

Parasaissetia nigra

nigra scale

Diaspididae

Aulacaspis rosae

rose scale

Hemiberlesia lataniae

latania scale

Lepidosaphes ulmi

oystershell scale

Lopholeucaspis japonica

pear white scale

Parlatoria pergandii

chaff scale

Quadraspidiotus perniciosus

San Jose scale

Margarodidae

Icerya purchasi

cottony cushion scale

Pseudococcidae

Planococcus citri

citrus mealybug

Lepidoptera

Tortricidae

Cydia molesta

oriental fruit moth

Mite

Arachnida

Acarina

Tetranychidae

Bryobia praetiosa

clover mite

Panonychus citri

citrus red mite

Panonychus ulmi

European red mite

Tetranychus urticae

twospotted spider mite

Fungus

Ascomycota

Dothideales

Venturiaceae

Venturia pyrina (anamorph *Fusicladium pyrorum*)

scab

Hypocreales

Hypocreaceae

Nectria galligena (anamorph *Cylindrocarpon mali*)

European canker

Leotiales

Sclerotiniaceae

Botryotinia fuckeliana (anamorph *Botrytis cinerea*)

grey mould

Phyllachorales

Phyllachoraceae

Glomerella cingulata
(anamorph *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)

bitterrot

Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Phoma pomorum

phoma fruit and leaf spot

Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)

Hyphomycetales

Dematiaceae

Alternaria alternata

black stalk rot

Bacterium

-

-

Enterobacteriaceae

Erwinia amylovora

fire-blight

Rhizobiaceae

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

crown gall

Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

None

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT HISTORY

This document history lists amendments since 2023

Version Date	Section Changed	Change Description
29 July 1999	All	Standard issued
[DATE published]	Phytosanitary measures	Amended measures for <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>