

## D-22-01

# Phytosanitary requirements for the importation of fruit tree material for propagation or decorative use as fresh cut branches

**Effective date:** month DD, YYYY  
**(Original)**

### Subject

This directive describes the phytosanitary requirements for the importation of stone and pome fruit tree material (*Chaenomeles spp.*, *Cydonia spp.*, *Malus spp.*, *Prunus spp.*, and *Pyrus spp.*) from all origins into Canada, for the purposes of propagation or decorative use as fresh cut branches.

This directive also lists 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 this fruit tree material to Canada is approved.

This directive amalgamates fruit tree-specific import requirements from all sources into a single document, including those that were previously only found in CFIA's [Automated Import Reference System](#) (AIRS) and not otherwise associated with a specific plant health directive. The requirements within this document supersede the fruit-tree specific requirements found in the following directives:

- [D-94-35: List of Sources Approved to Export Fruit Tree and Grape Propagative Material to Canada.](#)
- [D-99-07: Policy for Importation from the United States and Domestic Movement of Plum Pox Virus \(PPV\) susceptible \*Prunus\* Propagative Plant Material](#)
- [D-08-04: Plant Protection Import Requirements for Plants and Plant Parts for Planting](#)
- [D-14-03: Phytosanitary Import Requirements for Fresh and Dried Branches, Cut Flowers and Other Plant Parts for Ornamental Purposes](#)

As a result of this directive update, the following changes have been made:

- The additional declaration for fruit tree material produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program has been updated and the same declaration will be applicable for all origins, as outlined in [section 5.2](#).
- The list of *Prunus* species not naturally susceptible to PPV (and therefore eligible for import from the European Union) has been updated in [section 5.2.1](#). The following species have been removed from this list as the current science indicates that they are naturally susceptible to PPV infection: *Prunus avium*, *P. cerasus*, *P. mahaleb*, and *P. serotina*.
- True seedlings now require a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration certifying that the material was produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program, as outlined in [section 5.2.1](#).
- The eligibility and import requirements for seed for propagation have been updated to reflect current science, as outlined in [section 5.2.2](#).
- The eligibility and import requirements for pollen for propagation have been updated to reflect current science, as outlined in [section 5.2.3](#).
- Cut flowers of fruit tree species for decorative use now require a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration certifying that the material was produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program, as outlined in [section 5.2.4](#). The eligibility and import requirements for decorative branches (with or without flowers) have also been updated within this section.
- Exemptions for material imported for the purposes of research, post-entry quarantine testing and/or treatment have been added to [section 5.3](#).
- Requirements for countries that wish to export virus certified propagative fruit tree material through the administration of a CFIA-accepted virus certification program have been added to [section 6.0](#).

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## **1.0 Legislative authority**

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

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

[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.

The term “true seedling” refers to a plant that was propagated directly from seed, rather than by clonal or vegetative propagation.

## 3.0 Introduction

Fruit trees are considered a high risk pathway for the movement of plant pests, particularly viruses and virus-like organisms which can cause serious diseases and lead to major crop losses. Once a tree has become infected with a virus, the only way to eliminate it and reduce the risk of spread is to remove and destroy the infected tree and its roots. Canada regulates the importation of propagative fruit tree material from all countries in order to mitigate the risk of entry and establishment of regulated pests of fruit trees.

Importation of propagative fruit tree material is permitted only from approved sources with CFIA-accepted virus certification programs in place to ensure that propagative material exported to Canada is free of pests regulated by the CFIA. All countries or U.S. states that have a virus certification program in place and wish to certify nursery facilities to export propagative fruit tree material to Canada must supply the CFIA with detailed information for review, as outlined in [Section 6.0](#). These programs must be accepted by the CFIA and added to the list of approved programs before export can be permitted.

## 4.0 Scope

This directive outlines Canada's phytosanitary import requirements for propagative material of *Chaenomeles spp.*, *Cydonia spp.*, *Malus spp.*, *Prunus spp.*, and *Pyrus spp.* to prevent the entry of regulated viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi.

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

Note that regulatory measures may apply to the domestic movement of imported material within Canada, which are not outlined within this directive. Please refer to CFIA's [Domestic Plant Protection Measures webpage](#) or contact your [local CFIA office](#) for further information on domestic movement requirements.

#### **4.1 Regulated pests**

Material must be free from all pests included on the [list of pests regulated by Canada](#). A more specific list of pests regulated by Canada which can be associated with fruit tree propagative plant material can be found in [Appendix 1: Regulated pests of concern for imported stone and pome fruit tree propagative material](#). 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 stone and pome fruits has been developed by the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) and can be accessed within the [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 fruit tree material between trading partners.

#### **4.2 Regulated articles**

All propagative material of *Chaenomeles spp.*, *Cydonia spp.* (including *Pseudocydonia sinensis*), *Malus spp.*, *Prunus spp.*, and *Pyrus spp.*, and all varieties, cultivars, and hybrids of these genera, including:

- Rooted plants (including grafted trees, rootstock)
- Unrooted plants (including cuttings, scionwood, budwood)
- True seedlings (grown from seed)
- In vitro plants

- Seed
- Pollen collected from plants
- Fresh branches and cut flowers for decorative use\*

\*Fresh branches and cut flowers 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**

The following material of *Chaenomeles spp.*, *Cydonia spp.*, *Malus spp.*, *Prunus spp.*, and *Pyrus spp.*:

- Dried branches and other dried plant material (See directive [D-14-03](#))
- Fresh fruit (See directive [D-95-08](#))
- Pollen collected from bees or the sweepings of beehives

**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 General import requirements for all articles**

Unless otherwise stated in [section 5.2](#), a permit to import and a phytosanitary certificate is 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 requiring a phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration outlined in [section 5.2](#) must be produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program that meets the requirements outlined in [Section 6.0](#) and is administered by one of the approved sources listed in [Appendix 2: Approved Sources of Fruit Tree Propagative Material](#).

Please refer to [D-97-04: Application, Procedures, Issuance and Use of a Permit to Import under the Plant Protection Act](#) for additional information on the import permit process and general import requirements for plant material.

## 5.2 Import requirements specific to commodity type

### 5.2.1 Import requirements for rooted and unrooted plants, true seedlings and in vitro plants

The following table provides the import requirements for rooted and unrooted plants, true seedlings and in vitro plants:

Genera	Origin	Requirements	Additional Declaration <sup>1</sup>
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	U.S. States of: CA, DE, ID, MI, MN, MO, MT, NY, OH, OR, PA, TN, WA <sup>2</sup>	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<i>All material of [scientific name(s) of regulated article(s)] 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 viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi regulated by the CFIA.</i>
<i>Prunus padus</i> <i>Prunus sargentii</i> <i>Prunus serrula</i> <i>Prunus serrulata</i> <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> <i>Prunus virginiana</i> <i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <sup>3</sup>	Germany, Netherlands		
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	All other countries and U.S. States not listed above		
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.	U.S. States of:	Permit to Import	<i>All material of [scientific</i>

Cydonia spp. Malus spp. Pyrus spp.	CA, DE, ID, MI, MN, MO, MT, NY, OH, OR, PA, TN, WA <sup>2</sup>	Phytosanitary Certificate	name(s) of regulated article(s)] 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 viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi regulated by the CFIA.
	Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom		
	All other countries and U.S. States not listed above	Prohibited	

1 Where an additional declaration is required, material must be produced by a facility approved under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program administered by the country and/or U.S. state listed in [Appendix 2](#) in order to be eligible for export to Canada.

2 California (CA), Delaware (DE), Idaho (ID), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Montana (MT), New York (NY), Ohio (OH), Oregon (OR), Pennsylvania (PA), Tennessee (TN), Washington (WA)

3 *Prunus laurocerasus* is a host of *Phytophthora ramorum*. See directive [D-01-01](#) for additional information on the importation of propagative host material in association with this pest.

### 5.2.2 Import requirements for seed

The following table provides the import requirements for seed:

Genera	Origin	Requirements	Additional Declaration <sup>1</sup>
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	U.S. States of: CA, DE, ID, MI, MN, MO, MT, NY, OH, OR, PA, TN, WA <sup>2</sup>	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<i>All material of [scientific name(s) of regulated article(s)] 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 viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi regulated by the CFIA.</i>
	Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom		
	All other U.S.	<b>Prohibited</b>	



	States and countries not listed above		
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp. <i>Cydonia</i> spp. <i>Malus</i> spp. <i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Continental US	Phytosanitary Certificate	<b>None</b>
	All other countries and US States not listed above	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<b>None</b>
<p><b>1</b> Where an additional declaration is required, material must be produced by a facility approved under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program administered by the country and/or US state listed in <a href="#">Appendix 2</a> in order to be eligible for export to Canada.</p> <p><b>2</b> California (CA), Delaware (DE), Idaho (ID), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Montana (MT), New York (NY), Ohio (OH), Oregon (OR), Pennsylvania (PA), Tennessee (TN), Washington (WA)</p>			

### 5.2.3 Import requirements for pollen

Pollen must be collected from flowers of host plants, with measures in place to avoid contamination from other sources during the harvesting and packing processes.

The following table provides the import requirements for pollen:

Genera	Origin	Requirements	Additional Declaration <sup>1</sup>
<i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>Malus</i> spp.	U.S. States of: CA, DE, ID, MI, MN, MO, MT, NY, OH, OR, PA, TN, WA <sup>2</sup>	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<i>All material of [scientific name(s) of regulated article(s)] 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 viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi regulated by the CFIA.</i>
	Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom		
		All other U.S. States and countries not listed above	<b>Prohibited</b>
<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.	Continental U.S.	Phytosanitary	<b>None</b>

<i>Cydonia</i> spp. <i>Pyrus</i> spp.		Certificate	
	Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<b>None</b>
	All other countries and U.S. States not listed above	<b>Prohibited</b>	

**1** Where an additional declaration is required, material must be produced by a facility approved under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program administered by the country and/or U.S. state listed in [Appendix 2](#) in order to be eligible for export to Canada.

**2** California (CA), Delaware (DE), Idaho (ID), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Montana (MT), New York (NY), Ohio (OH), Oregon (OR), Pennsylvania (PA), Tennessee (TN), Washington (WA)

#### 5.2.4 Import requirements for fresh decorative branches and cut flowers

The following table provides the import requirements for fresh decorative branches and cut flowers:

Genera	Origin	Requirements	Additional Declaration <sup>1</sup>
<i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp. <i>Cydonia</i> spp. <i>Malus</i> spp. <i>Pyrus</i> spp.	U.S. States of: CA, DE, ID, MI, MN, MO, MT, NY, OH, OR, PA, TN, WA <sup>2</sup>	Permit to Import Phytosanitary Certificate	<i>All material of [scientific name(s) of regulated article(s)] 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 viruses, viroids, bacteria and fungi regulated by the CFIA.</i>
	All other countries and U.S. States not listed above	<b>Prohibited</b>	

**1** Material must be produced by a facility approved under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program administered by the country and/or U.S. state listed in order to be eligible for export to Canada.

**2** California (CA), Delaware (DE), Idaho (ID), Michigan (MI), Minnesota (MN), Missouri (MO), Montana (MT), New York (NY), Ohio (OH), Oregon (OR), Pennsylvania (PA), Tennessee (TN), Washington (WA)

### **5.3 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.

#### **5.3.1 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](#).

#### **5.3.2 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 Sidney Laboratory - Centre for Plant Health 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 by the Centre for Plant Health before the CFIA will authorize 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 a cultivar has completed the testing process with no regulated pests detected, propagative material may be released to the importer or other Canadian facilities. The selection may also be eligible for placement into Canada's generation 1 virus-tested repository, where it can be maintained for an annual fee. The purpose of the repository is to provide virus-tested propagative stock to [facilities registered under the Canadian Fruit Tree Export Program](#). 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 Head of Tree Fruit

Diagnostics at the CFIA Sidney Laboratory or their [local CFIA office](#) well in advance of any potential import to discuss available lab capacity.

#### **5.4 Prohibitions**

Material is prohibited from all states and/or countries not listed in [Appendix 2](#), unless otherwise stated in [section 5.2](#).

#### **5.5 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. Samples of imported material may be collected upon arrival to Canada as part of the import inspection process. All samples are subject to destructive analysis by the CFIA for the purpose of testing to verify compliance with CFIA import requirements in accordance with the *Plant Protection Act*.

### **6.0 Virus Certification Program Requirements**

Most propagative fruit tree 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 1](#) 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: Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas](#). 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 be found in [Appendix 2: Approved Sources of Fruit Tree Propagative Material](#). The certifying agencies of these programs must provide the

CFIA with the list of nursery facilities which are authorized to export propagative material to Canada, as well as the genera of certified fruit tree 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 fruit tree 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 the CFIA with a list of approved facilities eligible to export certified material to Canada. If agreed upon by the exporting country, this list will be published on an external webpage to facilitate the permit application process for Canadian importers.

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, in response to certification program or pest status changes, or evidence of non-compliance. The review process may include testing of imported plant material, site visits, and/or documentation review.

## **7.0 Non-compliance**

Imported articles must meet all requirements when reaching their first point of arrival in Canada. Articles that are found to be infested with pests of regulatory 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 to be treated prior to disposal to prevent the spread of pests.

The importer is responsible for all costs relating to the 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**

[D-97-04: Application, Procedures, Issuance and Use of a Permit to Import under the \*Plant Protection Act\*](#)

[D-01-01: Phytosanitary requirements to prevent the entry and spread of \*Phytophthora ramorum\*](#)

[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-22-02: Phytosanitary requirements for the domestic movement and propagation of *Prunus* spp. to prevent the spread of plum pox virus (PPV) within Canada

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

[RSPM No. 35 Guidelines for the Movement of Stone and Pome Fruit Trees and Grapevines into a NAPPO Member Country](#)



### Appendix 1: Regulated pests associated with imported stone and pome fruit tree propagative material

The list below contains pests regulated by Canada which may be associated with propagative material of stone (*Prunus* spp.) and pome (*Chaenomeles* spp., *Cydonia* spp., *Malus* spp., and *Pyrus* spp.) fruit trees. Material produced under a CFIA-accepted virus certification program must be free from the pests listed below.

Note that this list is not exhaustive and does not include insect or nematode pests regulated under other plant health directives. Please consult the list of all [plant health directives](#) or the CFIA's [AIRS](#) for more information.

Pest Name	Stone fruit tree pest	Pome fruit tree pest
<b>Bacteria</b>		
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i> (apple proliferation)	X	X
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma pruni</i> (peach x-disease, albino cherry, peach yellows, peach rosette, peach red suture, little peach)	X	
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma prunorum</i> (European stone fruit yellows, peach yellows, peach rosette, peach or apricot chlorotic leafroll)	X	
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma pyri</i> (pear decline, pear moria)	X	X
<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma solani</i> (stolbur)	X	X
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Pierce's disease, phony peach)	X	
<b>Fungi</b>		
<i>Alternaria gaisen</i> (black spot of Japanese pear)		X
<i>Diaporthe tanakae</i> (European pear dieback)		X
<i>Gymnosporangium yamadae</i> (Japanese apple rust)		X
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (brown rot)	X	X
<i>Monilinia mali</i> (apple blossom blight)		X
<i>Monilinia polystroma</i> (brown rot)		X
<i>Rosellinia necatrix</i> (white root rot)	X	X
<i>Venturia nashicola</i> (Asian pear scab)		X



<b>Viruses and viroids</b>		
American plum line pattern virus (APLPV)	X	
Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)	X	X
Apple green crinkle associated virus (AGCaV)		X
Apple rubbery wood virus 1 (ARWV-1)		X
Apple rubbery wood virus 2 (ARWV-2)		X
Apple scar skin viroid (ASSVd)	X	X
Apple stem grooving virus (ASGV)		X
Apple stem pitting virus (ASPV)		X
Cherry green ring mottle virus (CGRMV)	X	
Cherry leaf roll virus (CLRV)	X	X
Cherry mottle leaf virus (CMLV)	X	
Cherry necrotic rusty mottle virus (CNRMV)	X	
Cherry rasp leaf virus (CRLV)	X	X
Cherry rusty mottle associated virus (CRMaV)	X	
Cherry twisted leaf associated virus (CTLaV)	X	
Little cherry virus 1 (LChV-1)	X	
Little cherry virus 2 (LChV-2)	X	
Peach mosaic virus (PcMV)	X	
Peach rosette mosaic virus (PRMV)	X	
Pear blister canker viroid (PBCVd)		X
Plum pox virus (PPV)	X	
Prune dwarf virus (PDV)	X	
Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (PNRSV)	X	X
Raspberry ringspot virus (RRSV)	X	
Strawberry latent ringspot virus (SLRSV)	X	
Tobacco ringspot virus (TRSV)	X	X
Tomato black ring virus (TBRV)	X	
Tomato bushy stunt virus (TBSV)	X	
Tomato ringspot virus (ToRSV)	X	X
<b>Other</b>		
Apple chat fruit disease		X
Apple ringspot agent		X
Pear bud drop agent		X

**Appendix 2: Approved sources of fruit tree propagative material**

The following countries and U.S. states have virus certification programs that have been accepted by the CFIA for the export of *Prunus* spp., *Malus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Chaenomeles* spp., and/or *Cydonia* spp. propagative material to Canada. The agency listed under each country or state is responsible for the administration of the virus certification program in that area.

The following information is subject to change at any time without notice and should only be used as a guideline.

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](#).

**United States****California**

Division of Plant Industry

[California Department of Food and Agriculture](#)

P.O. Box 942871

Sacramento, California

94271-0001

Participant List: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/pe/nsc/nursery/fruittree.html>

**Idaho**

Division of Plant Industries

[Idaho Department of Agriculture](#)

P.O. Box 790

Boise, Idaho

83702-0709

**Michigan**

Pesticide and Plant Pest Management Division

[Michigan Department of Agriculture](#)

525 West Allegan Street

Lansing, Michigan

48910

**Missouri**

Division of Plant Industries

[Missouri Department of Agriculture](#)

P.O. Box 630, 1616 Missouri Boulevard  
Jefferson City, Missouri  
65102-0630

**Montana**

Agricultural Sciences Division

[Montana Department of Agriculture](#)

Agriculture/Livestock Building  
P.O. Box 200201  
Helena, Montana  
59620-0201

**New York**

Division of Plant Industry

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

10B Airline Drive  
Albany, New York  
12235-1000

Participant List: <https://agriculture.ny.gov/plant-industry/virus-tested-certification>

**Oregon**

Division of Plant Industry

[Oregon Department of Agriculture](#)

635 Capitol Street, N.E.  
Salem, Oregon  
97301-2532

**Pennsylvania**

Bureau of Plant Industry

[Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture](#)

2301 North Cameron Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
17110

**Washington**

[Washington State Department of Agriculture](#)

Plant Services Branch  
P.O. Box 42560

Olympia, Washington  
98504-2560

Note: The States of **Delaware, Ohio, Minnesota** and **Tennessee** are considered approved sources by means of agreements signed with some specific nurseries and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Please contact your [local CFIA office](#) for more information.

### **All Other Countries**

#### **Belgium**

Service de la Protection des Végétaux  
Administration de l'Agriculture et de l'Horticulture  
Manhattan Center Office Tower  
Avenue du Boulevard 21, 14<sup>e</sup> étage  
1210 Bruxelles, Belgium

#### **France**

[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

#### **Germany**

[Bundesministerium für Ernährung](#)  
Landwirtschaft und Forsten  
Postfach 14 02 70  
Rochusstrasse, 1  
D-5300 Bonn 1, GERMANY

#### **Netherlands**

[Naktuinbouw](#)  
15 Geertjesweg  
P.O. Box 9102  
6700 HC Wageningen, Netherlands

#### **United Kingdom**

[Animal and Plant Health Agency \(APHA\)](#)  
Plant Health & Seeds Inspectorate  
Room 10GA02/04  
The National Agri-food Innovation Campus

Sand Hutton  
York, YO41 1LZ, United Kingdom