Import Health Standard

Prunus Plants for Planting

MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP

[Document Date]
TITLE
Import Health Standard: Prunus Plants for Planting

COMMENCEMENT
Clause 2.3.1(3) of this Import Health Standard comes into force on <36 months after date of issue> [Effective Date]
The rest of the Import Health Standard comes into force on <date of issue> [Effective Date]

ISSUING AUTHORITY
This Import Health Standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Dated at Wellington, [Document Date]

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(acting under delegated authority of the Director-General)

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

An IHS specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand from all countries. This IHS specifies the requirements that must be met when importing Prunus plants for planting into New Zealand.

Background

An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risks from incidentally imported new organisms. IHSs include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the risk goods are exported. IHSs also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the risk goods are in transit to New Zealand and held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Post-clearance conditions may also be specified in an IHS.

Who should read this?

This IHS should be read by anyone involved in the process of importing Prunus plants for planting into New Zealand (or who has an interest in importing Prunus plants for planting).

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods (i.e. Prunus plants for planting) comply with the requirements of the relevant IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, re-export, destruction or further action deemed appropriate by a Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or weed seeds are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measure(s).


Document History

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Version Date</th>
<th>Section Changed</th>
<th>Change(s) Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Import requirements for Prunus plants for planting</td>
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Other information

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Within this IHS, terms printed in bold have the same meaning as that set out and defined in the Act, ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms or Schedule 5 of this IHS.

The commencement information in regards to clause (3) of Part 2.3.1 is intended to allow existing quarantine greenhouses sufficient time to make any operational and structural changes that are needed to allow a facility operator to reliably apply the high humidity conditions required in post entry quarantine. Consignments cleared before <insert date 36 months after issue> do not need to comply with these requirements.
Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This Import Health Standard (IHS) applies to species and hybrids of Prunus plants for planting that are listed in the MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI) with an import specification for nursery stock of “see MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP”.

(2) The following types of Prunus plants for planting are eligible for import from all countries under this standard:
   a. dormant cuttings;
   b. tissue cultures.

Guidance

• The IHS applies to all members of the Prunus genus (including apricot, cherry, peach, plum, nectarine and ornamental cultivars) that are listed in the PBI with an import specification of “see MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP”.
• Interspecific hybrids are eligible for import provided that every species in the parentage is identified with the full botanical name (genus and species) and is listed as eligible in the PBI.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

(1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:
   a) ISPM 4. Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   b) ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   c) ISPM 7. Phytosanitary certification system. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   d) ISPM 8. Determination of pest status in an area. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   e) ISPM 10. Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   g) ISPM 23. Guidelines for inspection. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   h) ISPM 24. Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   i) ISPM 27. Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   j) ISPM 36. Integrated measures for plants for planting. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
   k) MPI Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC). Wellington, MPI;
   l) MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI). Wellington, MPI;
   m) MPI Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds. Wellington, MPI.

(2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

(1) Definitions are listed in Schedule 5.
1.4 General requirements for *Prunus* plants for planting

(1) **Importers** may only import *Prunus* plants for planting from a country where:

a) the NPPO has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a CTO that the exporting country has a phytosanitary certification system that complies with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification* system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.

(2) In order for *Prunus* plants for planting to obtain authorisation for movement to a transitional facility approved to the **MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants**, *Prunus* plants for planting must:

a. meet the requirements of Parts 1.5 Import permit and 1.6 Options for import;
b. meet the requirements of Part 2.1 Dormant cuttings or Part 2.2 Tissue cultures;
c. be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements; and

(3) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance into New Zealand, all *Prunus* plants for planting must:

a. meet the requirements of Parts 2.3 Screening for regulated pests and 2.4 Post entry quarantine;
b. be free from viable regulated pests, soil and other contamination.

**Guidance**

- The list of regulated pests for which specific disease screening is required is given in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.
- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand can be found in BORIC and the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds. In order for a *Prunus* plant for planting to obtain biosecurity clearance, it must be free from all regulated pests, not just the pests listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of this IHS. Schedules 1 and 2 list the pests for which specific phytosanitary measures must be applied in post entry quarantine.

1.5 Import permit

(1) An import permit is required for all consignments of *Prunus* plants for planting.

(2) The import permit will identify the following:

a. the regulated pests for which screening is required in New Zealand;
b. the minimum post entry quarantine period, based on those regulated pests for which screening is required;
c. the level of quarantine greenhouse and/or quarantine tissue culture laboratory in which consignments must be held, based on those regulated pests for which screening is required.

1.6 Options for import

(1) All *Prunus* plants for planting must be produced using one of the following options:

a. produced under an Export Plan as described in Part 1.6.1; or
b. produced at an offshore facility as described in Part 1.6.2; or
c. produced in any way other than listed above as described in Part 1.6.3.
1.6.1 Prunus plants for planting produced under an Export Plan

(1) Importers may import Prunus plants for planting produced under an Export Plan from a country where an Export Plan has been approved by a CTO. The Export Plan will detail the activities and processes established to achieve the measures identified in clause 1.6.1(2).

(2) Prunus plants for planting must meet one of the following measures to manage the risk in relation to each regulated pest identified in the Export Plan:
   a. Country freedom: The Prunus plants for planting are sourced from a country that has country freedom from the pest in accordance with ISPM 4. Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas;
   b. Pest free area: The Prunus plants for planting are sourced from a pest free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas;
   c. Pest free place of production: The Prunus plants for planting are sourced from a pest free place of production established in accordance with ISPM 10. Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites;
   d. Integrated measures for plants for planting: The Prunus plants for planting are sourced from a production site that uses integrated measures for plants for planting in accordance with ISPM 36. Integrated measures for plants for planting.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: Regulated pest list that is not identified in the Export Plan, must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Parts 2.3 Screening for regulated pests and 2.4 Post entry quarantine.

1.6.2 Prunus plants for planting produced at an offshore facility

(1) Importers may import Prunus plants for planting produced at an offshore facility.

(2) All Prunus plants for planting produced at an offshore facility must meet all of the phytosanitary measures described in Part 2.3 Screening for regulated pests in relation to each regulated pest listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: Regulated pest list that is not applied at the offshore facility, must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Parts 2.3 Screening for regulated pests and 2.4 Post entry quarantine.

1.6.3 Prunus plants for planting produced in any other way

(1) For Prunus plants for planting that are not produced under an Export Plan or at an offshore facility, all phytosanitary measures described in Parts 2.3 Screening for regulated pests and 2.4 Post entry quarantine must be applied for each regulated pest on arrival in New Zealand.
Part 2: Specific requirements

(1) All dormant cuttings must meet all requirements described in Part 2.1 Dormant cuttings.

(2) All tissue cultures must meet all requirements described in Part 2.2 Tissue cultures.

(3) All Prunus plants for planting must be screened in New Zealand for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: Regulated pest list, as described in Part 2.3 Screening for regulated pests, unless:
   a. phytosanitary measures in relation to a regulated pest have been applied in accordance with an agreed Export Plan or at an offshore facility. In this case the import permit will identify the regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(4) All Prunus plants for planting that require phytosanitary measures to be applied on arrival in New Zealand must be held in a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants as described in Part 2.4 Post entry quarantine.

2.1 Dormant cuttings

(1) Prior to export, all dormant cuttings must be:
   a. free from soil and other regulated articles;
   b. clearly labelled with the full botanical name (genus and species) of all plants;
   c. treated for insects and mites prior to export using one of the treatment options listed in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4, respectively.
      i) Insect and mite treatments must be applied a maximum of 48 hours prior to shipment.
   d. shipped in packaging that:
      i) is clean and free from soil, visible regulated pests and other regulated articles;
      ii) prevents the plant material from becoming contaminated with regulated pests or other regulated articles.
   e. accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described in Part 3.3 Phytosanitary certification;

2.2 Tissue cultures

(1) Prior to export, all tissue cultures must be:
   a. derived from aerial plant parts;
   b. grown in a pest proof and transparent vessel, with a maximum of one plant per vessel;
   c. grown in a medium free from fungicides, antibiotics and charcoal;
   d. grown in the vessel in which they will be exported for at least 14 days prior to shipment;
   e. free from visible fungal or bacterial contamination;
   f. accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described in Part 3.3 Phytosanitary certification.

2.3 Screening for regulated pests

(1) To ensure freedom from regulated pests all Prunus plants for planting must be screened for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: Regulated pest list, on arrival in New Zealand as described in this Part unless:
   a. phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan, or at an offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.
2.3.1 Environmental conditions

(1) Specific environmental conditions must be applied in the first and the second growing seasons, as follows:

   a. a continuous four month period of spring-like conditions in the first growing season, and three month period of spring-like conditions in the second growing season. The daytime temperature range must be between 18°C and 21°C, with a night time temperature below 18°C;

   b. a continuous four month period of summer-like conditions. The daytime temperature range must be between 21°C and 25°C, and a night time temperature range above 18°C (except where otherwise stated);

      i) A continuous 28 day period with a daytime temperature of 25°C to 30°C and a night time temperature above 20°C must be incorporated into the four month period of summer-like conditions in both growing seasons.

   c. a continuous two month period of autumn-like conditions, with a daytime temperature range between 15°C and 18°C. Lower temperatures may be applied at night;

(2) Plants must be held dormant for at least two months between the first and second growing season.

   a. Temperatures and procedures that will be applied during dormancy must be described in the facility operating manual and approved by MPI before use.

(3) The following additional environmental conditions must be incorporated into the four month period of summer-like conditions in the first growing season:

   a. a continuous 28 day period at a minimum relative humidity of 75% (±5%) while plants are held between 21°C and 25°C (daytime) and above 18°C (night time);

   b. a continuous 28 day period with a minimum relative humidity of 75% (±5%) while plants are held between 25°C and 30°C (daytime) and above 20°C (night time).

(4) The operating manual for the quarantine greenhouse must describe the environmental conditions that will be applied during each growing season, and during dormancy, and how these will be monitored, maintained and recorded.

Guidance

- Specific environmental conditions are required to increase the likelihood of detecting regulated pests listed in Schedule 1: Regulated pest list.
- Plants may be transferred to a refrigerated room that is part of the quarantine greenhouse in order to provide optimal temperatures (for example between 2°C and 7°C) for plant chilling during the two month dormancy period.
- As noted in the Commencement clause of this IHS, an implementation period applies with regards to humidity requirements set out in clauses 2.3.1(3)a and 2.3.1(3)b. These requirements must be implemented within 36 months of <date of issue of final standard>. Any consignments cleared prior to this date do not need to comply with these requirements.

2.3.2 Testing for regulated pests

(1) All testing must be done at a transitional facility approved to the MPI Standard 155.04.03: A standard for diagnostic facilities which undertake the identification of new organisms, excluding animal pathogens.

2.3.2.1 Diagnostic testing

(1) When a pest is found, or signs or symptoms of a pest are observed by the facility operator, the MPI inspector must be informed within 24 hours of detection.
Guidance

- **Diagnostic testing** may be undertaken when disease symptoms become evident on a plant in post entry quarantine to verify the regulatory status of the organism causing the symptoms.
- Depending on the type of symptoms, samples may be tested for the presence of various classes of disease organism, including bacteria, fungi, oomycetes, phytoplasmas, viroids and viruses.
- The exact diagnostic test(s) that will be done will be decided on by the MPI Inspector, and by staff at the diagnostic facility. This will depend on the type of disease symptom(s) that are present.
- Procedures that must be followed when the presence, or symptoms, of any pests or diseases are observed by the facility operator are given in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants.
- All diagnostic testing will be done at the importers expense.

### 2.3.2.2 Mandatory testing

1. **Mandatory testing** is targeted testing that must be done for specified regulated pests (identified in Schedule 2), regardless of whether or not the plant is showing signs or symptoms of pests or disease (mandatory test).

2. Samples for a mandatory test must be collected during the first and second growing seasons according to the timetable shown in Schedule 2.

3. Each Prunus plant in a quarantine greenhouse must be individually labelled and tested, with the following exception:
   - for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing, samples taken from up to five plants of the same species can be combined to form a single composite sample for mandatory testing.

Guidance

- **Mandatory testing** is required in addition to growing season inspection to provide additional assurance that a consignment is free from specified high risk regulated pests. Mandatory testing may also be required when there is evidence that using growing season inspection under conditions described in this IHS as the sole method for disease screening may not effectively manage the risk. For example this may apply when it is known that a particular regulated pest has a prolonged latent period, meaning that infected plants are unlikely to show symptoms in post entry quarantine.
- All mandatory testing will be done at the importers expense.

### 2.3.3 Inspection

1. All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the facility operator at least twice per week during periods of active growth and once per week during dormancy.

2. All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the MPI Inspector according to the timetable shown in Schedule 2.

Guidance

- The first inspection by an MPI Inspector will not be completed until quarantine greenhouse plants are in a state of active growth.
- In cases where some plants, or some individual buds on plants grafted with buds taken from imported dormant cuttings, do not enter a state of active growth in the first (or a subsequent) growing season, this should be discussed with the MPI Inspector in regards to the growth status of each plant.
2.4 Post entry quarantine

(1) For all Prunus plants for planting, all requirements must be applied as described in this Part, unless:
   a. phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan or at an offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(2) Prunus plants for planting must be quarantined into a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants. The type and level of transitional facility will be specified on the import permit unless:
   a. plants are imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS, in which case the minimum period of post entry quarantine will be 21 months, of which at least the first ten months must be in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse.

(3) The post entry quarantine period for Prunus plants for planting:
   a. begins after imported plants held in a quarantine greenhouse have started active growth.
      i) for plants derived from imported dormant cuttings, active growth begins when all buds grafted from the imported dormant cuttings have developed fully expanded leaves;
      ii) for plants imported as tissue cultures, active growth begins after the plants have been deflasked into a quarantine greenhouse.
   b. must be a minimum of 21 months;
   c. must include two distinct growing seasons, the first of at least ten months long, and the second of at least nine months long, with a two month dormancy period in between the first and second growing seasons (as described in Part 2.3.1).

Guidance

- More information about plant inspections by the facility operator is included in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants.
- As stated in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants, if plants are bagged and held in cool storage during dormancy, weekly plant health inspections by the facility operator are not required over this period. However, all plants must be thoroughly inspected when returned to the quarantine greenhouse.
- All inspections by the MPI inspector will be done at the importers expense.

- For any Prunus plants for planting imported under Parts 1.6.1 or 1.6.2 of this IHS (i.e. under an Export Plan or from an offshore facility), the level of quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post entry quarantine period will depend on the specific regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures have been applied prior to export. This will be different for each Export Plan or offshore facility. The CTO will identify the level of quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post entry quarantine period on the import permit. This information will also be made available on the MPI website at the time an Export Plan or offshore facility is approved by a CTO.
- For any Prunus plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS (i.e. from a source that is not approved by MPI), the import permit may give the option for plants to be transferred to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse for the second growing season (after a minimum of ten months in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse). Transfer to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse will only be considered if all mandatory testing required in the first growing season has been completed with negative test results returned, and provided that plants were effectively treated for any regulated pests detected during the first growing season. For all plants imported under Part 1.6.3, the import permit will specify that the total post entry quarantine period will be a minimum of 21 months.
21 months is the minimum period a Prunus plant for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS must be in quarantine. A Prunus plant for planting may be in quarantine for longer than 21 months especially if it does not meet the requirements of this IHS. For example, a Prunus plant may be in quarantine for longer if the material is slow growing, pests and disease are detected, or if additional testing or treatment is required. MPI inspectors are responsible for determining when biosecurity clearance is given.

(4) All dormant cuttings must be dipped in 1% sodium hypochlorite for a minimum period of 2 minutes on arrival at the quarantine greenhouse.

(5) If tissue cultures are sub-cultured in a quarantine tissue culture laboratory before they are transferred to a quarantine greenhouse, the following requirements must be met:
   a. at least one sub-culture from each imported tissue culture plant must be developed to the stage where it can be deflasked into the quarantine greenhouse and screened for regulated pests as described in Part 2.3 Screening for regulated pests:
      i) this sub-culture should be taken during the first round of multiplication after tissue culture plants arrive in New Zealand;
      ii) if only one plant is obtained during the first round of multiplication, further rounds of multiplication may be undertaken. In this case, a sub-culture for transfer to the quarantine greenhouse must be taken from the first round of multiplication where more than one plant is obtained.
   b. surplus sub-cultures that are produced as described in clause (5)a above may be retained at a Level 3 quarantine tissue culture laboratory throughout the post entry quarantine period:
      i) these plants may be sub-cultured and multiplied during the post entry quarantine period;
      ii) these plants may also be considered for biosecurity clearance provided that traceability is maintained.
   c. only sub-cultures that can be directly traced back to both the original imported tissue culture plant, and the plant that has been transferred to the quarantine greenhouse, will be considered for biosecurity clearance.

Guidance

- The operator of the post entry quarantine transitional facility should ensure that the MPI Inspector is notified:
  i) when plants enter a quarantine greenhouse;
  ii) when plants start active growth at the start of both the first and second growing season;
  iii) before the environmental conditions described in clause 2.3.1(1) and 2.3.1(2) are applied
- If the inspector is not notified this may lead to delays in the inspector doing growing season inspections and/or collecting samples for mandatory testing. This could result in delays to plants being cleared.
Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements

3.1 Inspection

(1) The NPPO of the exporting country must:
   a) visually inspect each sample unit according to official phytosanitary procedures and in accordance with ISPM 23: Guidelines for Inspection for all visually detectable pests that are regulated by New Zealand;
   b) reconcile that the number of units presented for inspection is consistent with documentation;
   c) verify that traceability labelling is complete; and
   d) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.

(2) A sample unit for the purpose of this IHS is an individual dormant cutting or an individual tissue culture plant.

(3) If pests are found which are not listed in Schedule 1 Regulated pest list, or in BORIC, the NPPO must contact MPI to establish their regulatory status before issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

3.2 Verification

(1) For dormant cuttings, the NPPO must verify that the plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.1 Dormant cuttings.

(2) For plants in tissue culture, the NPPO must verify that all plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.2 Tissue cultures.

(3) For any Prunus plants for planting produced under an Export Plan, the NPPO must verify that they are:
   a) free from regulated pests described in the Export Plan; and
   b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

(4) For any plants produced at an offshore facility, the NPPO must verify that they are:
   a) free from regulated pests described in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility; and
   b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

3.3 Phytosanitary certification

(1) Each consignment must meet the requirements set out in Part 3 Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates.

(2) The phytosanitary certificate must include the following:
   a. sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country/place of origin;
   b. the botanical name (genus and species) of all Prunus plants for planting in the consignment;
   c. all relevant additional declaration(s) as described in Part 3.4 Additional declarations;
d. full treatment details in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” section of the phytosanitary certificate (applies to dormant cuttings only, as described in Part 2.1 Dormant cuttings);

e. the following declaration, or a variation that is compliant with ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates and has been approved by a CTO:

(i) “This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.”

(2) If a consignment of Prunus plants for planting is stored in another country in transit to New Zealand or opened, split up or has its packaging changed prior to when it arrives in New Zealand, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is required from the transiting country, in accordance with ISPM 12. Phytosanitary certificates, and must accompany each consignment.

3.4 Additional declarations

(1) The NPPO must include the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

a) for all Prunus plants for planting produced under an agreed Export Plan (produced under Part 1.6.1 of the IHS):

(i) “This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed Export Plan.”

b) for all Prunus plants for planting produced at an offshore facility (produced under Part 1.6.2 of the IHS):

(i) “This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreement between MPI and [list name of approved offshore facility].”
## Schedule 1: Regulated pest list

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<th>Regulated pest</th>
<th>Mandatory testing requirements</th>
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<td><strong>Bacteria</strong></td>
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<td><em>Pseudomonas syringae pv. cerascola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Monilinia polystroma</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monilinia yunnanensis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Naganishisa usbekistanensis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Passalora circumcissa</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phaeoacremonium parasiticum</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phaeoacremonium minimum</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phomopsis vexans</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podosphaera clandestina</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taphrina communis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Polystigma rubrum</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oomycetes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phytophthora drechsleri</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phytophthora palmivora</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phytophthora parsiana</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phytophthora ramorum</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phytophthora tropicalis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viruses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>American plum line pattern virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing², PCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Apple stem grooving virus [Prunus-infecting strain]</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Apricot latent virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Apricot latent ringspot virus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carnation Italian ringspot virus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry-associated luteovirus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry Hungarian rasp leaf virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry leaf roll virus [strains not in New Zealand]</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing, PCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry mottle leaf virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing, PCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry rasp leaf virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing, PCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry rusty mottle associated virus</em> (and related Betaflexiviridae viruses)*</td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cherry twisted leaf associated virus</em></td>
<td>Herbaceous indexing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Little cherry virus-2

Myrobalan latent ringspot virus

Nectarine stem pitting-associated virus

Peach enation virus

Peach mosaic virus

Peach rosette mosaic virus

Petunia asteroid mosaic virus

Plum bark necrosis stem pitting-associated virus

Plum pox virus

Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (almond calico and cherry rugose mosaic strains)

Raspberry ringspot virus

Sowbane mosaic virus

Stocky prune virus

Tomato bushy stunt virus

Tomato ringspot virus

Viroids

Apple scar skin viroid

Hop stunt viroid (strains not present in New Zealand)

Phytoplasmas

‘Candidatus Phytoplasma’ spp. (species not present in New Zealand)

Diseases of unknown aetiology

Amasya cherry disease

Cherry chlorotic rusty spot disease

Cherry necrotic crook agent

Cherry short stem agent

Cherry spur cherry agent

Peach red marbling agent

Peach stubby twig agent

Sour cherry pink fruit agent

1 Mandatory testing requirements identified in Schedule 1 are specific testing requirements that must be completed in addition to growing season inspection, which is required for all regulated pests.

2 The following indicator species must be used for herbaceous indexing:

Chenopodium quinoa

Cucumis sativus

Nicotiana benthamiana

Nicotiana occidentalis

At least two plants of each herbaceous indicator species must be used in each test. Tests must be carried out using new season’s growth from plants growing under spring-like conditions in a quarantine greenhouse in the first growing season. Plants must be sampled from at least two positions on every plant including a young, fully expanded leaf at the top of each plant and an older leaf from a midway position.

Guidance

- Schedule 1 identifies all priority regulated pests of Prunus plants for planting, and any regulated pests that require specific disease screening in post entry quarantine to verify their absence.
• A full list of regulated pests is identified in BORIC; if detected in imported Prunus plants for planting MPI will identify the causal agent of disease symptoms, and confirm regulatory status by reference to BORIC.
• If an organism is detected that is not listed in BORIC, the CTO will make a decision on the regulatory status of that organism, and will update BORIC accordingly.
• The full pest list will eventually be listed in the new PIER (Plant Import and Export Requirements) tool, currently being developed by MPI.
• Mandatory testing (as identified in Schedule 1) is specific testing that is required in addition to other disease screening measures identified in Part 2.3 Screening for regulated pests.
• The required herbaceous indicator species are based on information in the MPI Prunus (stonefruit) post entry quarantine testing manual. Recommended protocols for herbaceous indexing and a description of symptoms produced by each of the regulated mechanically transmissible viruses on herbaceous indicators are described in the testing manual.
## Schedule 2: Schedule of inspections and mandatory testing requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Timing of inspection by MPI Inspector</th>
<th>Mandatory testing requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timing of sample collection</td>
<td>Sample type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First growing season</td>
<td>Inspection 1: ‘Spring-like conditions for four months as described in clause 2.3.1(1)a’</td>
<td>Within the first 14 to 28 days of plants starting active growth in the quarantine greenhouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspection 2</td>
<td>Within the last 14 days of the spring-like growth period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inspection 3</td>
<td>Within the final 14 days of growth between 21°C to 25°C at 75% (±5%) relative humidity.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1(1)b and clause 2.3.1(2)</td>
<td><strong>Inspection 4</strong></td>
<td>Sample set 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Within the final 7 days of growth at 25°C to 30°C, or within 7 days following the completion of this period, see clause 2.3.1(1)b.i) and 2.3.1(2). | Within 14 days of completing growth between 25°C and 30°C (i.e. the same time as sample set 2). | Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including: | • S. citri  
• X. fastidiosa  
• 'Candidatus phytoplasma' spp.  
• Apple scar skin viroid  
• Hop stunt viroid | | |
| 'Autumn-like conditions for two months' as described in clause 2.3.1(1)c | **Inspection 5** | Sample set 3 | Leaf | Bacteria, phytoplasmas and viroids | PCR |
| Within the last 28 days of the period of autumn-like conditions. | Within 14 days of completing growth between 25°C and 30°C (i.e. the same time as sample set 2). | Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including: | • S. citri  
• X. fastidiosa  
• 'Candidatus phytoplasma' spp.  
• Apple scar skin viroid  
• Hop stunt viroid | | |
| **Second growing season** | **Inspection 6** | Sample set 4 | Leaf | Viruses | PCR |
| 'Spring-like conditions as described in clause 2.3.1(1)a.' | Within the first 14 to 28 days of plants coming out of dormancy. | Leaves must be collected from the first flush of new spring growth. | Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: | • Plum pox virus | | |
| **Inspection 7** | Within the last 14 days of the spring growth period. | | • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem.  
• An older leaf from a midway position.  
• Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used for testing. | | |
| **Two month dormancy** as described in clause 2.3.1(2) | **Inspection 8** | Sample set 5 | Stem/shoot | Fungi | PCR |
| | | | Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: | • C. variospora | | |
| as described in clause 2.3.1(1)b | Within the first 14 to 28 days of the summer growth period. | growth between 25°C and 30°C. | • One shoot at the base of the stem  
• One shoot in the middle section of the stem |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspection 9 | Within the final 7 days of growth at 25°C to 30°C, or within 7 days following the completion of this period, see clause 2.3.1(1)b.i). | Sample set 6 | Leaf  
Within 14 days of completing growth between 25°C and 30°C (i.e. the same time as sample set 5).  
Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including:  
• A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem  
• An older leaf from a midway position  
• Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used for testing. |
| ‘Autumn-like conditions’ as described in clause 2.3.1(1)c | ‘Autumn-like’ conditions within the final 7 days of growth of 25°C to 30°C, or within 7 days following the completion of this period, see clause 2.3.1(1)b.i). |  | Bacteria  
• *S. citri*  
• *X. fastidiosa* |
| Inspection 10 | Within the last 28 days of the autumn growth period |  | PCR |
## Schedule 3: Approved insecticide treatments – *Prunus* dormant cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl bromide (option 1)</td>
<td><strong>Temperature (°C)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water treatment followed by chemical treatment (option 2)</td>
<td>All treatments must be applied in the following order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1)_immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 24°C for a minimum period of 2 hours;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2)_immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 45°C for a minimum period of 3 hours;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Dipping (with agitation) for a minimum of two minutes in chlorpyrifos dip (2.4 g active ingredient per litre, or label rates) containing a non-ionic surfactant. If bubbles are present on the plant surface after the initial two minute period, the immersion period must be extended to a minimum of five minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical treatment (option 3)</td>
<td>All plant material must be either sprayed, or dipped (with agitation), in a solution containing two active ingredients, one from the organophosphorous chemical group and the second from one of the other approved groups listed below;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chemical group</strong></td>
<td><strong>Active ingredient</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organophosphorous</td>
<td>Chlorpyrifos (0.8 g active ingredient per litre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pirimiphos-methyl (0.475 g active ingredient per litre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbamate</td>
<td>Carbaryl (label rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diacylhydrazine</td>
<td>Tebufenozide (label rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinosyns</td>
<td>Spinosad (label rate; treatment must be applied at room temperature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethroid</td>
<td>Deltamethrin (label rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fenvalerate (label rate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If bubbles are present on the plant surface after the initial two minute period, the immersion period must be extended to a minimum of five minutes.
Schedule 4: Approved miticide treatments – *Prunus* dormant cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methyl bromide (option 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature (°C)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate (g/m^3)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-32</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical treatment (option 2)

All plant material must be either sprayed, or dipped (with agitation) for a minimum of two minutes, using either option 1 or option 2 described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Chemical Group</th>
<th>Active ingredient</th>
<th>Minimum immersion for dips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Option 1</td>
<td>Avermectin</td>
<td>Abemectin (0.009 g active ingredient per litre)</td>
<td>2 minutes (Non-ionic surfactant required for dips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 2</td>
<td>Chem. 1: Organophosphorous</td>
<td>Chlorpyrifos (2.4 g active ingredient per litre)</td>
<td>2 minutes (Non-ionic surfactant required for dips)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chem. 2: Organochlorine</td>
<td>Pirimiphos-methyl (0.475 g active ingredient per litre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dicofol</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If bubbles are present on the plant surface after the initial two minute period, the immersion period must be extended to a minimum of five minutes.
Schedule 5: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by FAO, ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* or the Act unless set out below. Derived forms of terms set out in the aforementioned sources, e.g. inspect from inspection, are considered to have the same meaning as the defined term.

**Active growth**
A plant on which at least two fully expanded leaves, which have developed from dormant buds in the current growing season, are present

**Additional declaration**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Arrives in New Zealand**
Definition as per the Act.

**Biosecurity clearance/cleared**
Definition as per the Act.

**Biosecurity Organism Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC)**
MPI database which identifies the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. BORIC is available at: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/biosecurity-organisms-register-for-imported-commodities/

**Consignment**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Contamination**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Cutting**
A plants for planting commodity sub-class for propagation material from the stem only (no roots)

**Chief Technical Officer (CTO)**
Definition as per the Act

**Dormant**
Temporarily inactive/suspended growth (cuttings of deciduous species should have no leaves; bulbs should have no leaves or roots)

**Entry (of a consignment)**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Entry (of a pest)**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Equivalence/equivalent**
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

**Export Plan**
An Export Plan is a document negotiated between MPI and the NPPO of the exporting country that details how the exporting country will meet the import requirements (Targeted Measures and/or MPI-Specified Measures) for New Zealand
Facility operator
Definition as per the Act

FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Free from
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Import/imported
Definition as per the Act

Import health standard (IHS)
Definition as per the Act

Import permit
Official document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries that authorises import of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements

Importation
Definition as per the Act

Importer
Definition as per the Act

In transit
Refers to risk goods (consignments) in the process of being shipped to New Zealand, for example risk goods in sea containers on board a vessel. These risk goods or consignments may have treatments applied (for example, cold treatment) while the risk goods are en route to New Zealand

Incidentally imported new organism
Definition as per the Act

Infestation/infested
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Inspection/inspect
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Inspector
Definition as per the Act

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. The list of ISPMs are available from: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/

Mandatory testing
Specific testing for pests and diseases as stated in the IHS

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Official/officially
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms
Offshore facility
A production site approved by MPI to the MPI standard PIT-OS-TRA-ACPQF: Accreditation of Offshore Plant Quarantine Facilities and Operators (or any subsequent version of that standard) for the export of Prunus plants for planting to New Zealand

Organism
Definition as per the Act

Packaging/package
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Pathway
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Pest
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Pest free area
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Pest free place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Phytosanitary certification/phytosanitary certificate
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Phytosanitary measure
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Phytosanitary procedure
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Phytosanitary security
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Planting
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Plants
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Plants Biosecurity Index
MPI database that lists plant species that have been approved for import into New Zealand as plants for planting or seed for sowing. The PBI is available at https://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl

Plants for planting
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Plants in vitro
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Post entry quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms
Production site
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Quarantine greenhouse
A greenhouse that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants for the purpose of holding hold any plant material imported as plants for planting or seed for sowing that requires post entry quarantine before the plants can be given a biosecurity clearance

Quarantine pests
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Quarantine tissue culture laboratory
A tissue culture laboratory that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants for the purpose of holding hold any plants imported as tissue cultures that require post entry quarantine before the plants can be given a biosecurity clearance

Re-export/re-exported
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Regulated article
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Regulated pest
A pest that is identified as a regulated pest in BORIC or the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds

Risk goods
Definition as per the Act

Seed
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Test
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Tissue culture
Plants in vitro that have been prepared as tissue culture from one parent by asexual reproduction (clonal techniques) under sterile conditions

Transitional facility
Definition as per the Act

Treatment/treated
Definition as per ISPM 5, Glossary of phytosanitary terms

Viable regulated pest
Any regulated pest that is capable of reproduction and development, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms