

# **PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD**

## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

**July 2012**



**Government of South Australia**

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Biosecurity SA

**PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
**AMENDMENT RECORD**

Amendment No.	Description	Date
1	Version 1: Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	December 1997
2	Version 1.2 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	June 1998
3	Version 1.3 Conditions of Entry – Condition 8	January 2000
4	Version 2.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	February 2006
5	Version 2.1 Updates to Contents Page and to Condition 7A	March 2006
6	Version 3.0 Contents Page, Index of Conditions of Entry and Conditions of Entry have been updated to reflect the removal of Currant Lettuce Aphid	July 2006
7	Version 4.0 Various updates to all Sections of the Standard	October 2009
8	Version 5.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard	March 2010
9	Version 6.0 Updated Index of Conditions of Entry, and inclusion of Conditions of Entry - Condition 26 - Myrtle Rust	May 2010
10	Version 8.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard	March 2011
11	Version 8.1 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard	July 2011
12	Version 9.0 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard	October 2011
13	Version 9.1 Revised Condition 4 European House Borer	March 2012
14	Version 9.2 Various updates to some Sections of the Standard	July 2012

## KEY CHANGES TO THE PLANT QUARANTINE STANDARD SA IN VERSION 9.2

TITLE	CHANGE
Index of Conditions of Entry	Inclusion of statement that Mediterranean fruit fly host status of strawberry fruit is under review.
Condition 4	Inclusion of revised conditions of entry for European House Borer
Condition 7A	All grape production machinery, including grape harvesters entering SA will require prior written approval from the Chief Inspector, including from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ).
Condition 8A	All diagnostic samples of grapevine material and vineyard soil, including from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) will require prior written approval from the Chief Inspector before they can enter the State.
Condition 12B	Strawberry fruit can enter under the provisions of ICA 11 or ICA 34
Condition 16	Inclusion of choko and cucurbits as Melon thrip hosts subject to entry restrictions;“Melon Thrips Protocol” has been relocated to Condition 16;Removal under 3.6 (b) of the requirement for use of a detergent for the rolling brush wash.
Condition 18	“Potato Cyst Nematode Protocol” has been relocated to Condition 18.
Condition 23	Inclusion of restrictions applying to Victoria for Green snail; “Green Snail Protocol” has been relocated to Condition 23; Inclusion of a requirement for the protocol to apply to Victoria.
Condition 29	Inclusion of a requirement for an Import Certificate for all turf and addition of Phylloxera Risk Zones to the list of high risk areas.

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## **SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION**

The Plant Quarantine Standard, South Australia hereafter referred to as “the Standard” has been established under the *Plant Health Act 2009* hereafter referred to as “the Act”.

The Act – Part 2 Division 2 - provides that the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries may, by notice published in the Government Gazette:

1. prohibit the entry of certain plant material into South Australia;
2. set conditions under which plant material may enter the State;
3. prescribe measures for the eradication or control of declared pests within South Australia's boundaries.

The Act (Section 59) also provides that a notice given by the Minister may "*apply, adopt or incorporate, with or without modification, any code, standard or other document prepared or approved by a body or authority referred to in the notice..... as in force from time to time or as in force at a specified time.*"

In keeping with these provisions Biosecurity SA prepares and operates the Standard under Ministerial approval.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Standard is to clearly specify the conditions of entry which must be met for plant and plant products to enter South Australia which may host plant pests or diseases.

## **APPLICATION**

The current Ministerial notice is reprinted in Section 2 and brings into force the Standard.

**Failure to observe the notice and provisions of the Standard represents an infringement of the Act and may attract significant court penalties or in some instances an expiation fee.**

The Standard is designed for commercial trade in plant material and other people could find it difficult to obtain the services described. In particular, fruits and vegetables listed in this document must not be brought into South Australia without appropriate certification.

Travellers must surrender non-certified fruit and vegetables upon entry into South Australia - at any Biosecurity SA Quarantine Station, at disposal bin / pit at entry points into the State such as Bordertown, and at honesty bins at points such as the domestic terminal at Adelaide Airport, the Keswick Rail Terminal or the Adelaide Central Bus Station.

## **EXPLANATION**

### *Prohibitions*

Where a significant plant pest (or disease) exist interstate, but not in South Australia, its introduction is prohibited by the Ministerial notice. Since these are most likely to be transported into the State by their host fruit or plants, they too may be prohibited unless certain conditions are met.

### *Conditional Imports*

Over the years Biosecurity SA has identified procedures by which plant material may move from one State to another without spreading certain pests or diseases.

A number of these procedures are recognised and expressed in detail in the Standard. Readers will see that while the concern is for a range of unwanted organisms, the emphasis is on fruit flies and grape phylloxera. In economic terms these represent two of the greatest threats to the State's horticulture.

### *Other*

The Ministerial notice stipulates that steps must be undertaken to eradicate outbreaks of certain diseases and pests within South Australia. Such measures are detailed in this Standard – see Section 7.

For simplicity, and to comply with the current wording of the Act, both plant pests and diseases covered by this legislation are referred to as "pests".

### **DISTRIBUTION**

A controlled copy of the Standard shall be available on PIRSA's web site located at:  
[www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth/legislation](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/planthealth/legislation)

Registered importers and all interstate quarantine authorities will be advised when updates are issued.

## SECTION 2 – MINISTERIAL NOTICE

### PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009

PURSUANT to the *Plant Health Act 2009*, I, Gail Gago, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, make the following notice:

#### 1. Application

The notice of 12 November 2011 under the *Plant Health Act 2009* is hereby revoked.

#### 2. Interpretation

In this notice:

“the Act” means the *Plant Health Act 2009*

“fruit fly outbreak suspension zone” means a zone that has been declared, in accordance with the Code of Practice for Queensland fruit fly published by the Interstate Plant Health Regulation Working Group, 1996, as updated or amended from time to time, as a suspension zone in relation to a fruit fly outbreak

“inspector” means an inspector appointed pursuant to section 41 of the Act

“soil” does not include clean sand

“the Standard” means the document published by Primary Industries and Regions South Australia entitled the “Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia”

#### 3. Section 4 - Declaration of Pests

3.1 The following are declared to be pests for the purposes of the Act:

(1) The pests specified by common name and scientific name immediately below:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Australian Plague Locust	<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>
Bacterial Wilt (of potato)	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>
Black Spot (of citrus)	<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>
Boil Smut (of maize)	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>
Branched Broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>
Chestnut Blight	<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>
Citrus Blight	
Citrus Canker	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i>
Citrus Red Mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i>
European House Borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Fire Blight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>
Fruit Flies	pest species of <i>Tephritidae</i> family
Garlic Rust	<i>Puccinia allii</i>
Grapevine Leaf Rust	<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i>
Green Snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>
Java Downy Mildew (of maize)	<i>Peronospora maydis</i>
Myrtle Rust	<i>Uredo rangelii</i>
Melon Thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
Needle Blight	<i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> (syn <i>Dothistroma pini</i> )
Onion Smut	<i>Urocystis cepulae</i>
Parlatoria Date Scale	<i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i>
Phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
Potato Cyst Nematodes	<i>Globodera pallida</i> and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Purple Round Scale	<i>Chrysomphalus ficus</i>
Red Imported Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Scab (of citrus)	<i>Elsinoe fawcetti</i>
Small Plague Grasshopper	<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>
Sweet Orange Stem Pitting	Citrus Tristeza Virus



White Louse Scale  
Wilt (of tomato plants)

*Unaspis citri*  
*Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3

- (2) Any emergent pest that warrants immediate application of the Act and subsequent declaration under sub-paragraph (1).

#### 4. Section 5 - Quarantine Stations

The following places are declared to be quarantine stations in which a plant or plant related product may, subject to the Act, be held, examined, disinfected, destroyed or otherwise disposed of:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Biosecurity SA<br>Ceduna Quarantine Inspection Station<br>Eyre Highway, Ceduna                 | (12) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Swamp Road, Lenswood  |
| (2) Biosecurity SA<br>Oodla Wirra Quarantine Inspection Station<br>Barrier Highway, Oodla Wirra    | (13) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Adelaide Place, Port Lincoln  |
| (3) Biosecurity SA<br>Pinnaroo Quarantine Inspection Station<br>Mallee Highway, Pinnaroo           | (14) Post- Entry Plant Quarantine Station<br>SARDI Plant Research Centre<br>Hartley Grove, Urrbrae  |
| (4) Biosecurity SA<br>Yamba Quarantine Inspection Station<br>Sturt Highway, Yamba                  | (15) SARDI Entomology<br>Waite Quarantine Insectary<br>Waite Road, Urrbrae  |
| (5) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Prosser Street, Port Augusta                              | (16) Compartments 2 and 3<br>Glasshouse 109<br>Division of Plant Industry<br>Commonwealth, Scientific and Industrial<br>Research Organisation<br>Hartley Grove, Urrbrae |
| (6) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Riddoch Highway<br>Struan                                 | (17) Scotts Refrigerated Freight Way<br>Comley Street<br>Export Park<br>Adelaide Airport, West Beach  |
| (7) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Krummel Street, Mount Gambier                             | (18) Swire Cold Storage Pty Ltd<br>4 Bradford Way, Cavan  |
| (8) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Loxton Research Centre<br>Bookpurnong Road, Loxton        | (19) Woolworths Pty Ltd<br>599 Main North Road, Gepps Cross   |
| (9) Biosecurity SA<br>33 Flemington Street<br>Glenside   | (20) St George Produce<br>469 Waterloo Corner Road, Burton  |
| (10) Primary Industries and Regions SA<br>Research and Advisory Centre<br>Research Road, Nuriootpa | (21) Adelaide Produce Market Ltd<br>Diagonal Road, Pooraka  |
| (11) Biosecurity SA<br>Adelaide Produce Market<br>Diagonal Road, Pooraka                           |   |

## 5. Section 7 - Prohibition on introducing pest affected plants or plant related products

5.1 A prohibition applies to the importation or introduction into the State of the following:

- (1) any pest declared under this Notice;
- (2) any fruit, plant or soil affected by such a pest and in particular those fruits and plants specified in Condition 1 of the Standard;
- (3) packaging in which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has been packed;
- (4) goods with which any fruit or plant affected by such a pest has come into contact.

5.2 The items below must not be imported or introduced into the State unless the provisions of the Standard have been complied with:

- (1) the following host fruits of fruit flies being, in my opinion, fruit of species that are likely to introduce fruit fly into the State:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>
Acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>
Achachairu	<i>Garcinia humilis</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>
Babaco	<i>Carica pentagona</i>
Banana	<i>Musa acuminata</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Black Sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
Brazil Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
Caimito	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>
Cape Gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>
Capsicum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>grossum</i>
Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Cashew Apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Casimiroa	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>
Cherimoya	<i>Annona cherimolia</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>acuminatum</i>
Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i>
Coffee berry	<i>Coffea</i> species
Custard Apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Date (fresh)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Dragon Fruit	<i>Hyloscereus undatus</i>
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>
Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Feijoa	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Grapes	<i>Vitis</i> species
Grumichama	<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i>
Guava	<i>Psidium</i> species

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>
Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Jambu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus meyeri</i> (Also <i>Citrus limon x citrus chinese</i> )
Lime - West Indian Lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>
Lime - Tahitian Lime	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>
Lime - Rangpur lime	<i>Citrus reticulata var. austera</i>
Loganberry	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>
Longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i>
Loofa, Smooth	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Lychee	<i>Litchii chinensis</i>
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>
Nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia var. culta</i>
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persicae var. nectarina</i>
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Orange	<i>Citrus aurantium, Citrus sinensis</i>
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora spp.</i>
Papaw	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Peacharine	<i>Prunus nucipersica</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Plumcot	<i>Prunus domestica x Prunus armeniaca</i>
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia stricta or O. ficus indica</i>
Pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>
Rose Apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>
Santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
Sapote	<i>Sapote</i>
Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>
Sweetsop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Tamarillo	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus reticulata x C. paradise</i>
Tangor	<i>Citrus reticulata x C. sinensis</i>
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
Wax jambu	<i>Eugenia jambos</i>

- (2) the following other fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products being, in my opinion, fruit, vegetables, plants and plant products of species that are likely to introduce a pest into the State:

<i>Allium spp</i> (onion, spring onion, garlic, chives, leek, shallots, etc)	Mango
Apple (fruit and plants)	Mangosteen
Avocado (fruit and plants)	Medlar
Babaco	Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, honeydew, etc)
Banana	Miscellaneous host fruits of fruit flies (Tephritidae family)
Beans	Myrtaceae Family
Capsicum	Okra
Chilli	Olive
Carambola	Passionfruit
Casimiroa (white sapote)	Papaw
Citrus (fruit and plants)	Peas
Cucumbers	Persimmon
Cucurbits	<i>Pinus</i> plants
Custard apple	Plant nursery stock
Cut Flowers	Pome fruits
Date Palm (fruit and plants)	Pomegranate
Dragon fruit	Potatoes (tubers and plants)
Durian	Prickly pear
Eggplant	Pumpkin
Feijoa	Quince
Fig	Rambutan
Fire Blight hosts	Raspberry
Fodder / Hay	Rooted plants and cuttings
Gourd, bitter	Root vegetables
Grapes and grape products (marc, must and juice)	Sapodilla
Grapevines (cuttings, rootlings, plants/plant parts and tissue cultures)	Sapote, black
Guava	Silverbeet
Jackfruit	Soursop
Kiwi fruit (Chinese gooseberry)	Spinach
Leaf vegetables	Squash
Lettuce	Star apple
Loofa (smooth)	Stone fruits
Longan	Strawberry
Loquat	Tamarillo
Lychee (or Litchi, Lichi)	Timber
Maize seed	Tobacco
	Tomatoes
	Turf
	Zucchini

- (3) soil;

- (4) any plant growing in soil or to which soil is adhering;

- (5) any equipment ( including, but not restricted to) any harvester, machinery, tools, bulk bins, containers or posts that has been used in the production or manipulation of grapes or grapevines in the States of New South Wales, Queensland or Victoria;

- (6) any used agricultural machinery;

(7) plant diagnostic samples.

- 5.3 Sub-paragraph 5.2 does not apply in relation to any item the importation or introduction of which is prohibited under sub-paragraph 5.1.

## 6. Section 8 - Quarantine Areas

6.1 The following portions of the State are declared to be quarantine areas:

(1) in respect of the pest Onion Smut;

(i) Hundred of Munno Para – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 2488, folio 63 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 <sup>0</sup> 41' 36.6"	E138 <sup>0</sup> 34' 19.9"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 41' 12.5"	E138 <sup>0</sup> 34' 35.9"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 41' 21.9"	E138 <sup>0</sup> 34' 57.2"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 41' 45.4"	E138 <sup>0</sup> 34' 40.9"

(ii) Hundred of Finnis – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 5490 folio 998 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 50.13"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 26.93"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 49.11"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 28.20"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 47.17"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 31.45"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 53.57"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 35.44"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 55.12"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 32.82"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 53.33"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 31.63"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 53.95"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 30.24"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 52' 53.86"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 21' 29.29"

(iii) Hundred of Finnis – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 5413 folio 969 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 <sup>0</sup> 58' 24.95"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 17' 59.36"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 58' 29.47"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 17' 58.30"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 58' 23.95"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 17' 51.45"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 58' 22.25"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 17' 52.05"

(iv) Hundred of Forster – that part registered in Certificate of Title volume 290 folio 4 and defined by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
S34 <sup>0</sup> 50' 48.6"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 36' 44.6"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 50' 52.5"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 36' 42.9"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 50' 49.4"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 36' 36.1"
S34 <sup>0</sup> 50' 45.6"	E139 <sup>0</sup> 36' 38.3"

(2) in respect of the pest fruit flies, any area within 1.5 kilometres radius of the centre of a fruit fly outbreak, the centre being the point where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected.

(3) in respect of the pest fruit flies, for the purpose of excluding fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia

(i) the County of Hamley, and

- (ii) the Hundreds of Bookpurnong, Cadell, Gordon, Holder, Katarapko, Loveday, Markaranka, Moorook, Murtho, Parcoola, Paringa, Pooginook, Pyap, Stuart, Waikerie, Eba, Fisher, Forster, Hay, Murkbo, Nildottie, Paisley, Ridley, and Skurray.
- 6.2 The quarantine areas established under sub-paragraph 6.1(1) and indexed by Roman numerals cease to exist on the following dates:
- Subparagraph (iii) on 14 September 2014  
 Subparagraph (iv) on 18 October 2014  
 Subparagraph (v) on 7 December 2016  
 Subparagraph (vi) on 3 October 2017
- 6.3 Measures to be taken in Quarantine Areas
- (1) The owner of any commercial premises within a portion of the State declared to be a quarantine area in respect of the pest Onion Smut must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for eradication of that disease.
- (2) The owner of any commercial premises within a portion of the State declared to be a quarantine area in respect of the pest fruit flies must take the measures prescribed in the Standard for the eradication of such flies.
- 6.4 Measures for the exclusion of fruit flies from the Riverland of South Australia (“the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas”):
1. Host fruits of fruit flies (“host fruits”) as defined in paragraph 5.2 (1) are prohibited must not be imported or introduced into the quarantine areas declared in paragraph 6.1 (3) (“the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas”) unless:
- (i) if the host fruit was produced in a State or Territory other than South Australia: the host fruit complies with the provisions of the Standard.
- (ii) if the host fruit was produced in any part of South Australia outside the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas: the host fruit has been certified by an inspector under the Act as having been either:
- grown in an area free of fruit flies as defined by the Standard;
- or
- treated against fruit flies by a method set out in the Standard.
- (iii) if the host fruit was originally produced in the Riverland Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas, but has moved outside those areas and is now proposed to be re-introduced into those areas, the produce must either be:
- be certified by an inspector that it has been maintained in an area free of fruit flies or treated against fruit flies by a method set out in the Standard;
- or
- moved under an accreditation arrangement as approved by the Minister under Part 4 Division 2 of the Act and regulation 7 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009*.
- (2) Subparagraph (1) (ii) does not apply to host fruit grown for the purpose of sale if that fruit was grown within a fruit fly outbreak suspension zone.

- (3) Subparagraph (1) does not apply to host fruits that have been purchased within South Australia and are accompanied by an itemised retail purchase docket applicable to that produce.

## **7. Section 59 – Incorporation of Codes and Standards**

7.1 The Plant Quarantine Standard South Australia (the Standard) as in force from time to time is hereby adopted under Section 59 of the Act and provides the basis on which declared pests under 3.1 of this notice are specified, and items listed under 5.2 of this notice may be imported into the State. In addition to being available under Section 59 (2)(a) of the Act, the Standard will be available from the PIRSA website <http://pir.sa.gov.au> or by phoning Biosecurity SA – Plant Health on (08) 8207 7820.

7.2 The Plant Health - Plague Locust Control Plan as maintained as part of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia's Emergency Management Documents as in force from time to time is hereby adopted under Section 59 of the Act.

Dated: 23 July 2012

**Hon Gail Gago MLC**  
**MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES**

### SECTION 3 - INTERPRETATIONS

For the purpose of the Standard, the words and terms appearing below shall be interpreted as follows:

"accredited business" means a Business that complies with the conditions outlined in Section 5 of the Standard relating to an Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA) with Biosecurity SA or an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) with the Department in the exporting State or Territory.

"Act" means South Australia's *Plant Health Act 2009*.

"area free from fruit flies" means that the property on which the host fruit was grown and packed and all land within a 15 kilometre radius (or less as determined by the Chief Inspector, South Australia) of that property, has been free from fruit flies initially for at least twelve months as demonstrated by a system of fruit fly traps deployed in accordance with the National Codes of Practice for fruit flies. The continued area freedom status is to be demonstrated by trapping as prescribed at Section 5 - Condition 9.

"Authorised Signatory" means an officer of an Accredited Business whose name and specimen signature is provided as an authorised signatory with the Business's Application for Accreditation.

"Biosecurity SA" means a division of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA).

"compliance arrangement" means an arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector which involves risk minimisation processes to achieve South Australia's acceptable level of risk for a regulated pest for the host commodities.

"citrus" means the tribe Citrinae comprising the genera *Citropsis*, *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Microcitrus*, *Monanthocitrus*, *Pleurocitrus* and *Poncirus* or the hybrids thereof.

"Department" means the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA, Department of Agriculture, or interstate equivalent.

"Departmental" means of, or relating to such Departments.

"disease" means any plant pest / disease defined in the Notice.

"enter South Australia" means to be imported or introduced into South Australia from other States or Territories of the Commonwealth. Except where a specific State or Territory is mentioned the term shall have general application.

"equivalent law" means the law of another State or Territory equivalent to the Act.

"fruit" or "host fruit" means fresh, and not processed, fruit.

"fruit flies" means economically important pest species of the family Tephritidae and includes those species commonly known as Mediterranean fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly (including var. *Bactrocera aquilonis*) together with *Bactrocera cucumis*, *B jarvisi*, *B musae*, *B neohumeralis*, Papaya fruit fly and Exotic fruit fly (*B philippinensis*).

"grapes" means whole grape berries and stalks but not leaves or other parts of grapevines.

"grapevines" means rooted vines, cuttings, or other propagules, excluding grapevine tissue cultures.

"grapevine tissue cultures" means plant material of the genus *Vitis*, produced solely in accordance



with Section 8 - Appendix 2 of the Standard.

“import certificate” means a Plant Health Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector or delegate.

"imported" and "introduced" are synonymous.

"inspector" means an inspector appointed under the Act by the Minister or an inspector appointed under equivalent legislation interstate.

“Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA)” means a system of certification assurance developed to meet the requirements of State and Territory Governments for the plant health certification of produce for interstate and intrastate quarantine purposes.

"Notice" means the Ministerial notice, as published in the SA Government Gazette, under which the Standard operates.

"packaging" means the whole or any part of a package, container, crate, covering, packing or material of any description that is being or has been used to cover or contain a fruit or plant.

“plant health assurance certificate” means a certificate issued by the authorised signatory for a Business that has been accredited by a Department for an Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement accepted by Biosecurity SA.

“plant health certificate” means a certificate that has been issued by an authorised officer for the Department of the exporting State / Territory or a certificate issued by Biosecurity SA.

"phylloxera exclusion zone" (PEZ) means any area defined as an area free of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory – Refer to Section 5 - Condition 7 of this Standard.

"phylloxera infested zone" (PIZ) means any area defined as an area infested or affected by grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory - Refer to Section 5 – Condition 7 of this Standard.

“phylloxera risk zone” (PRZ) means any area of Victoria or Queensland, which does not fall within the definition of a PEZ or a PIZ – Refer to Section 5 – Condition 7 of this Standard

“phytosanitary certificate” means a certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organisation (eg. AQIS) for the international export of produce and products.

“pine wood” means wood from trees of the genera *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Picea*, *Pinus* and *Pseudotsuga*.

“plant” or “host plant” means rooted plants (for example, nursery stock) and includes budwood and graftwood unless otherwise indicated.

“processed fruit” means fruit which is dried, preserved, stewed, frozen or any other approved process that effectively removes the particular quarantine risk.

“processor” means a business registered with Biosecurity SA to receive quarantine risk material for the purpose of converting to a final processed product.

“recognised authority” means an authorised officer of the Department of Primary Industries, Department of Agriculture, or equivalent, or the authorised signatory for an Accredited Business whose name and specimen signature is provided as an authorised signatory with the Business’s Application for Accreditation.

“soil” does not include clean sand.

## SECTION 4 - INDEX OF CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

This is an alpha/numerical index of plant material, equipment and soil which, although potential carriers of declared diseases and pests, may enter South Australia under specified conditions.

The number(s) opposite each fruit or plant identify the relevant conditions, which are detailed in **Section 5 -Conditions of Entry** of this Standard.

**Particular attention is drawn to the requirements for certificates, declarations, and branding/packaging as set out in the Conditions of Entry.**

The range of fruit fly hosts (**Conditions of Entry – Condition 9 – 14 – Table 1**) is not necessarily complete and any unlisted fruit will be assessed for its status as a host when demand arises.

Some pests are specific to particular states, so whilst the following index may indicate a condition/pest it may be the case that it is not applicable to product from some States.

The following are pests that are specific to particular States:

Green Snail (GS)	applies only to host product from WA and Victoria
Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)	applies only to host product from QLD
Melon Thrip (MT)	applies only to host product from, WA (Kununurra only), NT, QLD and NSW
Myrtle Rust (MR)	applies only to host product from QLD, Victoria and NSW
European House Borer (EHB)	applies only to host product from WA
Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN)	applies only to host product from Victoria
Garlic Rust (GR)	applies only to host product from QLD, Tasmania, NSW and Victoria
Needle Blight	applies only to host product from NSW, Tasmania and Victoria

<b>CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)</b>				
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</b>	<b>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</b>	<b>OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>DISEASE (OR PEST)</b>
<i>Allium</i> spp (onion, leek, spring onion, garlic, shallots, etc (unless peeled and washed))	23, 24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Apple	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Apricot	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Aquatic plants	Refer to <a href="http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity">www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity</a>			
Avocado	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Babaco	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Banana	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Beans	16, 23	2, 16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon thrips, Green Snail
Blackberry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail, Fire Blight
Black Sapote (Chocolate Persimmon)	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Blueberry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA Green Snail
Cape Gooseberry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Capsicum/Chillies	9, 12, 13, 14, 16,	2, 16, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, Melon thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Carambola, Star fruit, Star apple	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Casimiroa (White Sapote)	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Cherry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Chinese Gooseberry (Kiwifruit)	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Chives	23, 24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Choko	14, 16	2, 16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Citrus (see interpretations)	9,10 (Tahitian lime),11, 12, 13, 14, 25	1, 2, 3, 5,19, 23, 25		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail, Stem Pitting, Citrus Blight, Citrus Red Mite, Black Spot, Purple Round Scale, Scab, White Louse Scale
Cucumber	14, 16	2,16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Cucurbits	14, 16	2,16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Custard Apple ( <i>Annona</i> spp. Also Rollinia) Collective name for atemoya, cherimoya, sugar apple or sweetsop, ramphala and soursop	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Cut flowers		23, 26		Green Snail, Myrtle Rust
Dates	9,11,12, 13,14	2, 22, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, <i>Parlatoria blanchardii</i> , RIFA, Green Snail
Dragon fruit (Pitaya)	9,11, 12, 13, 14, 16	2, 16, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Durian	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Eggplant (Eggfruit, Aubergine)	9, 12, 13, 14 , 16	2, 16, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Equipment for grape production			7A	Phylloxera
Feijoa	9 , 11, 12, 13, 14, 26	2, 19, 23, 26		Med fly, Q fly, Myrtle Rust, RIFA, Green Snail
Fig	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Fire Blight Hosts – see listing condition 28	28, 9 , 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23, 28		Fire Blight, Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Fodder / Hay		2, 23	2, 23	Green Snail, RIFA
Fruit Fly Hosts ( <b>not specifically listed</b> )	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Garlic	24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Garlic Rust, Green Snail
Gourd, bitter ( <i>Momordica charantia</i> )	9, 12, 13, 14, 16	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Grapes (Table)	8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14	1 (if from certain areas), 7		Med fly, Q fly, Phylloxera
Grapes (Wine)	8, 9, 12	1 (if from certain areas), 7		Med fly, Q fly, Phylloxera
Grape marc & Grape must			8	Phylloxera

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
Grapevines		1(specified areas), 7, 23		Phylloxera, Green Snail
Grapevine Diagnostics and Vineyard soils			8A	Various
Grapevine tissue cultures		7		Phylloxera
Guava	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 26	2, 19, 23, 26		Med fly, Q fly, Myrtle Rust, RIFA, Green Snail
Jackfruit	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Hay / Fodder		2, 23	2, 23	Green snail, RIFA
Herbs (fresh)	23	2, 19, 23	2, 23	RIFA, Green Snail
Kiwifruit (Chinese gooseberry)	9,11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Leaf vegetables (cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, broccoli, silver beet etc.)	23	2, 19, 23		Green Snail, RIFA
Leeks	23, 24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic rust
Lettuce	23	2, 19, 23		RIFA, Green Snail
Longan	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Loofah, smooth ( <i>Luffa cylindrica</i> )	9, 12, 13, 14, 16	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Loquat	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Lychee (Litchi, lichi)	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Machines and Equipment			2, 7A, 27	Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode
Maize (seed only)			15, 25	Boil Smut, Java Downy Mildew
Mango	9, 12, <b>12A (WA Kensington Pride Only)</b> , 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail

<b>CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)</b>				
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</b>	<b>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</b>	<b>OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>DISEASE (OR PEST)</b>
Mangosteen	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Medlar	9, 11, 12, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Melons (watermelon, rockmelon, etc)	14, 16	2, 16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Mulberry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Myrtaceae Family	26	26, 2, 19, 23	26	Myrtle Rust, RIFA Green Snail
Nectarine	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Okra	16	2, 16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Olive	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Onions (seed and fresh unless peeled and washed)	24	2, 19, 23		Garlic Rust, RIFA, Green Snail
Passionfruit	9, 10 (purple type only), 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Pawpaw (Papaw, Papaya)	9, 10 (non-defective flowering types only), 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Peach	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Pear	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Peas	16, 23	2, 16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Persimmon	9, 11, 12 (inedible peel types only), 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Pineapples	Unrestricted	2, 19, 23		RIFA, Green Snail

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)				
PRODUCT	FRUIT & VEGETABLES	PLANTS & FLOWERS	OTHER PRODUCTS	DISEASE (OR PEST)
<i>Pinus</i> Plants		2, 17, 19, 23		<i>Dothistroma</i> Needle Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Plant Diagnostics			6	Various
Plants, general (including household and potted plants)		2, 7, 19, 23, 26, 28	28	Myrtle Rust, Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, Fire Blight, RIFA
Plum	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i> )	2, 19, 23, and 28 (for <i>Prunus salicina</i> )	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Pome fruits (Apple, Pear, Loquat, Medlar and Quince)	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Pomegranate	9, 10, 12, 13	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Potatoes	1 (if from certain areas of <b>Vic</b> ), 18	2, 23		Potato Cyst Nematode, RIFA, Green Snail
Potatoes Movement to Kangaroo Island	Restrictions apply – see Foreword			
Prickly Pear ( <i>Opuntia</i> spp only)	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Pumpkins (various)	9, 14, 16	2, 16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Quince	9, 11, 12, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28	28	Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Rambutan	9, 10, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly,
Raspberry	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28	2, 19, 23, 28		Med fly, Q fly, Fire Blight, RIFA, Green Snail
Rooted plants (including turf, household plants)		2, 7, 19, 23, 26		Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, RIFA, Myrtle Rust
Sapodilla	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Sapote	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail



<b>CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)</b>				
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</b>	<b>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</b>	<b>OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>DISEASE (OR PEST)</b>
Shallots	24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Silverbeet	16, 23	2,16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Soil (scientific or commercial use)			2, 6, 8A, 20, 23	Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Green Snail, RIFA
Soursop	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Spinach	16, 23	2, 16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Spring onion	23, 24	2, 19, 23, 24		RIFA, Green Snail, Garlic Rust
Squash (includes zucchini)	14, 16	2,16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Star Apple, Carambola, Star Fruit	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Stone fruits (Apricot, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Nectarine)	9, 11, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Strawberry	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly (see note*), Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Sweet corn	23 (with husk)	2, 19, 23, 25	15	RIFA, Green Snail, Java Downy Mildew, Boil Smut
Tahitian Limes	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25	1, 2, 3, 5, 19, 23, 25		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Tamarillo	9, 12, 13, 14	2, 19, 23		Med fly, Q fly, RIFA, Green Snail
Timber			4	European House Borer
Tobacco		2, 16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail
Turf		2, 19, 23	2, 19, 23	RIFA, Green Snail, Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode

<b>CONDITIONS OF ENTRY (one or more of these conditions may apply)</b>				
<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLES</b>	<b>PLANTS &amp; FLOWERS</b>	<b>OTHER PRODUCTS</b>	<b>DISEASE (OR PEST)</b>
Watermelon	14, 16	2,16, 19, 23		Melon Thrips, RIFA, Green Snail
Zucchini	14, 16	2, 16, 19, 23		RIFA, Melon Thrips, Green Snail

\*Note: The Mediterranean fruit fly host status of strawberry fruit is under review. WA grown strawberry fruit from Western Australia can enter South Australia unrestricted and without certification until further notice.

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## SECTION 5 - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

### 1. FOREWORD

1.1. Fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment and certain related items may:

- (1) be prohibited from entry into South Australia (see Condition 1) of this Standard for a summary of prohibited items); **or**
- (2) be subject to treatment or other requirement (see Condition 2 onwards).

1.2. Where such requirements apply, the fruit, vegetables, plants, plant products, machinery, equipment, etc must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate, Plant Health Assurance Certificate, Plant Health Import Certificate or other documentation approved by the Chief Inspector. Such certification must be completed in full by a “recognised authority” to certify that the appropriate entry requirements have been met. Copies of the Certificates are in the appendices.

Applications for a Plant Health Certificate, an Import Certificate and other forms are available on [www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forms).

1.3. The Standard does not include aquatic plants prohibited from entry into South Australia. For aquatic plant information contact the Biosecurity SA NRM Biosecurity Unit (telephone 8303 9620) or website [www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm\\_biosecurity](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity)

1.4. Restrictions apply to the movement of potatoes, and machinery/ equipment used in the production of potatoes to Kangaroo Island. For information contact Biosecurity SA Plant Health (telephone 08 8207 7820).

### 2. IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Any fruit, vegetable or plant material that has been imported (introduced) into Australia from an Overseas country and is being introduced into South Australia or transhipped through South Australia must be accompanied by a copy of the AQIS Phytosanitary Certificate or a copy of the Quarantine Inspection Release form.

2.2. In accordance with Section 33 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, a person must not bring or introduce plants or plant related products into the State for sale or any other commercial purpose unless they are registered under Division 3 of Part 4 of the Act.

2.3. Any fruit, vegetables or plant material that may be imported (introduced) into South Australia from another Australian State or Territory subject to the Conditions of Entry of the **Standard** must comply with the specified conditions. Such consignments may be verified at the point of unloading or subsequently by a Biosecurity SA Plant Health Inspector.

2.4. An importer may enter into one of the following arrangements with Biosecurity SA Plant Health:

#### **(1) Import Verification Compliance Agreement (IVCA)**

The importing business applies for accreditation (“approval”) to verify that the produce has the correct certification and is appropriately packaged and labelled upon arrival. The verification process must comply with strict procedures and Biosecurity SA Plant Health Inspectors will verify compliance by auditing accredited businesses. Initially there will be up to six audits in the first year, but this will reduce subject to ongoing compliance

**(2) Registered Premises**

The importer nominates a premise for the receipt of the imported produce. Upon arrival the importer will ensure that the consignment remains securely packaged and isolated by one metre from other produce and arrange for an inspection by a Biosecurity SA Plant Health Inspector prior to the release of the produce

2.5. Persons who bring or introduce into South Australia plants and plant related products for sale or any other commercial purposes must provide a copy of all relevant manifests to Biosecurity SA prior to the produce arriving into SA. These requirements also apply to transporters who transport such products through SA for sale in another State/Territory. (Section 14 of the Act).

The manifests must contain the following information:

- Name of Consignor and state of origin;
- Name and Address of Consignee;
- Number of Packages and/or Pallets; and
- Description of Produce Type.

**All manifests must either be faxed to Biosecurity SA on (08) 8124 1467 or sent via e-mail to: [pirsa.planthealthmanifest@sa.gov.au](mailto:pirsa.planthealthmanifest@sa.gov.au)**

**3. CERTIFICATES, BRANDING AND PACKAGING****3.1. Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

- (1) Only a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate bearing a unique number and issued by and in the name of a recognised authority and in accordance with nationally agreed work instructions shall qualify the goods for admission into South Australia. For these purposes “recognised authority” means:
- (a) For all matters, the Department in the exporting State or Territory.
  - (b) Business operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement or other Compliance Arrangement (CA) that is approved by Biosecurity SA for the product.
  - (c) For *Pinus* material, the Government Forestry Authority in the relevant State or Territory.
- (2) Any certificate relating to machinery and/or equipment must accurately describe that machinery and/or equipment.
- (3) Certificates issued by a Department must bear the official Departmental stamp at these place:
- (a) In the appropriate box provided on a certificate; and
  - (b) In association with any alteration to the quantity of a ‘line’ listed on a certificate.
- (4) Only approved government officers or authorised persons from accredited businesses can amend or append certificates.
- (5) The certificate must be obtained prior to entry of the goods into South Australia and must accompany these whilst in transit. The certificate must only be issued after the recognised authority has sighted and verified the consignment. Certificates will only

remain valid for twenty one days from date of issue.

- (6) Replacement certificates for those that have been lost during the transit of produce will only be accepted provided the following has been met:
- (a) The faxed copy is sent by a recognised authority.
  - (b) The faxed copy is marked with the wording “This is a True Copy of the Original Certificate”; and
  - (c) The date and the printed name and signature of the person from the recognised authority accompany the statement.
- (7) A person importing or introducing such goods must do the following with the certificate.
- (a) Retain it for at least 2 years after the date of issue.
  - (b) Produce it to an inspector if so requested.

Persons having difficulties with the above arrangements should contact:

Biosecurity SA - Plant Health 33 Flemington Street GLENSIDE SA 5065 Telephone: (08) 8207 7820 Facsimile: (08) 8207 7844	OR	Biosecurity SA - Plant Health Adelaide Produce Market POORAKA SA 5095 Telephone: (08) 8349 8322 Facsimile: (08) 8349 8310
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### 3.2 Interstate Certification Assurance

- (1) A Business may be accredited by the State or Territory Department in which their Business is located, to issue Plant Health Assurance Certificates that are accepted by Biosecurity SA.

Accreditation will be conditional based on:

- (a) The business entering into an agreement with the Department in the exporting State or Territory to operate under an Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement that is accepted by Biosecurity SA;
- (b) The Department in the exporting state undertaking the desk and on-site audits and compliance evaluation based on the “Procedures for the operation of the ICA Scheme”.
- (c) A Departmental inspector in the exporting State or Territory, or an approved third party provider auditing an accredited Business system and procedures at least annually or as specified in each individual ICA Operational Procedure. All records and the system must be accessible for audit by any such inspector and may be subject to audit by a Biosecurity SA inspector.

**Note:** The finding of a declared disease eg fruit fly (any stage), in a package that can be associated with an Accredited Business’s Plant Health Assurance Certificate will give Biosecurity SA, as the receiving ICA Authority, cause to refuse the acceptance of any further Plant Health Assurance Certificates from the accredited business until the outcome of an investigative audit is known. This action is in line with the “Rules for the operation of the ICA Scheme”. **A business that is no longer**

accredited can only send fruit, vegetables or plant material into South Australia if accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate.

Biosecurity SA's web page - [www.pir.sa.gov.au/ica](http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/ica) provides a list of accepted operational procedures under the Interstate Certification Assurance Scheme for the entry of fruit, vegetables, plants and equipment into South Australia.

### 3.3 State Freedom Certificates

- (1) A State or Territory may provide the Chief Inspector with a State Freedom Certificate that indicates that the State or Territory is free of a particular declared disease. Such a State Freedom Certificate must be based upon agreed demonstration that the particular declared disease does not occur in that State or Territory and must be renewed annually. Where the declared disease status of an exporting State or Territory changes, the Chief Inspector must be notified immediately and the status revoked.
- (2) Where a State or Territory provides a State Freedom Certificate for a declared disease, the requirement for the provision of a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate to accompany each consignment no longer applies provided the packaging of each container in the consignment clearly identifies that the product was grown and packed in the State or Territory covered by such an State Freedom Certificate. (See also the Packaging and Branding requirements below.)

### 3.4 Packaging and Branding

- (1) In accordance with Section 12 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, a person must not pack for sale or sell any fruit, vegetables or nuts in packaging unless the packaging:
  - is in good repair;
  - is clean and free of extraneous visible matter;
  - is free from objectionable odour; and
  - is labelled in accordance with the regulations.
- (2) In accordance with Section 5 of the *Plant Health Regulations 2009*, fruit, vegetables and nuts must be **labelled** as follows:
  - (a) The label must:
    - (i) be legibly written in English in permanent ink in letters at least 5 millimetres in height; and
    - (ii) be clearly visible on the outside of the packaging.
  - (b) If the person doing the packaging is an accredited person, the label must include:
    - (i) the date (or date code) on which the produce was packed;
    - (ii) a brief description of the contents of the package;
    - (iii) the IP number of the accredited person;
    - (iv) **either**
      - (A) a code produced by the Chief Inspector for the purposes of indicating where the produce was grown;

**Or**

      - (B) the postcode of the town nearest to the place of production; and
    - (v) the words "meets ICA" followed by the number that identifies the particular ICA operational procedures that have been followed and met in respect of the produce.

- (c) In any other case:
- (i) the date (or date code) on which the produce was packed; and
  - (ii) a brief description of the contents of the package; and
  - (iii) the district of production; and
  - (iv) **either**
    - (A) the name, address and postcode of both the grower and the packer of the produce;
- Or**
- (B) the codes approved for the purposes of the Chief Inspector identifying both the packer and the grower.

**Note:** Any individual package should contain only one kind or variety of fruit, vegetable, plant material or product.

Processors who are registered with Biosecurity SA to receive bulk loads of produce (ie semi tippers, bulk bins or crates, etc) for processing that removes the pest (and/or disease) risk of the final product are exempt from the above packaging and branding requirements but not the cleanliness requirement.

**Note:**

**Section 43 of the *Plant Health Act 2009* stipulates that fruit, plants or other items may be ordered into a quarantine station, disinfected or otherwise treated, destroyed or redirected.**

In consequence, packaging which is unclean or marked in an inadequate or misleading fashion may give an inspector cause to invoke such provisions in relation to that packaging and its contents. Such provisions can be applied to items which are not accompanied by appropriate certification or which do not comply with the import conditions specified within this Standard.

**Condition 1 - Prohibited Items**

Of the various prohibitions, the following are defined as being significant:

1. Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (cuttings and budwood) from Queensland due to the presence in that State of Sweet Orange Stem Pitting Strain of Citrus Tristeza virus and Citrus Blight.
2. Grapevine material (cuttings and rootlings) from Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ's) of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (except diagnostic material under an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector).
3. Potatoes grown within 20 km of any known potato cyst nematode outbreak (currently Wandin, Gembrook, Rosebud, Emerald, Keysborough, Koo Wee Rup and Thorpdale - Victoria) except under conditions specified under Condition 18.
4. Soil or plants in soil or with attached soil from high-risk areas (except under conditions specified under Conditions 19 and 20).
5. Tomato plants from certain parts of Queensland - see Condition 21 for details.
6. Leaf vegetables, pasture fodder/hay or plant nursery stock from any property in Western Australia and Victoria where Green snail exists.



<b>Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>)</b>
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**A. Properties within 5kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta***

The movement into South Australia of any host material including containerised plants, potting media, soil, organic mulch, turf, hay, straw, agriculture machinery or used containers is prohibited from Queensland **unless certified** as having met the following requirements:

**Note: Bare rooted plants washed free of soil and seedling plugs are exempt.**

**1. Property Freedom**

- 1.1. The property has been inspected and accredited by an inspector of the State Department responsible for agriculture as being inspected and found free of fire ants; and
- 1.2. The property has been inspected within the past four weeks by an inspector of a State Department responsible for agriculture or a person accredited by the State Department responsible for agriculture under an approved ICA arrangement and no fire ants detected; and
- 1.3. The property does not share host material with another property known to be infested with fire ant unless that host material has been given approved treatment; and
- 1.4. The host material has been inspected by an authorised inspection person under an approved ICA or the owner and found free of fire ants; and
- 1.5. The host material has been stored in a manner to prevent infestation.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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**2. Containerised Plants**

Containerised plants must either be sourced from a property free of fire ants (see above requirement) or are subject to the following requirements:

- 2.1. The plants have been inspected and found free of fire ants; and
- 2.2. The plants have been treated by one of the following:
  - (1) grown in potting medium treated with 2g/kg Bifenthrin in accordance with the APVMA permit conditions (PER10562); or
  - (2) drenched or complete immersion with a solution containing 500 g/L chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER11046); or
  - (3) grown in potting medium containing 100 g/kg chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER10167); or
  - (4) for householders only, drenched with a pesticide containing 12.5g/L Cyfluthrin chlorpyrifos in accordance with APVMA permit conditions (PER9947); and
  - (5) In the case of the application of drenches, the plants are isolated in a secure area and consigned within 48 hours of treatment.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
--

### 3. Agricultural Machinery and Used Containers

3.1. The machinery or container has been inspected and found free of fire ants; and

3.2. Cleaned free of organic matter and soil by brushing, using high pressure water or steam.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

### 4. Potting Media, Organic Mulch and Soil\*

4.1. Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> at 21°C for 24 hours; or

4.2. Heat treated to bring the entire mass to a maximum of 65.5°C; and

4.3. Stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with fire ant; or

4.4. Produced, stored, handled and consigned in such a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of fire ants.

The potting media, organic mulch and/or soil must be packed in the original sealed bag or other container in which they were commercially packed. **\*NOTE:** Also refer to Condition 20.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

### 5. Hay/Straw

5.1. Treated with Methyl Bromide fumigation at a rate of 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> at 21°C for 24 hours; and

5.2. Stored in a manner that would prevent infestation of fire ants; and

5.3. Inspected by the owner and found free of fire ants; and

5.4. Consigned within 28 days.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

### 6. Turf

Turf for domestic and commercial purposes requires **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before it can enter the State.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate and an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.**

### B. Properties outside 5kms of a known outbreak of the pest *Solenopsis invicta*

The movement into South Australia of any host material including containerised plants, potting media, organic mulch, turf, hay, straw, agricultural machinery or used containers is prohibited from Queensland unless certified that:

1. The property is located more than 5kms from a known or suspected outbreak of the fire ant.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**Condition 3 - Citrus – Stem Pitting Strain of Tristeza Virus/ Citrus Blight**

Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (excluding seeds) from Queensland are prohibited because of the existence in that State of suspected sweet orange stem pitting strain of citrus tristeza virus and citrus blight.

Citrus plants and citrus propagation material (excluding seeds) grown in other States must be certified as to the origin of the plant material.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

<b>Condition 4 – European House Borer</b>
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The entry of specified Host Material (see “Definitions” below) of European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) from Western Australia is prohibited unless it complies with one of the following conditions:

## 1. Host Materials Requiring Treatment

### 1.1. Pine Wood Timber

Pine wood timber entering South Australia from Western Australia may only do so if certified as being treated by either heat treatment, fumigation with methyl bromide or preservative treatment (see “Required Treatment” below), or alternatively certified as sourced from a pest free area.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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### 1.2. Pine pallets

Pine wood pallets entering South Australia from Western Australia are prohibited except for pallets sourced from a supplier accredited under a compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector.

Pine wood pallets manufactured in Western Australia are prohibited from entering South Australia unless sourced from a supplier accredited under a pallet compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector.

<b>Proof: Pallet labelled with accredited suppliers details</b>
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or

Alternatively sourced from a pest free area.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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### 1.3. Pine Firewood

Pine wood firewood entering South Australia from Western Australia is prohibited except for commercial lots of firewood that have been certified as being fumigation treated or alternatively certified as sourced from a pest free area.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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### 1.4. Pine dunnage, packaging material and untreated pinewood products.

Pine dunnage, pine timber packaging material and untreated pinewood products entering South Australia from Western Australia must be free of European House Borer upon arrival.

## 2. Required Treatment

### 2.1. Heat Treatment

The core of the timber is heated to at least 56 degrees Celsius and held at that temperature for a minimum of 30 minutes. To enable verification of treatment each pinewood product must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date. Treatment must have occurred within 21 days prior to the arrival in South Australia.

**OR**

### 2.2. Fumigation with methyl bromide

The Host Material, which must have at least one physical dimension less than 200 mm thick, is treated with Methyl Bromide Fumigation for 24 hours at a concentration indicated below and monitored at 2, 4 12, and 24 hours to maintain those required concentrations;

**Minimum Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard**

Temperature	Dosage (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> ) at:			
		2hrs	4hrs	12hrs	24hrs
21°C or above	48	36	31	28	24
16°C or above	56	42	36	32	28
10°C or above	64	48	42	36	32

To enable verification of treatment each pinewood product must permanently bear a treatment symbol approved by the Chief Inspector, placed in a visible location and containing the treatment date. Treatment must have occurred within 21 days prior to the arrival in South Australia,

**OR**

### 2.3. Preservative treatment (impregnation and envelope)

The Host Material has been treated with a specific insecticidal preservative treatment for European House Borer, either by vacuum pressure impregnation, dipping or spraying as specified within the Australian Standard for Preservative Treatments of Timber (AS1604) and approved by the Chief Inspector.

## Definitions

*“Free of European House Borer” means host material has been inspected and found free of any borer entry holes, or alternatively has been treated by either heat treatment, fumigation with methyl bromide or preservative treatment prior to leaving Western Australia.*

*“Host Material of European House Borer” means any raw, unprocessed and untreated coniferous timbers including pine, fir and spruce for the purpose of this condition. It also includes untreated pinewood building timber, untreated pinewood pallets, dunnage and timber packing material, commercial lots of firewood, and furniture, ornaments, artefacts, craft materials, and household effects with pine wood components.*

*“Pine wood” means wood from trees of the genera Abies, Araucaria, Picea, Pinus, and Pseudotsuga.*

**Condition 5 - Citrus Red Mite**

Citrus plants grown in the Gosford City Council and Wyong Shire, New South Wales are prohibited into South Australia unless the citrus plants have been treated against Citrus Red Mite (*Panonychus citri*) with:

1. A miticide approved by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and acknowledged as being active on all stages (eggs, nymphs, adults) and used in accordance with label instructions for Citrus Red Mite.

**OR**

2. Grown in an area free of Citrus Red Mite.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**Condition 6 – Plant Diagnostic Samples (excluding grapevine samples)**

All plant diagnostic samples pose a potential risk of introducing either a declared pest or disease or an as yet unrecognised emergency plant pest or disease. As such, all plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources must be handled in a laboratory accredited by Biosecurity SA.

Accredited laboratories must document and maintain agreed procedures for the secure receipt, handling and disposal of plant diagnostic samples from interstate sources. Specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will apply depending upon the perceived risk associated with different classes of plant samples.

**Note:** *For grapevine samples and vineyard soils refer to Condition 8A and for general soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.*

**Proof: Plant Health Certificate and/or an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.**

**Condition 7 – Grapevine Material (For planting and / or propagation) – Grape phylloxera**

(See also Definitions below and Conditions 7A, 8 and 8A)

**1. Prohibition**

- 1.1. Grapevines (rooted vines, cuttings, or other propagules, excluding grapevine tissue cultures) grown in **Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's)** of New South Wales and Victoria **MUST NOT** be imported into the State.
- 1.2. Grapevines grown in **Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ's)** of Victoria or Queensland are prohibited.
- 1.3. Potted grapevines are prohibited from entry into the State.

**2. Conditional Entry**

2.1. **Dormant cuttings or rootlings** from the areas specified below will be allowed entry under the following conditions:

- (1) From Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory ("State Freedom" status):
  - (a) Cuttings/rootlings must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment\* (**54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes**) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at **50°C for 30 minutes** is an acceptable alternative to the specified treatment.]

**Note: Some plant material may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.**

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

- (2) From **Phylloxera Exclusion Zones (PEZs) in Victoria and New South Wales:**
  - (a) **Cuttings/rootlings** must have been subjected to a hot water dip treatment\* (**54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes**) immediately prior to dispatch to South Australia; [Hot water treatment at **50°C for 30 minutes** is an acceptable alternative to the specified treatment.]

**Note: Some plant material may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the plant material to this treatment is known.**

**Note:** A minimum of three (3) sensors shall be used for each hot water dip tank. One sensor should be located at a depth of 100mm from the base of the tank, another at 100mm from the surface and the other inserted into the centre of the load mass. Treatment time commences when temperature returns to 54°C ± 1°C or 50°C ± 1°C for the alternative treatment.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**



- (3) Grapevines that have been quarantined at a Commonwealth post-entry quarantine facility will be allowed entry as cuttings, rootlings or potted plants without additional treatment provided they are sent directly from that quarantine facility to South Australia with certification.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate**

2.2. **Grapevine Tissue Cultures** must enter South Australia under the following conditions:

- (1) A person proposing to import grapevine tissue cultures into South Australia must submit an application to the Chief Inspector providing the following:
- (a) details of the place or places of origin of each culture;
  - (b) the varieties concerned;
  - (c) evidence (Plant Health Certificate) to verify that the grapevine tissue cultures had been produced in accordance with Section 8 – Appendix 2.
  - (d) On entry to South Australia each consignment must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and a copy of the Import Certificate. Tissue culture consignments may be subject to inspection upon arrival by an authorised person.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.**

### **Definitions:**

**Cuttings** have the meaning defined by the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995*, namely, a portion of a grapevine cane, which has not been planted in soil or permitted to develop roots.

**Rootlings** have the meaning defined as any vine material, which has developed roots (including callus), and includes original and grafted plants.

**Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** means any area defined as an area infested or affected by grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory.

**Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** means any area of Victoria or Queensland, which does not fall within the definition of a PIZ or PEZ.

**Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** means any area defined as an area free of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) under the provisions of a corresponding law of another State or Territory.

**Corresponding Law of another State or Territory** for the purpose of Condition 7, means any Act, regulation, proclamation, notice, bylaw or other law of another State or Territory which has as one of its purposes the control of grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*).

**The Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia's web page – [www.phylloxera.com.au](http://www.phylloxera.com.au)** provides a series of descriptive maps displaying Phylloxera Management Zones.

<b>Condition 7A – Machinery and Equipment (Used in Grape Production)</b>
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This provision applies to any machinery (including grape harvesters) or equipment including tools, grape bins and containers, and posts, previously used in the production and manipulation of grapes and grapevines. The concern is for grape phylloxera.

### 1. Machinery (including Grape Harvesters)

Any used grapevine machinery (including grape harvesters) **must not** enter South Australia without **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector and unless it has been:

#### 1.1. Cleaned thoroughly as follows:

- (1) Removal any parts of the machine or harvester which may hold and hide dirt and plant fragments; and
- (2) Thoroughly clean the machine or harvester with a steam cleaner or pressure washer to ensure all soil and plant fragments are completely removed.

#### And Either

#### 1.2. Sterilised using one of the following methods\*:

(\* For mechanical harvesters, the dry treatment is compulsory)

##### (1) Steam

- (a) Steam applied must be above 100°C.
- (b) Steam must contact all surfaces until the surface is left dry, not wet with condensate.

**Or**

##### (2) Hot water

- (a) Immense totally in water at 70°C minimum.
- (b) Hold in water for at least 2 minutes after the machinery has reached 70°C.

**Or**

##### (3) Dry heat\*

- (a) Place the harvester/other machinery in a suitable room, shed or container that can be heated up to the required temperature;
- (b) Apply temperature probes to the machine, and measure the surface temperature and preferably some deeper parts of the machinery;
- (c) Heat up the room until the probes indicate the required temperature has been reached **EITHER** 1.5 hours at 45°C **OR** 2 hours at 40°C.

**Or**

- 1.3. Certified that the harvester/other machinery has been located continuously for at least the preceding two weeks in either a State free from phylloxera or a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) – (see Definitions – Condition 7).

<b>Proof: Accompanied by an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector and either a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
--

## 2. Equipment

- 2.1. Grape bins from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) must be cleaned prior to (i) immersion totally in water at 70°C and (ii) held for at least 2 minutes after the temperature of the bins has reached 70°C.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

- 2.2. Used grape equipment including grape bins and containers from PRZ/PEZ areas, together with hand tools used in vineyards, must be clean and free of plant residues and soil on arrival in South Australia.

- 2.3. Used vineyard posts must be cleaned and sterilised by one of the methods specified for Machinery (including grape harvesters) in 1.2 above.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

<b>Condition 8 – Grapes<sup>+</sup> and Related Materials</b>
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(\* see also 12E and 12F – fruit fly requirements)

**A. From Phylloxera Infested Zone**

1. **Wine grapes from Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** are prohibited entry into South Australia.
2. **Table grapes from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** are permitted entry following either:

2.1. Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:

- (1) **10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (2) **15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (3) **21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (4) **26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs.**

Or

2.2. Fumigation treatment with a mixture of **1% sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 6% carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) for 30 minutes.**

**Note:** *Packaging of fruit for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the above fumigants.*

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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**B. From Phylloxera Risk Zone**

1. **Wine grapes from Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** are prohibited except under an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.

**Note:** *An Import Certificate for the movement of grapes from a PRZ will only be issued for growers who have entered into an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangement with their relevant interstate department. Such an arrangement will involve phylloxera risk minimisation processes for the vineyard including the history of the sourcing of the grapevine planting material on the property, machinery movements and disinfestation, etc.*

2. **Table grapes from Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** are prohibited except as packed table grapes with one of the following treatments:

2.1. Fumigation with methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator at one of the following rates:

- (1) **10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (2) **15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (3) **21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or**
- (4) **26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs.**

Or

2.2. Fumigation treatment with a mixture of **1% sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 6% carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) for 30 minutes.**

**Note:** *Packaging of fruit for fumigation must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the above fumigants.*

Or

- 2.3. The inclusion of sulphur pads (a registered product containing a minimum of 970g/kg anhydrous sodium metabisulphite at the rate specified on the label).

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**C. From Phylloxera Exclusion Zone**

1. **Grapes (both wine grapes and table grapes) from a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** are permitted entry subject to proof of origin.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

2. **Grape Must and Unfiltered Juice** (see Definitions) may enter South Australia from either:

- 2.1. Proclaimed phylloxera free area/Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) or from a State free from Phylloxera with proof of origin;

Or

- 2.2. From a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or from a Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

- D. **Filtered Juice** (see Definitions) and **Wine** may enter unrestricted under the agreed National Phylloxera Management Protocols.
- E. **Grape Marc** (see Definitions) only post fermentation marc may enter.

**Definitions:**

**Grape Must** means the total product of crushing grape berries, includes juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves

**Unfiltered Juice** means the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids, but which contain some suspended solids.

**Filtered Juice** means juice processed through a filter that removes all particles larger than 50 microns. Centrifugation and cold settling are accepted alternatives to filtration for the purposes of this definition provided that the same outcomes are achieved.

**Post-fermentation Marc** means the solids residue from pressing of wine fermented on skins containing skins, seeds, and possibly stems and that has completed at least four days in the fermentation process.

<b>Condition 8A – Grapevine Diagnostic Samples and Vineyard Soils</b>
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All grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soil samples for analysis in South Australia may only be handled in a laboratory that is accredited by Biosecurity SA for this purpose. Any grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils require **prior written approval** from the Chief Inspector, Biosecurity SA before they can enter the State.

Accredited laboratories must document and maintain agreed procedures for the secure handling and disposal of grapevine diagnostic samples and vineyard soils from interstate sources. Specific conditions, approved by the Chief Inspector, will apply depending upon the perceived risk associated with samples from the three key phylloxera zones (see below).

The following conditions apply to samples from specified areas:

1. Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** region can enter South Australia provided they are:
  - 1.1. Securely packaged transport - ie double ziploc/sealed bag for each sample and in a cooler box (or similar hard structure), which is then placed into an overnight courier bag, express post pack or similar for transport or personal carriage; and
  - 1.2. Accompanied by Plant Health Certificate indicating the origin of the sample(s) and a copy of an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.</b>
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2. Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** region can enter South Australia provided they are:
  - 2.1. Issued with permit for the movement out of the PRZ by the Manager, Plant Standards, Primary Industries Victoria (Victorian PRZ regions only) or by the Principal Director Biosecurity or Director Compliance Operations (NSW PRZ regions only) or their equivalents;
  - 2.2. Treated using one of the approved disinfestation procedures (see below);
  - 2.3. Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s); and an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.</b>
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3. Grapevine material and vineyard soil as diagnostic samples from a **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** region can **only** enter South Australia provided they are:
  - 3.1. Issued with a permit for the movement out of the PIZ by the Manager, Plant Standards, Primary Industries Victoria (Victorian PIZ regions only) or by the Principal Director Biosecurity or Director Compliance Operations (NSW PIZ regions only) or their equivalents;
  - 3.2. Handled in accordance with the procedure described below; and
  - 3.3. Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate indicating both the treatment process and the origin of the sample(s); and an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.</b>
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**Note:** *Wherever possible, diagnostic procedures should be carried out within the PIZ, before the sample is moved to another region for testing. Diagnostic samples to be removed from a PIZ for analysis **must** undergo one of the disinfestation procedures listed below before they can enter*

*South Australia.*

**Approved disinfestation procedures:**

- Freezing to -18°C for 24 hours and packed in dry ice for transport
- Freezing and transfer under liquid nitrogen at -196°C
- Freeze Drying
- Oven drying at 45°C for a minimum of 2 hours
- Hot water treatment @ 54°C ± 1°C for 5 minutes
- Fixative - devitalisation using formalin/acetic acid, gluteraldehyde, or 70% ethanol
- Gamma irradiation at 50 grays in an approved facility
- (For juice): placed in a sealed, unbreakable vessel.

**Note:** *For non-grapevine plant samples refer to Condition 6 and for non-vineyard soil samples refer to Condition 20 for specific requirements.*

**Table 1 – Host Fruits of Mediterranean and Queensland Fruit Flies**

A variety of entry criteria apply to such fruits. Those criteria appear after Table 1, which lists the fruits currently, rated as hosts of Mediterranean and Queensland fruit flies:

Plant Common Name	Plant Scientific Name	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Queensland Fruit Fly
Abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	yes	yes
Acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	yes	yes
Achachairu	<i>Garcinia humilis</i>	yes	yes
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	yes	yes
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	yes	yes
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	yes	yes
Babaco	<i>Carica pentagona</i>	yes	yes
Banana	<i>Musa acuminata</i>	yes	yes
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	yes	yes
Black Sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>	yes	yes
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	yes	yes
Brazil Cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	yes	yes
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	yes	no
Caimito	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>	yes	yes
Cape Gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	yes	yes
Capsicum	<i>Capsicum annuum var. grossum</i>	yes	yes
Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	yes	yes
Cashew Apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	yes	yes
Casimiroa	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	yes	yes
Cherimoya	<i>Annona cherimolia</i>	yes	yes
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	yes	yes
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum var. acuminatum</i>	yes	yes
Citron	<i>Citrus medica</i>	yes	yes
Coffee berry	<i>Coffea species</i>	yes	yes
Custard Apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	yes	yes
Date (fresh)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	yes	yes
Dragon Fruit	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	yes	yes
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	yes	yes
Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	yes	yes
Feijoa	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	yes	yes
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	yes	yes
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	yes	yes
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	yes	yes
Grapes	<i>Vitis species</i>	yes	yes
Grumichama	<i>Eugenia braziliensis</i>	yes	yes
Guava	<i>Psidium species</i>	yes	yes
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	yes	yes
Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	yes	yes
Jambu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	yes	no
Kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	yes	yes
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>	yes	yes
Lemon	<i>Citrus meyeri (Also Citrus limon x citrus chinese)</i>	yes	yes
Lime - West Indian Lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i>	yes	yes
Lime - Tahitian Lime	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	yes	yes
Lime - Rangpur lime	<i>Citrus reticulata var. austera</i>	yes	yes
Loganberry	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>	yes	yes
Longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i>	yes	yes



Plant Common Name	Plant Scientific Name	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	Queensland Fruit Fly
Loofa, Smooth	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	yes	yes
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	yes	yes
Lychee	<i>Litchii chinensis</i>	yes	yes
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	yes	yes
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	yes	yes
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	yes	yes
Mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>	yes	yes
Nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>	yes	yes
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persicae</i> var. <i>nectarina</i>	yes	yes
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	yes	yes
Orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> , <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	yes	yes
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.	yes	yes
Papaw	<i>Carica papaya</i>	yes	yes
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	yes	yes
Peacharine	<i>Prunus nucipersica</i>	yes	yes
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	yes	yes
Pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	yes	yes
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	yes	yes
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	yes	yes
Plumcot	<i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	yes	yes
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	yes	yes
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i> or <i>O. ficus indica</i>	yes	yes
Pummelo	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	yes	yes
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	yes	yes
Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	yes	yes
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	yes	yes
Rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i>	yes	yes
Rose Apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	yes	yes
Santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>	yes	yes
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	yes	yes
Sapote	<i>Sapote</i>	yes	yes
Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i>	yes	yes
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	under review	yes
Sweetsop	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	yes	yes
Tamarillo	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	yes	yes
Tangelo	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i>	yes	yes
Tangor	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> x <i>C. sinensis</i>	yes	yes
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	yes	yes
Wax jambu	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	yes	yes

Yes = is a host of either Mediterranean or Queensland fruit fly and requires certification

No = not a host of either Mediterranean or Queensland fruit fly fruit fly

Under review = the Mediterranean fruit fly host status of strawberry fruit is being reviewed - strawberry fruit from WA can enter SA unrestricted and without certification until further notice.

**Condition 9 - Area Freedom from Fruit Flies**

Any host fruit appearing in Table 1 may enter South Australia if grown and packed in an area free from fruit flies.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 23).**

**Note:**

*Area free status is determined by a system of male fruit fly lure traps deployed on a 400 metre grid in urban areas and townships and a 1 kilometre grid throughout the horticultural production areas (acknowledging that extensive areas free from vegetation do not need to be trapped).*

*Traps are to be inspected weekly during the warmer months in southern Australia (November to May when outbreaks are most likely to occur) and during winter (June to October) in southern Australia.*

*Area freedom will be lost following the detection of flies or maggots as specified in the Codes of Practice for the Management of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.*

*If area freedom cannot be verified, the host fruit must enter under the procedures outlined in Conditions 10 to 14 below or must not be brought into the State.*

**Condition 10 - Hard Green or Similar Condition**

This provision recognises that certain fruits are susceptible to fruit fly attack when past a certain stage of maturity and/or their surface has been damaged. Fruits entering under this requirement must have been certified by a departmental inspector or by an authorised signatory operating under an approved Interstate Certification Assurance Arrangement at the time of packing.

This procedure is necessary to ensure that fruit is at a stage of maturity and / or free from damage to ensure that the risk of fruit fly attack is unlikely.

Details are:

1. **Avocados** - the varieties **Hass and Lamb Hass (for Queensland fruit fly), and Fuerte, Hass, Reed and Sharwil (WA only - for Mediterranean fruit fly)** must have been harvested in a hard condition and have been stored in secured conditions within 48 hours of harvest (ICA 30).
2. **Babaco** must be hard **and** may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 08).
3. **Bananas** - Cavendish variety must be hard-green with unbroken skin at the time of arrival in South Australia (ICA 6); other varieties must be mature green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 16).
4. **Black Sapote** must be green (skin free of any black colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 15).
5. **Durians, Jackfruit, Longans, Lychees, Mangosteens, Pomegranates and Rambutans** must be firm with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 13).
6. **Passionfruit (purple types only)** must be unwrinkled with unbroken skin at the time inspection and packaging (ICA 15).
7. **Papaws (non-defective flowering type only)** must be hard **and** may show no more than 25% of colour over their surface at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 08).
8. **Tahitian limes** must be in a mature green condition (free of any yellow colouring) with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging (ICA 15).

**Note:** *Unbroken Skin means the skin has no pre-harvest crack, puncture, pulled stem or other break that penetrates through to the flesh and has not healed with callus tissue.*

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

<b>Condition 11 – Disinfestation by Cold Storage</b>
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**1. Queensland Fruit Fly**

Applicable fruits are:

Kiwifruit, citrus fruit, pome fruits, stone fruits, blueberries and any other fruits that are unaffected by the treatment.

These must have been held under one of the following ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature:

- 1.1. **0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or**
- 1.2. **1.0°C to 3.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons 14 days)**

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 07).</b>
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**2. Mediterranean Fruit Fly**

Applicable fruits are:

Kiwifruit, pome fruits and stone fruits, and other fruits including all citrus, which are not affected by these temperature/time regimes.

These must have been held under one of the following ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature:

- 2.1 **0.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 14 days or**
- 2.2 **1.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 16 days (lemons at least 14 days) or**
- 2.3 **2.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 18 days (lemons at least 16 days) or**
- 2.4 **3.0°C ± 0.5°C for at least 20 days (lemons at least 18 days)**

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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**Note:**

*Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the fruit to this treatment is known.*

*A minimum of three sensors/probes, two for centre core flesh and one for air temperature are to be used for the first 250 cubic metres of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cubic metres or part thereof, one additional centre core flesh sensor is to be used.*

*In all instances the cold storage chamber must be capable of sustaining the stated temperatures throughout the prescribed periods and records must be available to the supervising Department to ensure that the temperatures and times requirements have been met.*

**Condition 12 - Disinfestation using Dimethoate or Fenthion for various fruits - Queensland fruit fly**

**1. Application by Dipping**

- 1.1 **Dimethoate:** All host fruits specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for post-harvest dip treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.
- 1.2 **Fenthion:** All host fruits specified by the APVMA for post-harvest dip treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 01)**

**2. Application by Flood Spraying**

- 2.1 **Dimethoate:** All host fruits specified by the APVMA for post-harvest flood spray treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.
- 2.2 **Fenthion:** All host fruits specified by the APVMA for post-harvest flood spray treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 02)**

**Note:** *Dipping or spraying should be the last treatment before packing except where a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) is applied to citrus. This treatment must be applied not less than 60 seconds after treatment.*

**3 Mangoes – Systems Approach – ICA 19**

Mangoes are required to be subject to the conditions of an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly:

- 3.1 **Cultivars Kensington Pride, Calypso, R2E2 and Honey Gold** – approved post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.
- 3.2 **All other Cultivars** – approved pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 19)**

#### 4 **Avocados and Mangoes – Alternative – Low Volume Non Recirculated Flood Spraying – Fenthion – ICA 03**

##### 4.1 Avocados

The level of fenthion must be maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and applied in a **low volume non- recirculating system** at a rate of **0.6 litres / minute per square metre** of area being sprayed, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of ten seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for 60 seconds.

Non-recirculating spraying must be the last treatment before packing.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 03)**

##### 4.2 Mangoes

The level of fenthion must be maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and applied in a **low volume non- recirculating system** at a rate of **1.2 litres / minute per square metre** of area being sprayed, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of ten seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for 60 seconds.

Non-recirculating spraying must be the last treatment before packing.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 03)**

#### 5 **Custard apples and Other Annona SPP – Systems Approach – ICA 18**

**Custard apples and other *Annona spp*** are required to be subject to the conditions of an approved ICA arrangement, which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a combination of pre-harvest treatment, post-harvest inspection and post-harvest treatment.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate Assurance Certificate (ICA 18)**

**Condition 12A – Disinfestation using fenthion – Mediterranean fruit fly**

Applicable fruits are **Tomatoes, Tamarillo, Capsicums, Kensington Pride Mangoes** and other produce approved by the Minister from time to time.

**1. Application by Dipping – Tomatoes, Tamarillo, Kensington Pride Mangoes**

The fruits must have been fully immersed for at least one minute in a solution of fenthion.

- 1.1. Tomatoes **must have been dipped in a solution of fenthion maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L).**
- 1.2. Tamarillo **must have been dipped in a solution containing 500ppm (500 mg/L) fenthion** followed by washing 24 hours after the dip treatment.
- 1.3. Kensington Pride Mangoes only **must be dipped in a solution containing 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) fenthion.**

Dipping should be the last treatment before packing.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 01).**

**2. Application by Flood Spraying – Tomatoes, Capsicums (undamaged) and Kensington Pride Mangoes**

A fenthion solution maintained at 412.5 ppm (412.5 mg/L) and delivered by nozzle(s) at the rate of 16 litres per each square metre per minute and must have been sprayed onto each fruit, which provides complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds.

At the cessation of spraying, fruit must have remained wet for at least 60 seconds.

Flood Spraying should be the last treatment before packing.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 02).**

**Condition 12B - Pre harvest treatment and Inspection of Strawberry fruit- Queensland  
Fruit Fly - (ICA 11 or ICA 34)**

Strawberry fruit are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 11 or ICA 34), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest field treatment and post harvest inspection.

The provisions of ICA 34 apply only to the South East Queensland region for in-ground strawberry production for fruit harvested from 1 June to 10 August.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 11 or ICA 34).**



**Condition 12C - Heat Treatments – Hot Water / Vapour Heat – Queensland Fruit Fly**

1. **Mango fruits** can be **hot water treated** in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the **temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed is held at a minimum of 46°C for a period of 10 minutes.**
2. **Mango fruits** can be subjected to **vapour heat treatment** in a facility approved by the Department in the exporting State so that the **temperature of the flesh adjacent to the seed is at 46.5°C for a minimum of 20 minutes or 47°C for a minimum of 15 minutes.**
3. (**Pawpaw fruits** may be treated in an approved **high temperature forced air** facility for a period of **not less than 3.5 hours and until the seed cavity temperature of the heaviest fruit reaches 47.2°C.** Fruit must not be soft, overripe or be exhibiting damage or decay.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 10).**

**Note:** *Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of fruits to this treatment is known.*

**Condition 12D – Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit and Blueberry Fruit – Queensland Fruit Fly –Systems Approach - ICA 21**

**Stone fruit (peach, nectarine, plum, apricot and cherry), pome fruit (apple, pear, loquat, medlar and quince) and blueberry fruit** are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 21), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 21).**

**Condition 12E – Wine Grape – All Varieties – Queensland Fruit Fly / Mediterranean Fruit Fly – Systems Approach – ICA 33**

**Wine grapes** – all varieties are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 33) which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly. This involves a combination of secure containerisation whilst in transport and processing within 24 hours upon arrival at the designated winery.

1. All wine grape varieties which have originated from a fruit fly endemic area or from within a fruit fly suspension area must be certified stating their origin; **and**
2. The wine grapes must be dispatched to South Australia under secure containerisation.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 33).**

**Note:** *Secure containerisation means that the wine grapes have been containerised with covers applied or sealed in such a manner to prevent any spillage during transport to the designated winery.*

*For grapes that originate from a fruit fly endemic area or from within a fruit fly outbreak suspension area, the receiving winery must be both accredited as an importer and under the Import Verification Compliance Arrangements (IVCA), and have in place a system for the management of any spillage and waste generated during the crushing processes.*

**Condition 12F – Pre-harvest treatment and Post-harvest Inspection of Table Grapes – Queensland Fruit Fly –Systems Approach – ICA 20**

**Table grapes** are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 20), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 20).**

**Condition 12G – Pre-harvest treatment and Post-harvest inspection of Tomatoes (Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Queensland Fruit Fly), Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant (Queensland Fruit Fly) –Systems Approach – ICA 26**

**Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant** are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 26), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 26).**

**Tomatoes** are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 26), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Mediterranean fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest treatment and post harvest inspection.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 26).**

**Condition 12H – Pre-harvest treatment and Inspection of Citrus – Queensland Fruit Fly – Systems Approach – ICA 28**

**Citrus fruit** (Eureka and other true lemon varieties except Meyer, all cultivars of mandarins, tangors, oranges, limes and grapefruit) are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 28), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest bait spraying treatment and post harvest inspection.

This provision applies to the Central Burnett area of Queensland for citrus fruit harvested from 1 March to 25 August.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 28).**

**Condition 12I – Emergency Pre-harvest treatment and Post-harvest Inspection for Fruit Fly Pest Free Areas –Systems Approach – ICA 56**

Any host produce within a Pest Free Area where a fruit fly outbreak has been declared are required to be subjected to the conditions of an approved ICA Arrangement (ICA 56), which utilises a systems approach to provide an adequate level of security against Queensland fruit fly or Mediterranean fruit fly. This involves a specified combination of pre-harvest baiting and post-harvest inspection.

This procedure only applies for properties:

- (1) located within a Suspension Area and more than 1.5km from a fruit fly outbreak epicentre;  
and
- (2) where at least one Queensland fruit fly or Mediterranean fruit fly trap has been installed on the property and is being monitored by the accrediting authority.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 56).**

**Condition 13 - Disinfestation by Methyl Bromide Fumigation**

Fruit fly host material may be fumigated by a licensed fumigator at the following rates:

- (1) 10°C - 14.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or
- (2) 15°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or
- (3) 21°C - 25.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs; or
- (4) 26°C - 31.9°C @ 24 g/m<sup>3</sup> for 2 hrs.

Packaging of fumigated fruit must allow for penetration and subsequent aeration of the methyl bromide.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 04).**

**Note:** *Some fruits may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of fruits to this treatment is known.*



**Condition 14 - Disinfestation by Irradiation**

Applies to fruit and vegetables for which Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has approved the use of irradiation. For further information consult the FSANZ website <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/foodirradiation.cfm>

For fruit fly host material applicable fruits to be treated to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 150 gray.

For all plant pests of the class *Insecta* except pupae and adults of the order Lepidoptera to be treated to achieve a minimum absorbed dose of 400 gray.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 55).**

**Condition 15 - Maize Seed (includes popcorn and sweet corn varieties for sowing)**

Viable seed of *Zea spp.* produced in States where Boil Smut of maize has been detected must not enter South Australia unless it has been:

**Either**

1. Grown in an area where *Ustilago maydis* (boil smut of maize) is not known to occur and the crop was inspected prior to harvest and found to be free of the disease; **and**
2. Cleaned, graded and packed in premises that have not been used for processing seed affected with the disease;

**Or**

3. Treated with Vitavax 200FF fungicide or equivalent in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**Condition 16 - Melons and Other Hosts of Melon Thrips (*Thrips palmi*)**

Melon thrip host produce grown or packed in Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and certain parts of north eastern New South Wales that are within 100km radius of a known infestation of melon thrip must not enter South Australia unless:

1. From a property granted freedom from *Thrips palmi* status through an approved monitoring system as set out below in part 3.1 or 3.2 of the **Protocol for Melon thrips**; or
2. Inspected at the approved sampling rate as set out in part 3.4 of the **Protocol for Melon thrips**; or
3. The produce has been fumigated with methyl bromide at rates given in part 3.5 of the **Protocol for Melon thrips**; or
4. The produce has been post harvest washed as required in part 3.6 of the **Protocol for Melon thrips**.

Produce grown or packed in New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia greater than 100 km radius of known infested areas can enter South Australia subject to proof of origin.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 38)**

**Note:** *Melon thrips* is known to occur in parts of Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia. Some production areas in north eastern New South Wales are within 100 km radius of areas in Queensland where melon thrip is known to occur.

*Melon thrip* host produce subject to entry restrictions are melons, beans, capsicum, chilli, cucurbits, choko, cucumber, dragon fruit, eggplant, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

## **PROTOCOL FOR MELON THRIPS**

### **1. Locations Subject to Restrictions**

1.1 Produce grown or packed in Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia and certain parts of north eastern New South Wales and are within 100 km of a known infestation of melon thrips are subject to the restrictions in this protocol.

1.2 Checks for new infestations must be continued by:

- (1) Examining badly blemished and distorted produce at markets.
- (2) Investigating suspect infestations reported by growers.
- (3) Monitoring the margins of infested areas to detect spread.
- (4) Checking major production areas of cucurbits, eggplant and capsicums for symptoms of melon thrips.

1.3. A property that has been infested is considered to be no longer infested if it has been found free of melon thrip for 6 months prior to export to South Australia using the monitoring procedure in 3.2 for "50km property freedom". The crop previously planted will determine the number and location of traps, and the traps read one week in each month.

## 2. **Produce Subject to Entry Restrictions**

Beans, capsicums, chilli, cucurbits, choko, cucumber, dragon fruit, eggplant, melons, okra, peas, pumpkin, silver beet, squash, tobacco, tomato and zucchini.

## 3. **Produce Subject to Entry Restrictions**

### 3.1. **Area Freedom**

Produce grown and packed in an area free of melon thrips as demonstrated by monitoring performed by the Department of the exporting State:

- (1) The area is to be monitored with a minimum of 20 traps spread over a minimum of 5 properties for an area of 100 km radius. Smaller areas can be monitored with a proportional number of traps down to a minimum of 10 traps spread over a minimum of 2 properties for a 50 km radius area.
- (2) Each monitored property is initially inspected at 10 or more sites examining crop or weed hosts with a hand lens or by beating leaf samples to separate out thrips.
- (3) Initial monitoring is for one week to confirm freedom. Monitoring is continued at the following frequencies during the harvest period to maintain melon thrips free status –
  - (a) **Field Production**  
Tropical areas: fortnightly, for all months of the year  
Temperate areas: monthly from 1 March to 31 August and fortnightly from 1 September to 28 February.
  - (b) **Glasshouse or greenhouse with temperature above ambient in winter**  
All areas: fortnightly for all months of the year.
- (4) Trapping involves the use of flat, sticky traps, with an area of 250-300 square centimetres, coloured royal blue, and located within, or at the margins of a host crop or weed area, facing into the prevailing wind.
- (5) All exporting properties in the area are within 50km of a monitored property.
- (6) No properties in the area are within 50km of a known infestation.

### 3.2 **50km Property Freedom**

Produce grown on a property free of melon thrip as demonstrated by:

- (1) The property is more than 50km from a known infestation.
- (2) The property is initially inspected by the Department in the exporting state at 10 or more sites by examining crop or weed hosts with a hand lens or by beating leaf samples to separate out thrips.
- (3) The property is then monitored by the Department in the exporting state with one trap per 200m length of exposure of susceptible crop to the prevailing wind to a maximum of 4 traps.

*(NT and Queensland consider that one trap per property is sufficient for 50km freedom. NT will provide data when available).*

- (4) Initial monitoring is for two weeks to confirm freedom. Monitoring is continued during the harvest period at the following frequencies.
- (a) **Field Production**  
Tropical areas: weekly for all months of the year.  
Temperate areas: fortnightly from 1 March to 31 August and weekly from 1 September to 28 February.
- (b) **Glasshouse or greenhouse with temperature above ambient in winter**  
All areas: weekly for all months of the year.

**Note:** *This condition is needed to allow produce to be moved interstate from isolated properties where monitoring of five properties within a 100km radius area is not practicable. Also, under the fees system operating in Queensland, individual properties need to be able to pay for monitoring on their own properties without being dependent on the same thing being in place for other properties within in the same district. Monitoring on the actual property on which produce is grown is a much more precise indicator of freedom than monitoring on properties up to 50km away as permitted under Area Freedom.*

### 3.3 5km Property Freedom

Not accepted.

### 3.4 Inspected and found Free

- (1) Hosts that that have been inspected at the international sampling rate (**600 piece or 2%**) by a Departmental inspector and found free of melon thrips. Inspections can be made during sizing and packing or on packed lots; **or**
- (2) Melons and pumpkins from blocks that have been inspected by the Department prior to harvest. Inspections are made at a minimum of 50 sites at random per 5 ha. At each site a young leaf that has just recently reached full size is inspected. Certificates issued are valid for produce loaded that day or the following day.

### 3.5 Methyl Bromide Fumigation

- (1) Produce or plants that have been fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at a fumigation rate and temperature specified below. There should be an 80% retention of the MeBr concentration at the end of the fumigation period.

Fumigation temperature (°C)	Methyl bromide concentration (grams per cubic metre)
11-15	48
16-20	40
21-25	32
26-30	24
31 or over	16

### 3.6 Post-harvest Washed

- (1) Produce that has been dipped or flood sprayed in an approved manner to remove and/or kill thrips. Approvals to date are:
- (a) Tomatoes with the calyx removed that have been flood sprayed on rotating brushes during an approved fruit fly treatment.
- (b) Tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins and smooth skinned or champagne melons (but not rockmelons or zucchini\*\*) that have been washed by hand in water plus detergent\* or wash-treated by rolling brushes in water applied

by flood spraying so that the entire surface of each fruit is thoroughly wetted, brushed and rinsed in clear water.

**Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**Note** \* A detergent or wetting agent suitable for use on food produce.  
\*\* For rockmelon and zucchini see section 5.4.

**Note:**– *Interstate Certification Assurance*

*The manager or an authorised person of a business approved by the Department in the exporting State on the basis that the business:*

- 1. Has property or area freedom from melon thrips*
- 2. Maintains an Interstate Certification Assurance System covering the entry conditions and crops affected by this melon thrips protocol that is regularly audited by the Department and found acceptable.*
- 3. Is acceptable to the Chief Inspector, South Australia*

**Condition 17 - *Pinus* Plants**

*Pinus* plants and parts of plants entering South Australia must bear proof of freedom from Dothistroma Needle Blight.

Proof of freedom on *Pinus* plants and parts of plants can be shown by:

1. Certification by a Departmental inspector as having been grown in a State or Territory where Dothistroma needle blight is known not to occur; or
2. Certification by a Departmental inspector or State Forestry Authority as having been grown in a nursery, forest or area inspected for visual symptoms of Dothistroma needle blight in the last 12 months and found free of the pest; or
3. Certification by a Departmental inspector as having been inspected for visual symptoms of Dothistroma needle blight and found free of the pest.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Certificate from the Forest Commission or equivalent agency.**

## Condition 18 – Potatoes

The plant is a host of the serious pests *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* (potato cyst nematode). Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) has been detected at Wandin, Emerald, Gembrook, Rosebud, Keysborough, Koo Wee Rup and Thorpdale regions in Victoria. In consequence potatoes grown in **Victoria** are subject to the following provisions:

### PROHIBITION

Any potatoes from Victoria, which have been grown within a 20 km radius of a property known to be infested with PCN, must **not** enter South Australia except in the case of potatoes for secure processing under a compliance arrangement approved by the Chief Inspector **or**, in the case of seed or processing potatoes from the Thorpdale region only, in accord with the agreed interim arrangements – **see Table 18.1 and 18.2** below.

Conditional entry of ware potatoes from the Thorpdale region is allowed as described under Conditional Entry 4.

### CONDITIONAL ENTRY

1. Certified seed potatoes from Victoria will only be allowed entry into South Australia if the potatoes are:
  - 1.1. 'brushed' free of soil, or washed; and
  - 1.2. in new/clean containers; and
  - 1.3. the growing crops have been 'fork' or 'soil' tested to the agreed level of testing and found to be negative for PCN; and
  - 1.4. each container must have the National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the National Seed Certification Committee) attached.

**Proof: A Plant Health Certificate is not required provided the National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council) is attached to the individual containers.**

2. Certified minituber seed potatoes from Victoria will only be allowed entry into South Australia if the potatoes are accompanied by the appropriate Australian Certified Seed Potato Label (ViCSPA).

**Proof: A Plant Health Certificate is not required provided the National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council) is attached to the individual containers.**

3. Unwashed Victorian potatoes for processing in South Australia must be processed in premises registered by Biosecurity SA if grown from untested crops. In this regard 'untested crops' means potato crops, grown in areas that are more than 20km from a known PCN infestation and which have not been 'fork' or 'soil' tested and found to be negative for PCN.
4. Ware potatoes (including "one-off" seed potatoes) from Victoria that have been grown in areas that are more than 20km from a known PCN infestation may enter South Australia as:
  - 4.1. Washed potatoes - commercially packed - A Plant Health Certificate must be issued certifying where the potatoes were grown and packed and that the potatoes have been washed and are visibly free of soil; or



4.2. 'brushed' potatoes from a crop that has been 'fork' or 'soil' tested during its current growing season and found negative to PCN;

5. Ware potatoes from Victoria grown in areas from within 20km of the Thorpdale PCN infestation will only be allowed entry into South Australia if the potatoes are:

5.1. from land tested (during the current growing season) to the agreed level of testing, and found to be negative for PCN, and

5.2. washed or 'brushed' free of soil to meet the Thorpdale Soil Adhesion Colour Photographic Standard (see 18.2)

**Note:** *In all instances 'fork' testing or 'soil' testing must have been on a grid system approved by the Chief Inspector, South Australia.*

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

6. Potatoes grown and packed in other States and Territories where PCN has not been detected must be certified indicating where the potatoes were grown and packed.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or National Certified Seed Label (as approved by the Australian Potato Industry Council).**

Table 18.1

**Interim arrangements for the movement of seed and processing potatoes from within 20 km of the Thorpdale detection of Potato Cyst Nematode to South Australia, effective for a period approved by the Chief Inspector.**

	Seed			Processing		
	Infested Defined Area <sup>1</sup>	Linked <sup>2</sup>	Non-linked	Infested <sup>1</sup>	Linked <sup>2</sup>	Non-linked
<b>Interstate Entry Conditions</b>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Negative PCN test <sup>3</sup> Certified Seed Washed <sup>4</sup> or brushed <sup>5</sup> free of soil Certified <sup>6</sup>	Prohibited	Negative PCN test <sup>3</sup> and, Washed free of soil <sup>4</sup> and, Secure transport to Biosecurity SA registered processing facility	Negative PCN test <sup>3</sup> and, Washed free of soil <sup>4</sup> and, Secure transport to a Biosecurity SA registered processing facility
<b>PHC Certification Requirement</b>	-	-	Certified Seed label No PHC required	-	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above.	Meets Condition 18 or certified as above.

<sup>1</sup> Defined as: "area verified by DPI following a positive detection."

<sup>2</sup> Defined as: "includes land linked to infested areas, including land linked by an operator who has farmed other infested land, land farmed with equipment used in other infested areas, land bordering a field with other infested areas, land that received direct drainage from other infested areas, land under seed sourced from infested land or land exposed as a result of a regulatory violation."

<sup>3</sup> Test conducted according to the National Agreed PCN Surveillance procedure based on a 10m x 10m sampling grid (PSS-07).

<sup>4</sup> Washed – visually free of soil.

<sup>5</sup> Defined as: "adhering soil must not exceed the amount illustrated by the DPI Vic potato brushing Thorpdale soil adhesion standard" as shown below in 18.2.

<sup>6</sup> Certified using a Plant Health Certificate issued by an Authorised Inspector of the exporting state, or certified by a business accredited to issue Plant Health Assurance Certificates under the nationally approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol (to be developed).

**18.2 “Thorpdale Soil Adhesion Colour Photographic Standard” for brushed potatoes**



## **POTATO CYST NEMATODE PROTOCOL FOR ENTRY OF NURSERY STOCK AND BULBS GROWN WITHIN 20 KM OF A PCN OUTBREAK INTO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

All nurseries within 20 km of an outbreak of potato cyst nematode (PCN) selling nursery stock or bulbs to South Australia must be accredited with the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria for this purpose, and provide certification.

Accreditation may be given following an annual inspection of each property to assess the relevant criteria set out below. The Department of Primary Industries, Victoria as required will provide an up-to-date listing of accredited nurseries to Primary Industries and Regions South Australia.

Accreditation will not be given for Solanaceous plants (ie plants from the family Solanaceae) or for nurseries, which have grown Solanaceous plants during the last five years. Nurseries, which have grown ornamental Solanaceous hosts, such as petunias, in containers using a soil-less mix, are not subject to this disqualification.

For the purposes of this protocol, "machinery" means any implements or equipment (including tillage equipment, harvesting equipment and washing and grading facilities) which are likely to come into contact with soil from within 20 km of any site known to be infested with PCN.

### **1. NURSERIES SUPPLYING POTTED PLANTS**

Accreditation will be given to:

- 1.1. Plants grown in containers using a soil-less mix provided the containers are not in contact with soil. The media must be stored on a segregated area with an impervious base eg concrete. The property must not be exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or water run-off from PCN infested properties; or
- 1.2. Plants grown in a soil mix using soil which has been obtained from an area more than 20km from an outbreak of PCN and the soil mix has either been:
- 1.3. fumigated with methyl bromide at the rate of 600 g per cubic metre for 24 hours where the mix is up to 300 mm deep and 72 hours where the mix is up to 600 mm deep; or
- 1.4. steam-air pasteurised at 60° C for 30 minutes (time to be taken from when all the mix has reached 60°C).

The plant containers must not be in contact with soil. The media must be stored on a segregated area with an impervious base e.g. concrete. The property must not be exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or water run-off from PCN infested properties.

### **2. TREE NURSERIES**

Accreditation will be given if:

- 2.1. Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that *Solanaceous* crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation; or
- 2.2. Where a Solanaceous crop has been grown between 5 and 10 years ago, the soil has been fumigated with a registered soil fumigant such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop; and

- 2.3. Trees are bare rooted and practically free of soil; and
- 2.4. Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with any other nurseries within 20km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol; and
- 2.5. Property is neither exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property nor water run-off from PCN infested properties.

### 3. **ADVANCED, CONTAINERISED, FIELD GROWN TREES**

Accredited from entry into South Australia of advanced, containerised, field grown trees must be obtained from the Chief Inspector. The end-size of the trees will be an important consideration in granting approval.

Accreditation will be given if:

- 3.1. Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that Solanaceous crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation; or
- 3.2. Where potatoes have been grown between 5 and 10 years ago, the soil has been fumigated with a registered soil fumigant such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop and:
- (1) Soil samples, at a rate of one 500 gram sample per consignment (comprising of 50 sub-samples of 10 gram) have been found negative for PCN; and
  - (2) Containerised trees to be treated with a nematicide at the following rates:
 

Aldicarb (Temik)	4 grams active ingredient /m <sup>2</sup>
Fenamiphos (Nemacur)	4 grams active ingredient /m <sup>2</sup>
- 3.3. Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol.
- 3.4. Property is not exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or not run-off from PCN infested properties.

### 4. **BULBS**

Accreditation will be given if:

- 4.1. Departmental inspection of cropping records demonstrates that Solanaceous crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 5 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation;
- 4.2. Where a Solanaceous crop has been grown between 5 and 10 years ago the soil has been fumigated with a suitably registered chemical such as methyl bromide at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop;
- 4.3. Property does not share machinery with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20km of an infestation, which are not accredited under this protocol.

4.4. Bulbs are cleaned and graded prior to sale.

4.5. Property is neither exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property nor water run-off from PCN infested properties.

<b>Condition 19 - Rooted Plants (excluding grapevines)</b>
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This term has general meaning and includes any bulb, corm, fruit tree, ornamental tree, shrub or ornamental vine or other plant material capable of transmitting adherent soil.

Such plants present a risk in terms of Phylloxera, Potato Cyst Nematode, Red Imported Fire Ant and other soil borne organisms appearing in this Standard. **Consignments of fruit trees must also be free of fruit. (fruit flies, etc)**

**Condition 2** covers the requirements for Red Imported Fire Ant for plants grown in Queensland.

**Condition 23** covers the requirements for Green Snail for plants grown in Western Australia and Victoria.

### 1. Plants – Bare Rooted or Commercial Grade Potting Mix / Growing Medium

Any household plant or nursery stock may enter South Australia without certification, provided it is not restricted by any other provision of the Standard – see Condition 2 - Red Imported Fire Ant, Condition 18 - Potatoes (Potato Cyst Nematode Protocol for entry of nursery stock and bulbs grown within 20 km of a PCN outbreak into South Australia) and Condition 24 -Garlic Rust – *Allium spp*, **and** complies with the following:

- 1.1. is bare rooted and washed free of soil; or
- 1.2. is transported in a soil free Commercial Grade Potting Mix or other soil free Growing Medium.

**Exemption:** *Root vegetables, which have been washed free of soil and are topped and tailed are exempt from this Condition.*

**Note:** *Household plants and commercial nursery stock may be examined for pests and diseases on arrival in South Australia to determine the general hygiene of the shipment. In the case of an inspection which reveals the presence of a pest or disease of concern, disinfestation of the plant(s) may be required at the owner's cost. Alternately the plant(s) may be ordered for either re-export or destruction.*

### 2. Bare Rooted Plants from Victoria

Bare rooted plants from Victoria if from within a 20 km radius of a potato cyst nematode infestation must have been grown in an accredited nursery - see Condition 18 - Potatoes (Protocol for movement of nursery stock and bulbs grown within 20 km of an outbreak of PCN).

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
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### 3. Plants – In Soil

Plants either commercial or household (other than potatoes and grapevines) in soil or any medium containing soil may enter the State provided they meet the conditions of entry for turf (see Condition 29) and subject to the following:

3.1. Plants from New South Wales must have grown in **either**:

- (1) an area free of phylloxera (PEZ), or
- (2) at least 50 metres from any grapevine.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate for both.**

3.2. Plants from Queensland must meet the following:

- (1) must have been grown at least 50 metres from any grapevine; and
- (2) if a tomato plant from that State, must have been grown outside the Shire of Bowen and the localities Bluewater, Brandon, Gumlu, Guthalungra and Farnsfield. (See Condition 21); and

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate for all requirements.**

3.3. Plants from Western Australia must have been grown **either**:

- (1) outside a 25km radius of any detection of Green Snail; or
- (2) in an accredited nursery i.e. if within 25km radius of a detection of Green Snail - see Condition 23 - Hosts of Green Snail (Green Snail Protocol for plant and nursery exports to South Australia).

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

3.4. Plants from Victoria must meet the following:

- (1) an area free of phylloxera (PEZ); or
- (2) if from a phylloxera infested or risk zone, at least 50 metres from any grapevine; and
- (3) if from within a 20 km radius of a potato cyst nematode infestation in Victoria, the plants must have been grown in an accredited nursery - see Condition 18 - Potatoes (Protocol for movement of nursery stock and bulbs grown within 20 km of an outbreak of PCN). Seedling plugs complying with the phylloxera provisions are exempt.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**



**Condition 20 - Soil**

Soil and soil samples including those for scientific and commercial purposes require an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector, South Australia before these can enter the State.

The Import Certificate will specify the required treatment if sourced from one of the following **high-risk areas**:

1. Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZ's) of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland as described in Condition 7 (see also Condition 8A);
2. the City of Brisbane local government area (see also Condition 8A);
3. the areas described in Condition 2 - Red Imported Fire Ant;
4. within 20 kilometre radius of a Potato Cyst Nematode infested area;
5. the areas described in Condition 21;
6. within 25km of a Green Snail infestation.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.**

**Condition 21 - Tomato Plants – *Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3**

The soil borne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* Race 3 causes a wilt affecting tomatoes. It is found in the Shire Council of Bowen and the localities Bluewater (Townsville City Council), Brandon (Burdekin Shire Council), Gumlu and Guthalungra (Whitsunday Region) and Farnsfield (Isis Shire Council) in Queensland.

Entry into South Australia, of tomato plants grown in the above places is prohibited.

Tomato plants from other parts of Queensland must bear proof that they originated outside the listed areas.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

**Condition 22 - Date Palms- Parlatoria date scale**

The pest *Parlatoria blanchardi* (Parlatoria date scale) exists in the Alice Springs area.

Date palm offshoots (propagative material) entering South Australia from the Northern Territory must have either:

1. originated outside the area of infestation in and near Alice Springs; **or**
2. if from the affected area, inspected and found to be free of the pest, **and** treated with the chemical dimethoate in accordance with the label requirements.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

### **Condition 23 - Hosts of Green Snail**

Green snail (*Cantareus apertus*) is currently limited in distribution to areas within Western Australia and more recently Victoria. The concern is for movement of Green snail via its more likely carriers or hosts.

In this context “host produce” includes plants (including cuttings and bare rooted plants), vegetables, cut flowers, turf, hay, straw and other baled fodder.

#### **1. Restrictions for Western Australia**

- 1.1. Host produce from within a 25km radius of an Green snail infestation may only enter South Australia if it complies with the provisions of the Green Snail Protocol for Plant and Nursery Exports to South Australia (see below).
- 1.2. Host produce grown in other parts of Western Australia must bear proof that it was grown greater than a 25km radius of a known Green snail infestation.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

#### **2. Restrictions for Victoria.**

Restrictions apply to Victoria following detection of Green snail in the Cobram area. These restrictions will be reviewed following changes to the Green snail pest status in Victoria.

- 2.1. Host produce is prohibited from entry into South Australia from properties where Green snail has been detected.
- 2.2. Host produce grown from within a 2km radius of a Green snail infestation may only enter South Australia if it complies with the provisions of **the Green Snail Protocol for Plant and Nursery Exports to South Australia** (see below).
- 2.3. Host produce grown from within a 25km radius of a Green snail infestation but more than 2 km from an infested property may only enter South Australia if it complies with the provisions of **the Green Snail Protocol for Plant and Nursery Exports to South Australia** (see below).

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

- 2.4. Unrestricted commercial trade or public movement of host produce is allowed from properties outside of a 25 km radius of a Green snail infestation provided a proof of origin or a document providing evidence of source of product (ie an invoice receipt or a declaration from the supplying business) accompanies the consignment allowing for traceability.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate or a declaration of source.**

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**GREEN SNAIL PROTOCOL FOR PLANT AND NURSERY EXPORTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA****1. PLANTS (including nursery stock and vegetables)**

1.1. Grown within 2 km of a known green snail infestation - the property of origin must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia or Department of Primary Industries, Victoria and certified as follows:

- (1) The property has taken the following steps to prevent the entry of green snail:
  - (a) a three (3) metre wide vegetation free strip around the perimeter of the property baited at 15 kg per baited ha every four weeks between April and November inclusive, or a continuous physical barrier using either copper or galvanised sheet bent at a 20° angle or an electric fence designed specifically for snails; and
  - (b) a continuous trench (on the inside edge of the 3 m baited boundary strip and preferably adjacent to the outside perimeter fence or on the outside edge of the physical barrier) with an unbroken line of bait at the bottom between April and November inclusive. Driveways to be protected by solid trenches (eg. concrete) 100 mm deep and 100 mm across; and
  - (c) plants and other materials to be purchased from known green snail free areas (accessed as per 1.1(1) or 1.4 of this protocol); and
  - (d) employee/customer/nursery vehicle parking areas or be vegetation free and bait surveyed as per 1.1(1) above.

AND

- (2) The green snail free status of the property to be verified by a bait survey as per 1.1(1) above except that the transects within the property are to be on a 50 m grid pattern. For small properties there is to be at least two transects running through the centre of the property at right angles.

AND

- (3) Stock for export to be situated more than 30m from the baited trench specified in 1.2(1)(b) above.

AND

- (4) Within two days of export, plants must be sprayed with a molluscicide, approved by the Department in Western Australia or the Department of Primary Industries, Victoria.

AND

- (5) Properties where green snails have been detected will not be permitted to export plants until three months freedom from green snail is verified by monthly bait surveys and three Departmental inspections during the green snail activity period (i.e. April to November inclusive).

AND

- (6) Highly secured facilities may be granted exemption from clauses (4) and (5) above by the Chief Inspector provided all the following criteria can be met:
- (a) The building(s) housing the plant product has impervious walls and flooring and is highly secured and sealed to a level deemed practically snail-proof by an officer of DAFWA,
  - (b) In addition to 1.1(1)(b) above a second bait trail shall surround the secure building(s)
  - (c) All entrances shall have water traps/baths designed to minimise possible incursion
  - (d) Any Green snail detections shall be reported to DAFWA for prompt evaluation regarding ongoing exemption
  - (e) The business operating the facility has accreditation with DAFWA for a monthly surveying and baiting program
  - (f) The facility is assessed by an officer from DAFWA and a supporting report provided to Biosecurity SA - Plant Health in writing attesting it is a highly secure facility meeting all the criteria of 1.1(6).

1.2. Grown within 25km from a known green snail infestation but more than 2 km from an infested property: Property of origin must be accredited by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia or Department of Primary Industries, Victoria and certified as follows:

- (1) The property of origin has been bait surveyed within three months (excluding the months December to March which are not suitable for snail activity) prior to export and found free from green snail.
- (2) Baits (Mesurol or similar sized molluscicide pellets) were laid in three metre wide strips (at 15 kg per baited ha) around the perimeter of the property and as transects through the property on a 100m grid pattern.
- (3) The Department of Agriculture has inspected the baited trails for green snails 3-10 days after the baits were laid (provided conditions had been suitable for snail activity).

**Note:** *Between December and March, snails are not active and baiting is therefore not effective. Exporters wishing to export for the first time or who have missed their September/October/November baiting cannot export until their property has been bait surveyed and found free from green snail after the following March.*

- (4) All propagation/potting media with soil component to:
  - (a) originate and be stored on properties which have been baited and found free from green snail (as for PLANTS 1.1(1) above); or
  - (b) be treated with:
    - methyl bromide fumigation at 0.6kg/m<sup>3</sup> for 72 hours on an impervious floor with the material to be fumigated no more than 660 mm deep; or
    - a steam/air mix at 60°C core temperature for 30 minutes; or
    - fumigation with Basamid as per label directions.

**Note:** 1.1 (2) does not apply to bare rooted plants.

- (5) Imported plant material to be sourced from known green snail free areas (assessed as per 1.1(1) or 1.4 of this protocol).

1.3. Small lots of household plants from within a 25 km radius of a known infestation: must be certified by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia as inspected and found free from soil and green snails.

**Proof: (for 1.1 to 1.3) Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

1.4. Plants (including vegetables) grown more than 25 km from a known infestation must be certified by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia or the Accredited Business that they were grown and packed more than 25 km from an infested property.

**Note:** *If packed within 25km but more than 2km of an infestation the premises must be bait surveyed as per 1.1(1) and found free of green snails.*

The Chief Inspector may provide a written exemption from the above provision for facilities certified as having been inspected and designated snail-proof by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

**Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

## 2. FLOWERS (includes cut flowers, cuttings and bare rooted stock)

2.1. Grown within 25km of a known infestation of Green Snail.

- (1) The property of origin must be accredited and certified by the Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia or Department of Primary Industries, Victoria, as bait surveyed and found free from green snails as for PLANTS 1.2(1) above.

OR

- (2) For the period December to March flowers, cuttings and bare rooted stock can be exported without restriction. (Snails are aestivating and do not pose a risk).

OR

- (3) The flowers, cutting and bare rooted stock must be inspected and found free from green snail and certified by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

OR

- (4) Certified by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or Department of Primary Industries, Victoria or by an Accredited Business operating under an Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Arrangement as being covered sprayed to the point of run-off with a mixture containing 1.0 g of a concentrate containing 750 g/kg Methiocarb per 1 litre of water.

2.2. Bush picked flowers and plants.

Must be inspected and found free from green snail by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or Department of Primary Industries, Victoria.

**Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

2.3. Grown more than 25km from a known infestation.

The Department of Agriculture, Western Australia or an Accredited Business under an approved ICA must certify flowers as grown more than 25km from a known green snail infestation.

**Proof: Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**



<p><b>Condition 24 - Garlic Rust - <i>Allium spp</i> (onions, garlic, spring onion, shallots, chives, leek, etc)</b></p>
--

The disease garlic rust (*Puccinia allii*) is known to be present in New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and Victoria.

**1. Cured bulb onions and garlic**

- 1.1. Cured bulb onions and garlic, "topped" and "tailed" from affected states may enter South Australia only from the properties of accredited growers.

An **accredited grower** with respect to garlic rust, is a person whose property has been inspected by an authorised inspector in the affected state each year at the time when the main crop is between the bulbing stage and harvest and has been found free of garlic rust. At least 10% of the crop is to be inspected over the total field.

**OR**

- 1.2. Cured onion bulbs grown and packed in other States and Territories must be certified indicating that Garlic Rust is not known to occur.

<p><b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b></p>
---

**2. Fresh Alliums**

These products pose the greatest risk of introducing *Puccinia allii* as viable spores and since pustules can develop within 7-10 days of initial infection, the following conditions are to apply:

- 2.1. Crops of *Allium spp* from affected States sold with green leaves (bunch onion, spring onion, shallot, leek, etc) may enter South Australia for two weeks after the property on which they are grown has been inspected by an authorised inspector and found free of garlic rust.
- 2.2. Crops of *Allium spp* sold with green leaves (bunch onion, spring onion, shallot, leek etc), which have been grown and packed in other States and Territories must be certified indicating that Garlic Rust is not known to occur.

<p><b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b></p>
---

**Exemption:** *Commercial consignment of Alliums, which have been peeled, washed and packaged are exempt from this Condition.*

**Condition 25 - Miscellaneous Diseases and Pests**

Table 4 (below) lists diseases and pests, which are of relatively limited occurrence interstate and which have not become established in South Australia. This condition requires that where the hosts of these diseases and pests (fruit and plant material except where specified) enter South Australia, those hosts are to be inspected and found to be free of the organisms.

**TABLE 4: Miscellaneous Diseases and Pests and their Hosts**

<b><u>Common Name</u></b>	<b><u>Host</u></b>
Black Spot	Citrus (except Tahitian Limes)
Java Downy Mildew	Maize and related species
Purple Round Scale (or Circular Black Scale)	Citrus
Scab	Citrus
White Louse Scale	Citrus

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.**

<b>Condition 26 – Myrtle Rust (<i>Uredo rangelii</i>) – ICA 42</b>
--

The entry into South Australia of plants and plant material of the Family Myrtaceae including nursery stock, cut flowers, fruit, germplasm, and tissue culture from any Australian State and Territory that has had a detection of Myrtle Rust (*Uredo rangelii*) is prohibited unless certified as having met the following requirements:

### 1. Property Freedom

- 1.1. The nursery of origin has been inspected by an accredited person within 14 days of despatch and found free from symptoms of Myrtle Rust; and
- 1.2. All plants:
  - (1) in the consignment have been treated with an approved fungicide \* within 7 days of despatch; or
  - (2) in the nursery of the Myrtaceae family have been treated with an approved fungicide\* twice within 28 days of despatch at 14 day intervals; and
- 1.3. The consignment has been inspected at the rate of 600 plants or 2 percent of plants in the consignment and found free from symptoms of Myrtle Rust.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate (ICA 42).</b>
---

*\*Approved fungicides are:*

- (a) *fungicides containing chlorothanil, which contain label instructions relating to treatment of "rust" diseases on ornamentals; and*
- (b) *other chemicals for which the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has issues a permit to treat Myrtle rust on plants.*

*Use of any chemicals must be in accordance with the approved label instructions. Chemicals used under APVMA permit conditions must be used in conjunction with relevant approved permit conditions.*

### 2. Diagnostic material

For the conditions of entry into South Australia for plant diagnostic samples of the Family Myrtaceae refer to Condition 6 – Plant Diagnostic Samples.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.</b>
---

### 3. Tissue culture of the Family Myrtaceae must enter South Australia under the following conditions:

- 3.1. A person proposing to import Family Myrtaceae tissue cultures into South Australia must give prior notice to the Chief Inspector who may require that person to furnish in writing:
  - (1) details of the place or places of origin of each culture; and
  - (2) the species concerned; and
  - (3) evidence to verify that the tissue cultures has been produced in accordance with Section 8 – Appendix 2.

3.2. On entry to South Australia each consignment must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and is subject to inspection by an approved inspector.

**Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate and an Import Certificate from Chief Inspector.**

**Condition 27 – Farm / Horticultural Machinery and Associated Equipment**

Any agricultural machinery and any other associated equipment **must not** enter South Australia without an Import Certificate approved by the Chief Inspector if previously used in one of the following **high-risk areas**:

1. Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) of New South Wales and Victoria , and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZs) of Victoria and Queensland as described in Condition 7 and 7A (see also Condition 8A);
2. the City of Brisbane local government area (see also Condition 8A);
3. the areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant;
4. within 20km radius of a Potato Cyst Nematode infested area;
5. the areas described in Condition 21;
6. within 25km of a Green Snail infestation.

**Proof: Accompanied by an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector and either a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

<b>Condition 28 - Fire Blight - Fruits, Plants and Plant Parts</b>
--

*Erwinia amylovora* was confirmed in plantings at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne during 1997, and was subjected to an extensive and apparently successful eradication program. The following restrictions applied to fruits, plants and parts of plants of specified Fire Blight hosts (see listing below) from Victoria during the eradication program.

In the event of another confirmed outbreak of Fire Blight in Australia the following conditions will apply:

1. **Fruits**

Fruits of the specified Fire Blight hosts are prohibited from within a 5km radius of the outbreak site.

2. **Plants and Parts of Plants (excluding fruit)**

Plants and parts of plants (excluding fruit) of the specified Fire Blight hosts are prohibited from within a 20 km radius of the outbreak site unless:

2.1. They have been grown in a nursery that has been certified by a Departmental inspector:

- (1) Located more than 10kms from the outbreak site; and
- (2) Inspected for visual symptoms of Fire Blight in the previous spring and autumn, and no evidence of *Erwinia amylovora* found; and

2.2. They are accompanied by a certificate from the exporting nursery stating that the plants were grown on that nursery for the previous 12 months.

Common Name	Genus	Common Name	Genus
Service Berry, June Berry	<i>Amelanchier spp</i>	Plum	<i>Prunus salicina</i>
Contoneaster	<i>Contoneaster spp</i>	Fire Thorn	<i>Pyracantha spp</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp</i>	Pear	<i>Pyrus spp</i>
Quince	<i>Cydonia spp</i>	Red Raspberry	<i>Rubus ideus</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya spp</i>	Thornless Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp*</i>
Apple	<i>Malus spp</i>	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus spp</i>
Medlar	<i>Mespilus spp</i>	-	<i>Stransvaesia spp</i>

\* Thornless Blackberry is derived from crosses between a range of *Rubus* cultivars.

**Note:**

Nurseries consigning specified Fire Blight hosts from others parts of the State or Territory where the outbreak has been detected must clearly label the consignments to indicate the origin of the plant material and must comply with Condition 19 of the Standard.

Fruit from outside of the 5 km radius must comply with the other requirements of the Standard.

<b>Proof: Accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate.</b>
--

**Condition 29 – Turf**

Turf must not enter South Australia without the approval of the Chief Inspector.

Turf sourced from the following **high risk areas** will be subject to treatment or conditions as approved by the Chief Inspector:

1. Phylloxera Infested Zones (PIZ's) of New South Wales and Victoria, and Phylloxera Risk Zones (PRZs) of Victoria and Queensland as described in Condition 7;
2. the areas described in Condition 2 – Red Imported Fire Ant;
3. within 20km radius of a Potato Cyst Nematode infested area;
4. within 25km of a Green Snail infestation.

**Proof: Accompanied by an Import Certificate from the Chief Inspector and/or a Plant Health Certificate**

## SECTION 6 - FRUIT AND PLANTS FOR OVERSEAS EXPORT

This section relates to the movement through South Australia of products covered in this Plant Quarantine Standard that have been grown in other States or Territories and which are intended for export to overseas destinations. The provisions below apply to host fruits and plants, which are not able to satisfy the conditions of entry specified in the Standard prior to arrival in South Australia. It is designed to maintain South Australian plant protection needs during such operations. (See also "Note" below.)

1. Such fruits and plants must be trans-shipped through a premise, which has been declared as a quarantine station pursuant to Section 5 of the Act.
2. Where a Section 5 declaration applies only to a portion of a premise, that part must be separated from the remaining area by barriers of adequate strength and height. Those barriers may be portable in nature or consist of fixed and semi-fixed features of the building proper. A declared area in turn may be formed into compartments by partitions of adequate strength and height.
3. Locks of sturdy design must be fitted to each point of access to the declared area.
4. When host fruits or plants are held in a declared area, Quarantine signs must be displayed at all access points and the area locked.
5. Any host fruits or plants must be accompanied by either:
  - 5.1 EX 28 (Permit under the Export Control Act 1982), signed by an authorised DAFF Biosecurity inspector, **or**
  - 5.2 EX 186 (Transfer Certificate and Assessment Notice under the Export Control Act 1982), signed by an authorised DAFF Biosecurity inspector, **or**
  - 5.3 EX 222 (Notice of Intention to Export Prescribed Goods), issued and signed by an authorised person from a packing shed that operates under a CA arrangement approved by DAFF Biosecurity, **or**
  - 5.4 Interstate Plant Health Certificate (see Section 8 – Appendix 3) detailing
    - the Electronic Clearance Number,
    - Name of Vessel on which goods will be exported or name of Airline and
    - Flight Number on which goods will be exported,
    - Container Number in which the goods are packed, **or**
  - 5.5 E 16 (Phytosanitary Certificate), signed by an authorised DAFF Biosecurity inspector, **or**
  - 5.6 Co-Regulation Transfer Certificate (equivalent to EX 186) issued by an accredited packing shed stating that the produce, packing shed and growing area have area freedom for fruit fly. Each packing shed must have its own certificate.

All goods must be under quarantine **security containerisation** during transit through the State to the port of export.
6. During transport between the South Australian border and the quarantine station, no person other than an inspector must remove or authorise removal of the fruit or plants from the transport vehicle.
7. Where any host fruit is rejected for overseas export, it must not be presented for sale, or otherwise released in South Australia unless it is certified and meets the requirements specified in the Conditions under this Standard.



8. The owner or operator of a quarantine station must:

8.1 observe any directive by an inspector for the sale or disposal of host fruit or plants rejected from overseas export.

8.2 maintain records of all host fruits or plants giving the nature and volume of these, their dates of entry and exit from quarantine and their source and destination.

**Note:**

*Gazettal of the South Australia Riverland area as a quarantine area prohibits the introduction of uncertified fruit fly host material into the Riverland from interstate. As such uncertified fruit fly host material cannot be transhipped through the Riverland area unless in a sealed shipping container or a pantehnicon.*

*Certification options for fruit fly host produce are either area freedom from fruit flies or treated by an approved disinfestation method.*

*Except for uncertified fruit fly host through Riverland, **security containerisation** refers to Tautliner, Sealed Shipping Container, Pantehnicon or fully tarped load.*

## SECTION 7 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 1. Compliance Agreements

1.1 A person may agree in writing to comply with detailed arrangements concerning:

- (1) the operation of a quarantine station
- (2) any other procedure or requirement under this Standard

1.2 Such an agreement may be cancelled if the person who is party thereto fails to comply with its conditions. Prosecution may be launched against this person.

### 2 Eradication of Fruit Flies

When a fruit fly outbreak is declared, a corresponding quarantine area is also declared. The quarantine area consists of all land and properties within 1.5 kilometres radius from the centre of the fruit fly outbreak (ie where eggs, larvae or adults of fruit flies have been detected).

The following measures, as specified by Biosecurity SA, must be undertaken in quarantine areas effective the day an outbreak is declared and remain in force for either 12 weeks or one generation plus 28 days (whichever is the longer) after the last detection of a fruit fly or its eggs or larvae in the quarantine area

#### 2.1 Application:

The following conditions and requirements apply to properties used for **commercial fruit production** and may include any such enterprise located in metropolitan Adelaide or other urban centre.

#### 2.2 Definitions:

"capable facility" means a facility capable of processing fruit to the specifications defined in Condition 11, 12, or 13 (Section 5 - Conditions of Entry).

"fruit" means any host fruit of fruit flies listed in Table 1 (Section 5) of this Standard;

"inner area" (outbreak zone) means all lands within a 200 metre radius from the centre of an outbreak of fruit flies;

"outer area" (outbreak area) means all lands from 200 metre radius to 1.5 kilometre radius from the centre of an outbreak;

"owner" includes the occupant.

#### 2.3 Procedures

The owners of lands in a quarantine area must:

- (1) retain any fruit on their land until that fruit is treated, processed, destroyed or collected in accordance with (2) below.
- (2) attract fruit flies by the application of baits consisting of a solution of 1 part Naturalure® and 4 parts water.
- (3) apply Naturalure® and water solution baits by spot spraying 40 mls of the solution into the central foliage of trees or plants at regular intervals so that at least 120 baits

of solution are applied per hectare.

- (4) repeat that application as follows:
  - (a) once weekly in the outer area for 12 weeks after the last fruit fly or larvae is detected by an Inspector
  - (b) twice weekly in the inner area for six weeks after the last fruit fly or larva is detected. Thereafter repeat application once per week for the remaining 6 weeks.
- (5) maintain an accurate record of each application daily, the quantity of bait received or prepared, the area and number of plants baited and the quantity of bait remaining.
- (6) discard unused bait after each application day.
- (7) supply equipment for the purposes of (3) and (4) above.
- (8) before commencing bait applications thoroughly rinse the tank and allow a solution of ammonia (1L/100L of hot water) or washing soda (1kg/100L of hot water) to stand in the tank and lines overnight; or apply a proprietary cleaner in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (9) calibrate the equipment to deliver 40 ml of bait through a large nozzle in one pressure of the trigger.
- (10) rinse the equipment thoroughly after every baiting operation.

**Note:** *Biosecurity SA may carry out the above eradication procedures and recover costs from landholders.*

## 2.4 Fruit Fly Host Produce

Fruit fly hosts (fruits or fruiting vegetables - see Table 1 - Conditions of Entry) within the quarantine area must be either treated, processed or destroyed as follows:

### (1) Treatment

- (a) Treatment in accordance with Conditions 11, 12, or 13 (Section 5 - Conditions of Entry) of this Standard.
- (b) Such treatment must take place on the land where the fruit was grown, or at a capable facility in which case transport of the produce must be by direct route in fruit fly proof containers;

OR

### (2) Processing

- (a) Process host fruits by canning, juicing or drying.
- (b) Such processing must be undertaken on the land where the fruit was grown or at a cannery, juicing or drying works approved by the Chief Inspector.

OR

### (3) Destruction

- (a) Host fruits must be deep buried at least two metres below the surface of the land where the produce was grown. An approved insecticide must be applied prior to covering the produce.
- (b) Alternatively, the produce may be placed in heavy duty plastic bags, treated with an approved insecticide, sealed and, with approval of an Inspector, removed for

deep burial at a site approved by the Chief Inspector.

With regard to fallen host fruits, owners must:

- (4) Collect such fruit at least once weekly during the period of the outbreak;
- (5) Place the fruit in heavy duty plastic bags, apply an approved insecticide and seal each bag;
- (6) Leave the bags in the sun at an agreed place e.g. adjacent to a roadway, for collection by an Inspector.

### 3 Eradication of Onion Smut (*Urocystis cepulae*)

When an Onion smut detection occurs in South Australia, a quarantine area is declared for the affected area of land. The quarantine area for the purpose of Onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae*) is declared by a Ministerial Notice published in the Government Gazette.

3.1 Immediately such a declaration is made the owner(s) of land must undertake the following:

- (1) Destroy any plants of the genus *Allium* growing on such land by applying to those plants a mixture of the chemicals diquat and paraquat such as Tryquat® (being a registered brand name) at the rate of 4 litres of the said chemical in 300 litres of water per hectare and followed by cultivation no less than 72 hours after the Tryquat® treatment; and
- (2) Disinfect the soil in which those plants had been growing by the application of Formalin at the rate of 50 litres of Formalin to 1,500 litres of water per hectare. Within 24 hours ensure the applied formalin is watered in to ensure good penetration into the soil; and
- (3) Grow no more plants of the genus *Allium* including onion, garlic leek and shallot on the land whilst it remains a quarantine area; and
- (4) Disinfect machinery, vehicles, equipment, bins, roadways, and any other thing in the affected area (including buffer area) which in the opinion of an Inspector is likely to cause the spread of onion smut. Use high pressure water to remove any soil followed by application of a suitable disinfectant such as 1% chlorine solution.

**Note:**

*Current knowledge of onion smut indicates that it is necessary to prohibit the growth of onions and related species for 15 years to rid a quarantine area of the disease.*

*Biosecurity SA may carry out the above eradication procedures and recover costs from landholders.*

**SECTION 8 - APPENDICES****APPENDIX 1****PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS SA (PIRSA)  
PLANT INSPECTION SERVICE OFFICES****Adelaide Area**

Adelaide Produce Market, Pooraka	(08) 8349 8322
Facsimile	(08) 8349 8310
Biosecurity SA - Plant Health, Glenside	(08) 8207 7820
Facsimile	(08) 8207 7844
Email	PIRSA.PlantHealth@sa.gov.au

**Loxton**

Loxton Research Centre	(08) 8595 9100
Facsimile	(08) 8595 9199

**Mount Gambier**

Mount Gambier District Office	(08) 8735 1300
Facsimile	(08) 8723 1941

**Nuriootpa**

Nuriootpa District Office	(08) 8568 6400
Facsimile	(08) 8568 6449

**Yamba**

Yamba Office	(08) 8586 6761
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**APPENDIX 2**

**PLANT TISSUE CULTURES**

**EXTRACT**

Item 4 of "Plant Tissue Culture and Quarantine"  
(Australian Quarantine Service 1983)

Growth Conditions for Plant Tissue Cultures

1. Only an agar based medium shall be acceptable. This must have been poured into the container while liquid. The medium should be clear as opaque substances preclude inspection.
2. The plants must have been grown in the vessel in which they are imported.
3. The cultures must be axenic (free from other living organisms) and no prior measures must have been taken to suppress microbial growth.
4. The container must be rigid, clear plastic or glass. Its closure or stopper must prevent the entry of contaminating organisms.

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**Meristem Culture** - Propagation using the smallest part of the meristem tip. As this propagation is a part of the vine that does not have connective tissue, the method is useful for disease elimination.

**Fragmented Shoot Apex Culture** - Similar to meristem culture but goes one step further by reducing the meristem tip to a number of smaller pieces which increases its usefulness in disease elimination.



 <p><b>Government of South Australia</b> BiosecuritySA</p>	<p><b>PLANT HEALTH ASSURANCE CERTIFICATE</b></p> <p>Original (yellow) - Consignment Copy / Duplicate (white) - Business Copy</p>
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**Accreditation Details** *(all accreditation details must be completed)*

<b>IP Number</b>	<b>Facility No.</b>	<b>Arrangement Code</b>	
S	-		

**Certificate Number**

**Consignment Details** *(Please print clearly and initial any alterations)*

<p><b>Consignor</b></p> <p>Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p>Address <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p>	<p><b>Consignee</b></p> <p>Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p>Address <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p>
<p><b>Reconsigned To</b> <i>(For reconsigning the produce using ICA-17 or Government Inspector)</i></p> <p>Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p>Address <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p>	<p><b>Method of Transport</b> <i>(Provide details where known)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Road <small>Vehicle Details Reg. No.</small></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Rail <small>Consignment no.</small></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Air <small>Airline/flight no.</small></p>

**Certification Details**

<p><b>Accredited Business that Prepared Produce</b> <i>(as IP# above)</i></p> <p>Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p>Address <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p>	<p><b>Grower(s)</b> <i>(if more than one grower - attach list)</i></p> <p>Name <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p>Address <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span></p> <p><small>(for ICA23 each source property must have <u>current</u> Property Approval)</small></p>
<p><b>Brand Name or Identifying Marks</b> <i>(as marked on packages)</i></p> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span>	<p><b>Date Code(s)</b> <i>(as marked on packages)</i></p> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 300px; height: 15px;"></span>

No. of Packages	Type of Packages (eg. trays, cartons)	Type of Produce	Authorisation for Re-consignment
			<small>(Apply ICA-17 or DPT Stamp here)</small>

**Treatment Details**

Date	Treatment	Chemical (Act/Ingredient)	Concentration	Duration and Temperature

**Additional Certification**

(Apply ICA Stamp here)

**Declaration**

*I, an Authorised Signatory of the accredited business that prepared the plants or plant product described above, hereby declare that the plants or plant produce were prepared in the business's approved facility in accordance with the business's Certification Assurance arrangement and that the details shown above are true and correct in every particular.*

<b>Authorised Signatory's Name</b> <small>(Please Print)</small>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>





**Government of South Australia**  
Biosecurity SA

## Plant Health Import Certificate

*Plant Health Act 2009*

Certificate No.  Valid From  Valid To

**You are Authorised to import the following detailed product into SA under the listed conditions.**

Product	Details	Comments

**Conditions**

**Name Authorised Officer**

**Signature**

**Date (dd/mm/yyyy)**

Official Stamp