



D-22-03

Phytosanitary requirements for the importation and domestic movement of grapevine material for propagation or decorative use

Effective date: month DD, YYYY
(Original)

Subject

This directive outlines the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of propagative grapevine material (*Vitis* spp.) from all origins into Canada, and the domestic movement of this material into the province of British Columbia.

This directive also includes a list of the countries and United States (U.S.) states where the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has accepted a virus certification program and where the export of propagative grapevine material to Canada is approved.

This directive amalgamates the grapevine-specific import and domestic requirements from all other sources into a single document. The requirements in this directive supersede the grapevine-specific requirements found in the following directives:

- D-94-34: Import Requirements for grapevines propagative material
- [D-94-35: List of Sources Approved to Export Fruit Tree and Grape Propagative Material to Canada](#). Note: the fruit tree-specific sections from this directive can now be found in D-22-01: Phytosanitary requirements for the importation of fruit tree material for propagation or decorative use as fresh cut branches
- Quarantine Directive: Domestic-9, Part 1 (1988)
- Sections 2.2 and 4.5 of directive [D-08-04: Plant Protection Import Requirements for Plants and Plant Parts for Planting](#)
- Section 3.2.2 of directive [D-14-03: Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Fresh and Dried Branches, Cut Flowers and Other Plant Parts for Ornamental Purposes](#)

As a result of the amalgamation and supersedence of requirements, the following changes have been made:

- The requirement for provisional release and testing of new grapevine material from any country other than the United States has been removed. Instead, all regulated material must originate from a CFIA-accepted certification program and may be subject to audit testing upon import to Canada, as outlined in [section 5.1](#).
- The requirements for countries wishing to export virus-certified propagative grapevine material through the administration of a CFIA-accepted virus certification program have been added in [section 6](#).
- The additional declaration for grapevine material produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program has been updated in [section 5.1](#). The same additional declaration will now apply to all regulated genera and origins.
- The requirements for domestic movement of regulated material into the province of British Columbia have been added in [section 5.2](#).
- Treatment requirements for the importation and domestic movement of regulated material have been clarified and updated as required in [section 5.3](#).
- The import requirements and eligibility for fresh decorative vines have been updated in [section 5.1](#) and [section 5.3](#). Fresh decorative vines are now approved to be imported into Canada from all CFIA-accepted certification programs, if all import and treatment requirements are met.
- The authorization process and requirements for the CFIA's domestic Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program have been added in [appendix 5](#).
- Various editorial changes have been made to improve the clarity of the text.

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1.0 Legislative authority

[Plant Protection Act](#) (S.C. 1990, c. 22)

[Plant Protection Regulations](#) (SOR/95-212)

[Plum Pox Virus Infested Places Order](#)

[Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice](#), *Canada Gazette, Part I* (as amended from time to time)

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act](#) (S.C. 1995, c. 40)

[Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations](#) (SOR/2000-187)

2.0 Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms

Definitions of terms used in this document can be found in:

- the [International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms](#)
- the [North American Plant Protection Organization Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms](#)
- the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA's) [Plant Health Glossary of Terms](#).

A “section 43 import permit” is a permit to import issued under the authority of section 43 of the *Plant Protection Regulations*. This type of permit is issued for material that is otherwise prohibited entry into Canada.

For more information about CFIA import permits, see directive [D-97-04: Application, Procedures, Issuance and Use of a Permit to Import under the Plant Protection Act](#).

3.0 Introduction

Canada regulates the importation of grapevines from all origins to mitigate the risk of entry and establishment of plant pests. Importation of propagative grapevine material is permitted only from sources with CFIA-accepted virus certification programs in place to ensure that grapevine propagative material imported into Canada is free of pests regulated by the CFIA.

The list of CFIA-accepted virus certification programs for *Vitis* spp., can be found in [Appendix 1](#) (North America) and [Appendix 2](#) (Europe). All countries or U.S. states wishing to export certified *Vitis* spp., material to Canada must provide CFIA with detailed information for review, as outlined in [Section 6.0](#).

4.0 Scope

This directive outlines Canada's phytosanitary import and domestic movement requirements for *Vitis* spp., material for propagation or decorative use to prevent the entry and establishment of regulated pests.

In addition to the requirements outlined below, the material regulated by this directive may be subject to requirements listed in other plant health directives, such as freedom from soil and specific regulated pests. For the comprehensive list of import requirements, importers are encouraged to consult the list of all [plant health directives](#) and CFIA's [Automated Import Reference System](#) (AIRS).

4.1 Regulated pests

Material must be free from all regulated pests included on the [List of Pests Regulated by Canada](#). A more specific list of pests regulated by Canada which can be associated with grapevine propagative plant material can be found in [Appendix 3](#). Note that these lists are not exhaustive and the CFIA may take action on articles found to be infested with pests of potential regulatory concern even if the pests are not yet included on these lists.

A list of significant pests of grapevines has also been developed by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and can be accessed within [NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(RSPM\) No. 35: Guidelines for the Movement of Propagative Plant Material of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, and Grapevine into a NAPPO Member Country](#). Although not all of the pests listed in RSPM 35 are regulated by Canada, these lists are useful references for the targeted testing and treatment that supports the transfer of clean grapevine material between trading partners.

4.2 Regulated articles

All propagative plant material of *Vitis* spp., including all species, hybrids and varieties of the following:

- Plants with roots (including grafted plants, rootstock)
- Plants without roots (including cuttings)
- *In vitro* plant material
- Fresh vines for decorative use*

*Fresh vines for decorative use are regulated under this directive as they can serve as a source of inoculum for insect-transmitted pests and therefore represent a pathway for the introduction of regulated pests into Canada.

4.3 Articles outside the scope of this directive

- Fruit of the regulated articles listed in section 4.2 (see directive [D-95-08: Phytosanitary import requirements for fresh temperate fruits and tree nuts](#)).
- Dried plant material (see directive [D-14-03: Phytosanitary import requirements for fresh and dried branches, cut flowers and other plant parts for decorative purposes](#)).
- Seeds (must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the NPPO of the exporting country but do not need to originate from a CFIA-accepted virus certification program)

Note: Requirements for these articles may exist in other directives. Please consult the list of all [Plant Health directives](#) or the CFIA's [Automated Import Reference System](#) (AIRS) for more information.

4.4 Regulated areas

All origins.

5.0 Phytosanitary requirements

Regulated articles must meet the requirements listed in this directive. Material must also meet the requirements listed in [D-08-04: Plant protection import requirements for plants and plant parts for planting](#) and any other requirements specified in the CFIA's [Automated Import Reference System](#) (AIRS).

5.1 Import requirements

An import permit and phytosanitary certificate are required from all origins.

Material must be free from all regulated pests.

Material with soil may be permitted from some areas of the continental U.S., if it meets all applicable requirements outlined in [D-08-04: Plant protection import requirements for plants and plant parts for planting](#). Material originating from outside of the continental U.S. must be

free from all growing media, soil, and soil-related matter.

Material may be subject to sampling, inspection and/or testing upon arrival to Canada as part of ongoing audit process.

Material must be produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program that meets the requirements outlined in [Section 6.0](#) and originate from one of the approved sources listed in [Appendix 1](#) (North America) or [Appendix 2](#) (Europe).

The phytosanitary certificate must include the following additional declaration: “All material of *Vitis* spp. in this consignment has been produced under a virus certification program accepted by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and is considered to be free from pests regulated by the CFIA.”

For regulated material originating outside of North America or destined for the province of British Columbia, the appropriate treatment requirement outlined in [Appendix 4](#) must be met and treatment details must appear on the phytosanitary certificate. See [Section 5.3](#) for more information about treatment requirements.

5.2 Domestic movement requirements

Domestic movement requirements apply to the movement of regulated material within Canada as required based on areas identified in [Ministerial orders](#), in [Schedules I and II of the Plant Protection Regulations](#), in [plant health directives](#), or in legislative notices.

The movement of material regulated by this directive from any Canadian province or territory into British Columbia (B.C.) is regulated for grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* syn. *Phylloxera vitifoliae*) and the virus vectoring nematodes *Longidorus*, *Trichodorus* and *Xiphinema* spp. Although these nematodes may occur in B.C., some of the viruses they transmit do not.

For regulated material moving into B.C. from other areas of Canada one of the treatment requirements outlined in [Appendix 4](#) must be met. A domestic movement certificate (DMC) must be issued by the CFIA and include a description of the treatment that was used. See [Section 5.3](#) for more information about treatment requirements.

Please refer to CFIA’s [Domestic Plant Protection Measures webpage](#) or contact your [local CFIA](#)

[office](#) for more information on additional domestic movement requirements.

5.3 Treatment requirements

The CFIA requires certain imported grapevines to be treated by either hot water immersion or an approved chemical alternative, depending on their origin and end destination. These treatments are required to help mitigate the risk of regulated phytoplasmas, virus vectoring nematodes, and/or insect pests such as grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* syn. *Phylloxera vitifoliae*). Full treatment details, including the targeted pests of concern, are outlined in [Appendix 4](#).

The following table outlines the treatment requirements based on the origin and destination of regulated material:

Commodity	Origin	Destination	Required Treatment
Rooted and unrooted plants, including fresh decorative vines but excluding in vitro material	U.S. states of: California, New York, Oregon, Washington	British Columbia	Material must be treated according to Appendix 4.1
		All other provinces and territories	No treatment required
	France and Germany	All provinces and territories	Material must be treated according to Appendix 4.2
	Any Canadian province or territory except for British Columbia	British Columbia	Material must be treated according to either Appendix 4.1 or Appendix 4.2
		Any other Canadian province or territory except for British Columbia	No treatment required
	Any origin not listed above	All provinces and territories	Prohibited
In vitro plant material	U.S. states of: California, New York, Oregon, Washington	All provinces and territories	No treatment required

	France and Germany		
	Any Canadian province or territory	All other provinces or territories	No treatment required
	Any origin not listed above	All provinces and territories	Prohibited

Note: Most grapevines are exported to Canada in a dormant state. For non-dormant grapevines destined to British Columbia, material must be treated with one of the treatments described in [Appendix 4](#) prior to grafting or growing and safeguarded against re-infestation by insects and nematodes of concern. Please contact your local CFIA office for more information.

Treatment alternatives or certification based on area pest freedom will be considered by the CFIA on a case-by-case basis. The NPPO of the exporting country may determine that certain portions of its territory are free from specific grapevine pests as per [ISPM 4: Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas](#). The NPPO must provide the CFIA with information demonstrating that the ISPM 4 guidelines have been met. The CFIA will review the information provided as per [ISPM 29: Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence](#) and will communicate the results in writing to the NPPO. For certification based on pest free area, official pest free area status must be established for areas where the grapevines are grown as well as all areas where propagative materials originate.

For most imported material, treatment must be completed prior to export and documented on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate, however the CFIA's Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program (VHWTP) allows approved Canadian importers to perform hot water treatment after the vines arrive in Canada. See [Appendix 5](#) for more details on the VHWTP.

5.4 Exemptions for material imported for the purposes of research, post-entry quarantine testing and/or treatment

Small quantities of material from unapproved sources may be allowed into Canada for scientific research, or for post-entry quarantine testing and/or treatment on a case-by-case basis.

5.4.1 Exemptions for regulated material from unapproved sources for scientific research

The CFIA may provide authorization for the importation of small quantities of regulated material from non-approved sources for scientific research under a section 43 import permit, which must be obtained by the importer prior to the material entering Canada. Regulated material must be maintained under official quarantine conditions to prevent the entry, and establishment of potential regulated pests. Importers are required to develop a preventive control plan (PCP) and follow the processes outlined within their permit to import. For more information, contact your [local CFIA office](#).

5.4.2 Exemptions for regulated material from unapproved sources for post-entry quarantine testing and/or treatment

The CFIA Sidney Laboratory - Centre for Plant Health is able to accept a limited number of varieties from unapproved sources to undergo post-entry quarantine testing on an annual basis. The CFIA may provide authorization to import this material for the purposes of testing and, as required, virus elimination under a section 43 import permit, which must be obtained by the importer prior to the material entering Canada. Propagative material must be shipped directly to the CFIA Centre for Plant Health (Sidney Laboratory) in Sidney, British Columbia, where plants are propagated and maintained under quarantine conditions while undergoing the required testing and, if required, virus elimination. Any regulated pests must be eliminated before CFIA will authorize the release of the material for further propagation. To increase the probability of successful propagation, samples must be imported as dormant wood between January and April or current year's growth in August.

Once the imported material has completed the testing process with no regulated pests detected, it may be released to the importer or other Canadian facilities.

Note that currently a minimum of three years is required for post-entry quarantine testing and applicable fees will be charged for this service. Importers who wish to use this option are encouraged to contact the Sidney Laboratory or their local CFIA office well in advance of any potential import to discuss the availability of this option.

5.5 Prohibitions

Material is prohibited from all states and/or countries not listed in [Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix 2](#).

Material is prohibited from all Flavescence dorée (FD) control areas of France¹, or any other infested area of a country where the disease occurs.

¹ An area of France in which Flavescence dorée disease has been identified and which is under specific restrictions for control under regulation "Arrêté ministériel du 9 juillet 2003", defining the area and conditions of restriction and movement for the area.

5.6 Inspection Procedures

Imported material is subject to inspection upon arrival to Canada. Please refer to the [General Import Inspection Procedures for Plant Health](#) for further information on the inspection process.

Note that the CFIA will periodically audit/review the exporting country's virus certification program to ensure it continues to meet the certification standards of Canada's import requirements. This may include destructive sampling of imported propagative fruit tree material upon arrival to Canada for the purpose of testing to verify compliance with CFIA import requirements.

6.0 Virus certification program requirements

Most propagative grapevine material imported into Canada must be produced by a facility certified under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program which meets the criteria outlined in [RSPM 35: Guidelines for the Movement of Propagative Plant Material of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, and Grapevine into a NAPPO Member Country](#). Administration of this program must be carried out by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country, or an entity authorized to perform certification on its behalf.

The certification program must certify material to be free from the regulated pests listed in [Appendix 3](#) through appropriate testing and/or inspection of the parent stock and its progeny or through the establishment of a pest free area as outlined in [International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\) no. 4](#). Material must be adequately labelled to confirm identity and certification status, and stored under conditions that safeguard it from reinfection.

The list of countries and U.S. states currently approved to authorize facilities to export propagative fruit tree material to Canada can found in [Appendix 1](#) (North America) and [Appendix 2](#) (Europe). The certifying agencies of these programs must provide CFIA with the list of nursery facilities which are authorized to export propagative material to Canada, as well as the genera of certified grapevine material approved for each nursery. This list must be updated by the exporting NPPO or authorized entity on an annual basis, or as changes occur.

Countries that wish to export virus-certified propagative grapevine material to Canada must first submit a copy of their official virus certification program to the CFIA for evaluation. The evaluation process may include a documentation review, a site visit, and/or testing of plants by the CFIA to ensure they meet the standard of the virus certification program. Once accepted, the exporting NPPO or authorized entity must provide CFIA with a list of approved facilities eligible to export certified material to Canada.

The CFIA may review and/or audit its accepted virus certification programs at any time to ensure that they continue to meet the certification standards outlined in [RSPM 35](#) as well as Canada's import requirements. This may be done on a periodic basis, or in response to certification program or pest status changes, or evidence of non-compliance. The review process may include destructive testing of imported plant material, site visits, and/or documentation review.

7.0 Non-compliance

Imported articles may be inspected by the CFIA and must meet all requirements when reaching their first point of arrival in Canada. Articles that are found to be infested with pests of quarantine concern or are otherwise non-compliant will be refused entry to Canada, and may be ordered removed from the country or destroyed. Infested articles may be ordered treated prior to disposal to prevent the spread of pests. The importer is responsible for all costs relating to treatment, disposal or removal of the articles, including costs incurred by the CFIA to monitor the action taken. The CFIA will advise the NPPO of the country of origin and/or re-export of any non-compliance as per directive [D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action](#).

8.0 References

8.1 Fees

The CFIA charges fees in accordance with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice. For information regarding fees, please contact your [local CFIA office](#) or visit the CFIA's [Fees Notice website](#).

8.2 Supporting documents

- [ISPM No. 4 \(2017\): Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas](#).

- [D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action.](#)
- [D-08-04: Plant protection import requirements for plants and plant parts for planting.](#)
- [D-97-04: Application, Procedures, Issuance and Use of a Permit to Import under the *Plant Protection Act*](#)
- [D-97-06: Plant protection export certification program for grapevine nursery stock, *Vitis* spp.](#)
- [Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(RSPM\) No. 35 Guidelines for the Movement of Stone and Pome Trees and Grapevines into a NAPPO Member Country](#)
- [General Import Inspection Procedures for Plant Health](#)

Appendix 1: Approved sources of grapevine propagative material from the United States

The U.S. states listed below have virus certification programs that have been accepted by the CFIA for the export of *Vitis* spp. material for propagation or decorative use to Canada. The agency listed under each state is responsible for the administration of the certification program in that area. See [Appendix 4](#) for treatment requirements.

This information is subject to change at any time without notice. It should only be used as a guideline. For further information, please contact the specific organization listed below.

Note that material from other sources may be approved for export to Canada following evaluation and acceptance by the CFIA, as outlined in [Section 6.0](#).

California

Division of Plant Industry

[California Department of Food and Agriculture](#)

P.O. Box 942871

Sacramento, California

94271-0001

New York

Division of Plant Industry

[New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets](#)

10B Airline Drive

Albany, New York

12235-1000

Oregon

Division of Plant Industry

[Oregon Department of Agriculture](#)

635 Capitol Street, N.E.

Salem, Oregon

97301-2532

Washington

[Washington State Department of Agriculture](#)

Plant Services Branch

P.O. Box 42560

Olympia, Washington
98504-2560

Appendix 2: Approved sources of grapevine propagative material from Europe

Propagative plant material of *Vitis* spp. is permitted entry to Canada from France or Germany when originating from an approved facility listed below. The agencies listed under each country are responsible for the administration of the virus certification program in that area.

This information is subject to change at any time without notice. It should only be used as a guideline. For further information, please contact the specific organization listed below.

1.1 France

Any grapevine rootstock or variety/clone produced under France's CFIA-accepted certification program may be imported from France. This material must be produced and exported from a facility listed in Section 1.1(a).

(a) List of approved facilities

Last updated: February 2022

Facility name	Address
Bouyer Alexandre	1464 Rte de Tourreau 84260 Sarrians, France
De Tourreau	858 Rte de Tourreau 84260 Sarrians, France
Earl Cartier Père et Fils	Quartier Cossonnet 1023 Chemin de Saint Martin 84200 Carpentras, France
Earl La Gayere	556 Rte de Bedarrides 84260 Sarrians, France
Earl Marilyne Guigue	392 Chemin de Saint-Louis 84260 Sarrians, France
Earl Roch Lauriol	60 Route du Moulin 07200 Saint Maurice d'Ardèche, France
Laffont Rene	556 Rte de Bedarrides 84260 Sarrians, France
Les Bois Barnier	735 bd du Comté d'Orange 84260 Sarrians, France
Les Pepinieristes Producteurs Du Comtat	735 bd du Comté d'Orange 84260 Sarrians, France
Mercier Freres	16 rue de la Chaignée

	85770 Vix, France
Pepinieres Guillaume	32 Grande Rue 70700 Charcenne, France
Pepinieres Tourette	2205 Route d'Aubenas 07200 Vogüé, France
Pepinieres Viticoles D'Anjou	Faveraye Machelles Les loges 49380 Bellevigne en Layon, France
Richter International	735 bd du Comté d'Orange 84260 Sarrians, France
SCEA Bouyer et Fils	1169 Route de Tourreau 84260 Sarrians, France
SCEA Pepinieres Barnier	735 du Comté d'Orange 84260 Sarrians, France

(b) National Plant Protection Organization

[Sous-Direction de la Qualité et de la Protection des Végétaux](#)

Direction Général de l'Alimentation

251 rue de Vaugirard

75732 Paris, CEDEX 15, France

1.2 Germany

Only the rootstocks and varieties/clones listed in Section 1.2(a) may be imported from Germany. This material must be produced and exported from a facility listed in Section 1.2(b).

(a) Approved rootstocks and varieties/clones

Material	Variety name	Clone number
Rootstock (<i>Vitis</i> spp.)	SO4	31
Varieties (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>)	3309	143
		144
	Pinot Noir	82
	Weis Riesling	W21

(b) List of approved facilities

Last updated: February 2022

Facility name	Address
Nik Weis - St. Urbans-Hof	Urbanusstrasse 16 54340 Leiwen, Germany

(c) National Plant Protection Organization

[Bundesministerium für Ernährung](#)

Landwirtschaft und Forsten

Postfach 14 02 70

Rochusstrasse, 1

D-5300 Bonn 1, Germany

Appendix 3: Regulated pests associated with imported grapevine material

Imported material must be free from pests regulated by Canada. The list below contains pests regulated by Canada which may be associated with grapevine (*Vitis* spp.) material. Material produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program must be free from the pests listed below. Note that this list is not exhaustive.

Pest Name
Bacteria
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma asteris</i> (grapevine yellows/aster yellows)
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma australasia</i> (Australian grapevine yellows)
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma pruni</i> (grapevine yellows; peach X-disease; albino cherry; peach yellows; peach rosette; peach red suture; little peach)
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> (grapevine yellows ; bois noir)
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis</i> (flavescence dorée, grapevine flavescence dorée, palatinate grapevine yellows)
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Pierce's Disease)
<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> (bacterial blight of grapevine, canker of grapevine)
Fungi
<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>
<i>Phomopsis viticola</i> (Phomopsis cane and leaf spot) ¹
<i>Pseudopeziza tracheiphila</i> (grapevine red fire disease)
<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i>
<i>Rhacodiella vitis</i> (acorn rot; chestnut rot)
Insect
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (grapevine phylloxera) ¹
Nematode
<i>Longidorus</i> spp. (needle nematodes) ¹
<i>Trichodorus</i> spp. (stubby root nematodes) ¹
<i>Xiphinema</i> spp. (dagger nematodes) ¹
Virus
<i>Artichoke Italian latent virus</i> (AILV)
Grapevine asteroid mosaic-associated virus (GAMaV)
Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus (GBLV)

Grapevine chasselas latent agent
Grapevine chrome mosaic virus (GCMV)
Kober stem grooving (Grapevine virus A)
Grapevine corky bark virus (Grapevine virus B)
LN33 stem grooving
Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus
Raspberry ringspot virus
Strawberry latent ringspot virus (SLRSV)
Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV)
Tomato black ring virus (TBRV)
Tomato bushy stunt tombusvirus (TBSV)

¹Pest freedom required only when destined to British Columbia.

Appendix 4: Treatment requirements for import or domestic movement of grapevines

As outlined in [Section 5.3](#), the CFIA requires certain imported grapevines to be treated by either hot water immersion or an accepted chemical alternative with a product that is registered for use against the pest(s) of concern, depending on their origin and end destination. These treatments are detailed below. Alternative treatments or certification based on area pest freedom may be considered by CFIA at the request of certifying NPPOs.

4.1 Treatment for material originating from North America destined to B.C.

(a) Targeted pests:

- virus-vectoring nematodes (*Longidorus*, *Trichodorus*, and *Xiphinema* spp.)
- grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*)

(b) Targeted material :

- regulated material originating in the United States or Canadian provinces and territories and destined to the province of British Columbia

(c) Treatment options:

1. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 47.8°C (118°F) for 30 minutes.
or
2. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 48.9°C (120°F) for 30 minutes.
or
3. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 50.0°C (122°F) for 10 minutes.
or
4. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 51.7°C (125°F) for 5 minutes.
or
5. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (100°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.7°C (127°F) for 3 minutes.
or

6. Treat in hot water previously heated to 31.7°C (89°F) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.2°C (126°F) for 5 minutes.
or
7. Treatment using an accepted chemical alternative with a product that is registered for use against the pest(s) of concern in the country of origin.

4.2 Treatment for material originating from outside of North America destined to anywhere in Canada

(a) Targeted pests:

- phytoplasma diseases of grapevines, including Flavescence dorée, bois noir, Australian grapevine yellows and Palatinate grapevine yellows
- also effective against virus-vectoring nematodes (*Longidorus* spp., *Trichodorus* spp., and *Xiphinema* spp.) and grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*)

(b) Targeted material :

- regulated material originating in countries where phytoplasma diseases of grapevines occur (i.e. France, Germany) and destined to anywhere in Canada
- can also be used for regulated material moving into the province of British Columbia from any other Canadian province or territory

(c) Treatment details:

- Treat by complete immersion of vines, cuttings or grafted plants in a hot water bath maintained at a minimum temperature of 50°C for a minimum continuous exposure time of 35 minutes.
- Treatment time shall start when the water temperature has reached 50°C after plants have been immersed in water.
- Treatment must be completed prior to export and documented on the accompanying phytosanitary certificate, unless imported to a facility approved under the CFIA's Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program (VHWTP). See [Appendix 5](#) for more information about the VHWTP.

Appendix 5: Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program

The CFIA requires that all grapevine propagative material imported from countries where grapevine phytoplasmas such as Flavescence dorée (FD) and bois noir (BN) occur must undergo hot water treatment (HWT) prior to entry into Canada. The Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program (VHTWP) permits CFIA-approved facilities to conduct this treatment upon arrival in Canada. Facilities wishing to participate in the VHWTP must be approved in advance by the CFIA, and VHWTP-specific import conditions will be included on the permit to import.

The following sections describe the authorization elements for participation in the VHWTP, including the requirements of a preventive control plan (PCP) for the handling and treatment of regulated *Vitis* spp. material.

5.1 Application process

To become an approved VHWTP facility, the facility must:

- Be located in Canada;
- Complete and sign a VHWTP Application Form for Facilities ([Appendix 6: Application for authorization under the Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program \(VHWTP\) for *Vitis* spp. propagative material](#)) indicating that the applicant is willing and able to comply with the terms and conditions of the VHWTP;
- Designate a qualified individual to be the official contact person;
- Develop a VHWTP preventive control plan (PCP) that contains all the elements outlined in Section [5.3 Exemptions](#).

5.2 Approval process

It is recommended that interested facilities contact their local CFIA office in advance of starting the application process to express interest in participating in the VHWTP and discuss the approval process.

A signed VHWTP application form and preventive control plan must be submitted to the local CFIA office for review. Once the documentation review has been completed, an authorization inspection of the facility will be scheduled and completed by a local CFIA inspector. The inspection will evaluate the facility's structure, organization and capacity to meet the HWT requirements as described by the PCP.

Deficiencies identified during the authorization inspection must be addressed before a facility may enter into the program. Once approved, the facility will receive a VHWTP registration

number, which must be recorded in their PCP. Names and addresses of approved VHWTP facilities are listed in [Appendix 7](#).

5.3 Facility responsibilities

The facility is responsible for implementing the procedures and processes described in the PCP, and ensuring that the PCP is followed by all employees that handle material and equipment related to the VHWTP. Any non-conformances which jeopardize the program or any associated regulated material must be reported to the CFIA.

The facility is responsible for conducting internal quality control inspections to ensure that the procedures and processes are in compliance with the VHWTP. Details on these procedures and the frequency of internal inspections must be described in the PCP.

The PCP must be reviewed and updated on an annual basis, or as changes occur. Any amendments to the PCP that affect treatment standards must be submitted and approved by the CFIA prior to their implementation.

Copies of the PCP and all associated records as outlined in [Section 5.4 Requirements of a preventive control plan](#) must be kept on file for a minimum of five years. These documents must be made available to the CFIA upon request.

5.4 Requirements of a preventive control plan

It is the responsibility of the facility management to develop and implement a preventive control plan for the handling, treatment, and inventory control of all regulated grapevine material being managed under the VHWTP. The PCP must be accessible to all employees involved in the delivery of the program. The following elements are required to be described:

- Facility information – name, address, VHWTP registration number (once provided by CFIA);
- Develop a map of the facility (including storage and treatment areas) or diagram clearly showing the pathway from receiving to treatment to distribution
- Name and job title(s) of:
 - the official contact person who will be responsible that the PCP is followed throughout the entire HWT process, and must be present during CFIA inspections
 - an alternative official contact person
 - all staff members involved in the HWT process

- Detailed descriptions of:
 - training given to all staff members
 - HWT procedure, including temperature(s) and immersion time(s), in accordance with the treatment requirements outlined in [Section 4.2 Treatment for material originating from off-continental U.S. destined to anywhere in Canada](#) of [Appendix 4](#)
 - all equipment used for HWT, including maintenance and calibration schedule
 - procedures for tracking and labelling material throughout the entire process, including:
 - inventory of all regulated material, including import and distribution records
 - how untreated regulated material is segregated from treated and non-regulated material (for example, with flags, paint, area markers, etc.)
 - storage and disposal of any untreated regulated material
 - guidelines for cleaning vehicles and containers used to transport non-treated material
 - internal inspection schedules and details, including frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted
 - an action plan for reporting and correcting any procedures and activities that fail to comply with the conditions of this program
- Record retentions of:
 - training records of employees responsible for activities under the PCP
 - traceability from import to distribution (including shipping and movement) of all regulated material (treated and untreated)
 - HWT procedure details (date, time, equipment and temperature calibration)
 - vehicle and container clean up
 - all internal quality control inspections and all corrective action requests
 - amendments to the PCP

5.5 Inspections of facilities by the CFIA

The CFIA will conduct regular inspections of the facility to ensure that the measures outlined in the PCP are being implemented. These inspections may include, but are not limited to:

- An authorization inspection prior to approval of the facility or to evaluate any required corrective actions;
- Preventive control inspection(s) at varying frequencies to ensure that the system is still compliant with the HWT standard. The CFIA may request advance notification of HWT in order to be present during the treatment process.

5.6 Non-conformances

Classification of non-conformances will be at the discretion of the CFIA. Upon detection of a non-conformance, the facility must propose corrective actions, which are to be approved, monitored and evaluated by the CFIA. Any non-conformance which jeopardizes the integrity of the VHWTP may result in the CFIA suspending the facility from this program.

Appendix 6: Application for authorization under the Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program (VHWTP) for *Vitis* spp., propagative material**Name of facility:** _____**Name of facility representative:** _____**Address:** _____**Telephone number:** _____ **Fax number:** _____**Email address:** _____

Conditions for approval under the Vitis Hot Water Treatment Program (VHWTP):

- The facility must develop, implement, document and maintain a preventive control plan (PCP) that complies with the VHWTP directive D-22-03: Phytosanitary requirements for the importation and domestic movement of grapevine material for propagation or decorative use from all origins and describes the systems-based approach in place at the facility, that is accepted by the CFIA.
- The facility must carry out hot water treatments during regular business hours upon request by CFIA (typically for the purposes of inspection).
- The facility must ensure that all hot water treated plant material meets the requirements of the VHWTP and must notify the CFIA if any non-conformances are detected or suspected.
- The facility must immediately stop distributing grapevine material under the VHWTP if the facility suspects the grapevine material has not been properly hot water treated, or if the facility is suspended by the CFIA.
- The facility must notify the CFIA immediately of any change in ownership of the facility, or in the identity of the official contact person.
- The name and address of all approved facilities will be listed on the CFIA website. Should a facility be suspended from the VHWTP, the information related to that facility will be removed from the list.

I, _____ the owner/operator in possession, care or control of the above named facility have read, understood and agree to comply with all terms, conditions, obligations, and requirements stated in [Appendix 5](#) of D-22-03: Phytosanitary requirements for the importation and domestic movement of grapevine material for propagation or decorative use.

I agree to immediately suspend shipment and treatment of regulated commodities if notified by the CFIA that the designated facility is in non-compliance with the VHWTP. I will immediately notify the CFIA if viruses or any other regulated pests are found in the facility. I will allow the

date

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name and location of my facility to be included on a publicly accessible website list of facilities approved under the VHWTP.

Dated _____, 20____, at _____, Province of _____.

Applicant signature

Preventive control plan approved:

CFIA inspector name

CFIA inspector signature

Date

Authorization inspection completed and facility recommended for participation:

CFIA inspector name

CFIA inspector signature

Date

Approved for participation in the VHWTP for *Vitis* spp.:

Facility registration number

Authorized facility name	City	Individual registration number
		VHWTP -

Appendix 7: List of Canadian approved facilities for the VHWTP

To be added.