



Seeds for Sowing

155.02.05

2 March 2016

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Seeds for Sowing

COMMENCEMENT

This import health standard comes into force on the date of issue.

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces Import Health Standard 155.02.05: Seeds for Sowing, dated 21st January 2016.

ISSUING AUTHORITY

This import health standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993

Dated at Wellington this 02nd day of March 2016

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the import health standard (IHS), but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

This IHS specifies the requirements for the importation of seeds intended for sowing in New Zealand.

Background

The New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 provides the legal basis for excluding, eradicating and effectively managing pests and unwanted organisms.

Each IHS issued under the Act specifies requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with imported goods that may pose a biosecurity threat to New Zealand. This IHS includes requirements that must be met in the exporting country, during transit and importation, and post clearance if specified before biosecurity clearance is given.

Additional information to the requirements is included in guidance text boxes.

Who should read this import health standard?

This IHS applies to importers of seed for sowing into New Zealand from all countries and outlines the import requirements that must be met.

Importers of seed for laboratory testing, analysis or research (where biosecurity clearance is not required) should refer to IHS MPI.STD.PLANTMATERIAL: *Dried & Preserved Plant Material, & Fresh Plant Material for Testing, Analysis or Research*.

Products containing viable seed that also contain organic growing media must also meet the requirements of the relevant IHS: MPI.STD.FERTGRO: *Fertilisers and Growing Media of Plant Origin*.

Why is this important?

It is the importers responsibility to ensure the requirements of this IHS are met. Consignments that do not comply with the requirements of this IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and /or further information may be sought from importers.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

MPI may consider a pre-export application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, if in the opinion of the Director-General, it is considered to be equivalent to the current measures taken for managing the risks associated with the importation of those goods.

Equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), Publication No. 24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures (2011)*.

Document history

Refer to Appendix 2 for the amendment record for this IHS.

Other Information

This is not an exhaustive list of compliance requirements and it is the importer's responsibility to be familiar with and comply with all New Zealand laws.

Listed below are other New Zealand legislative requirements which may also apply to seeds for sowing.

Importers of *Cannabis sativa* (low THC hemp seed), *Lophophora williamsii* and *Papaver somniferum* must contact the Ministry of Health prior to importation for advice on licensing:

Ministry of Health
PO Box 5013
Wellington
Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
Telephone: 04 496 2018

Part 1: General Requirements

1.1 Application

- (1) This import health standard (IHS) applies to all viable seed, and products containing viable seed, from species that are listed in the MPI Plant Biosecurity Index other than seeds listed as “requires assessment” or “prohibited entry”.
- (2) This IHS applies to seed for sowing from any country, unless otherwise specified in Part 2: Specific Requirements.

Guidance

- A [step-by-step guide to importing seeds for sowing](#) can be found on the MPI website.

1.2 Incorporation of material by reference

- (1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act;
 - a) [International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures \(ISPM\)](#);
 - b) [MPI Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities \(BORIC\)](#);
 - c) [MPI Standard MPI-STD-ABRT Approved Biosecurity Treatments](#);
 - d) [MPI Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#);
 - e) [MPI Plants Biosecurity Index \(PBI\)](#);
 - f) [MPI Protocol for Testing Seed Imports for the Presence of Genetically Modified Material](#);
 - g) [MPI List of Approved Pest Free Areas for *Fusarium circinatum*](#);
 - h) [International Rules for Seed Testing \(ISTA\)](#)
- (2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

- (1) Definitions that apply to this IHS are listed in Appendix 1.

1.4 Requirements for seed for sowing

- (1) Seed for sowing must meet the following requirements:
 - a) all seed for sowing must be clearly identified with the scientific name (e.g. genus and species);
 - b) all packaging associated with seed for sowing must be clean, free from soil and other contaminants;
 - c) all seed for sowing from fleshy fruits must have all traces of flesh removed, except:
 - i) Orchidaceae seed (which may be imported in dry/green pods); and
 - ii) any other seed species specified in Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (2) Seed for sowing must not contain:
 - a) any unidentified seed;
 - b) any regulated pest (s);
 - c) any soil particles greater than 0.1% by weight ; and

- d) quarantine weed seed contamination must not exceed the MPL of 0.01%. To achieve 95% confidence that the MPL (of 0.01% probability) will not be exceeded, no quarantine weeds seeds are permitted (i.e acceptance = No. = 0) in a sample(s) drawn and analysed by a MPI – approved method (e.g. ISTA sampling methodology as approved by MPI).
- (3) The Maximum Pest Limit (MPL) for visually detectable regulated pests on seed for sowing is, at a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested:
- a) this equates to an acceptable level of zero units infested by regulated pests in a sample size of a minimum of 5kg.
- (4) For seed for sowing listed in the MPI Plant Biosecurity Index (PBI) as "basic" under Import Specification Seed for Sowing the importer must elect one of the following two options:

Option 1: Seed with a phytosanitary certificate:

- a) seed for sowing must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that meets the requirements set under Part 1.5.2 of this IHS; or

Option 2: Seed without a phytosanitary certificate:

- a) on arrival in New Zealand, the consignment/lots must be inspected at the importers expense.
- (5) Seed for sowing listed in the PBI under Import Specification Seed for Sowing as "see 155.02.05 under..." must meet all the requirements of Part 1: General Requirements and any specific requirements in Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (6) Any phytosanitary treatment, as required in Part 2: Specific Requirements, may be completed in New Zealand on arrival, if available, unless stated otherwise.

1.5 Documentation

1.5.1 Permit to Import

- (1) A permit to import is only required if specified in Part 2: Specific Requirements.

1.5.2 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) A phytosanitary certificate is required for all seed imported under Part 2: Specific Requirements and for all "basic" seed imported under Option 1 in 1.4(4).
- (2) The phytosanitary certificate must be issued by the exporting country National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) in accordance with ISPM 12: *Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates*.
- (3) The phytosanitary certificate must include any additional declaration(s) required under Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (4) The phytosanitary certificate must certify that the seed has been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests and conforms to New Zealand's import requirements.
- (5) If visually detectable pests are found which are not listed in this IHS and BORIC, the certifying NPPO must establish their regulatory status prior to issuing the certificate.
- (6) If the exporting NPPO is satisfied that the pre-shipment inspection activities have been carried out effectively, the following certification statement must be provided:
- "This is to certify that the seeds described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and considered to be free from the specified quarantine pests and to conform with current phytosanitary requirements".

Guidance

- The phytosanitary certificate should contain sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment

and its component parts. Information should include:

- lot number(s);
 - number and description of packages;
 - country/place of origin of the seed; and
 - variety name(s).
- If a visually detectable pest is not listed in this register, the certifying NPPO may contact MPI to establish the regulatory status of the pest.
 - Information about the regulated pests for New Zealand is available in [BORIC](#).

1.5.3 Seed analysis certificate (SAC)

- (1) For all viable seed and products containing viable seed of species listed in the MPI PBI the importer must elect one of the following two options:

Option 1: Seed accompanied by a SAC:

- a) The seed is to be accompanied by a SAC (original or PDF copy), documenting the status of the seed with respect to quarantine impurities, which must:
 - i) be issued by an ISTA or AOSA accredited seed testing station, or an accredited laboratory that follows the ISTA or AOSA methodology;
 - ii) state the actual weight of the sample examined;
 - iii) be endorsed that the sample has been officially drawn from an identified seed lot;
 - iv) be endorsed that the minimum size of the sample examined was as prescribed for the determination of other species by number in ISTA (as published in Seed Science and Technology 24, 1996);
 - v) state the botanical name of each identified species of seed or nematode gall found in the sample (any unidentified genera or species are to be recorded as such);
 - vi) give the percentage of soil particles present in the sample;
 - vii) certify that none of the regulated (quarantine weed seeds) listed in the [Schedule of Regulated \(Quarantine\) Weed Seeds](#) were present in the sample.

Option 2: Seed not accompanied by a SAC:

- a) On arrival in New Zealand, samples of the seed must be inspected by MPI inspectors or, where appropriate, sent to a MPI-approved seed testing laboratory for analysis for weed seeds and other contaminants at the importer's expense.

Guidance

- Consignments of seeds not accompanied by a SAC may still enter New Zealand and will be sampled and analysed for regulated contaminants at the importer's expense.

1.5.4 Genetically modified testing certificate

- (1) Genetically modified (GM) testing certificates are required for all consignments of *Brassica napus var. oleifera*, *Glycine max*, *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Medicago sativa* *Zea mays var. indentata* and *Zea mays var. saccharata*, unless stated in the *Protocol for Testing Seed Imports for the Presence of Genetically Modified Seeds* (the Protocol).
- (2) A GM testing certificate is an option for consignments of *Cucurbita pepo* and *Linum usitatissimum*.
- (3) GM testing certificates must:
- a) state the sampling method used for each seed line (e.g. automatic in-line machine);
 - b) contain the same lot number or unique identifier as stated on all the other import documentation for consignments arriving in New Zealand;

- (4) Testing must be conducted by facilities approved by MPI and a copy of the completed test certificate must accompany the consignment imported into New Zealand.
- (5) Importers must provide all test records when required by an MPI inspector.

Guidance

- Complete guidelines for sampling and testing for the presence of GM seeds are specified in the Protocol. The Protocol and a list of MPI approved facilities are located on the [MPI website](#).
- MPI will examine the test certificates on arrival to confirm that they reconcile with the actual seed for sowing.
- If consignments arrive at the border without having been tested for the presence of GM seeds, MPI will offer the importer the conditions of re-shipment, destruction, or having the consignment sampled and tested according to the Protocol at the importer's expense.
- Any consignment that is found to contain unapproved GM seeds will not be permitted to enter New Zealand and will be re-shipped or destroyed, unless the importer obtains an approval to grow the GM variety from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).
- All test results must be available to MPI on request.

1.6 Post- entry quarantine

- (1) Seed for sowing must be imported into a post entry quarantine (PEQ) facility if required by Part 2: Specific Requirements.
- (2) The PEQ facility must be approved to the MPI operational standard PBC-NZ-TRA-PQCON.
- (3) Seed for sowing must be actively growing during the quarantine period, and must be tested, treated or inspected for regulated pests at the importer's expense.
- (4) Testing must be undertaken by a diagnostic laboratory approved to the MPI diagnostic standard 155.04.03.

1.6.1 Testing

- (1) The unit for testing is defined as an individual seedling and each seedling must be labelled individually and tested separately, unless one of the following methods has been used:
 - a) Polymerase chain reaction:
 - i) samples taken from up to five seedlings of the same species growing in PEQ can be combined to form a single composite sample for pre-determined testing by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
 - b) Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay:
 - i) for viruses that are not pollen transmitted, samples taken from up to five seedlings can be combined to form a single composite sample for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing;
 - ii) the phytosanitary certificate must be endorsed with an additional declaration (AD) stating that the seeds have been derived from the same parent plant.
 - c) Graft (woody) indexing:
 - i) where prior permission is received from MPI, samples taken from up to five seedlings can be combined to form a single composite sample for testing by graft indexing;
 - ii) the phytosanitary certificate must be endorsed with an AD stating that the seeds have been derived from the same parent plant.

1.7 Seed for sowing of New Zealand origin

- (1) Seed for sowing exported from New Zealand, given clearance into the importing country or rejected prior to clearance, may be returned to New Zealand under one of the following circumstances:

1.7.1 Seed for sowing unopened offshore:

- (1) Product in its original packaging is permitted entry into New Zealand, with a re-export phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO of the overseas country.

1.7.2 Seed for sowing opened offshore:

- (1) Seed for sowing inspected offshore, and rejected for any reason, is permitted entry into New Zealand.
- (2) If seed is grown in New Zealand, sent to another country, packaged in that same country and returned to New Zealand, the importer must provide the following:
- a) accompanied with the original or a copy of the New Zealand issued phytosanitary certificate,
 - b) an export bill of lading; and
 - c) a declaration from the overseas packaging company manager; stating that:
 - i) the re exported seed is the same seed as covered by the attached phytosanitary certificate and bill of lading; and
 - ii) the quality system used by the company ensures that the seed is not contaminated by any other seed lots, residues from grading or packaging machines, or storage pests.

Guidance

- Inspection is required by an MPI inspector to confirm the packaging and labelling is consistent with the documentation provided.

1.8 Biosecurity clearance

- (1) A biosecurity clearance, under section 26 of the Act, may be given when seed for sowing meets the requirements of this IHS.

Guidance

- On arrival in New Zealand, each line of seed will undergo inspection to verify that the seed and associated documentation is compliant with the requirements of this IHS. A 5 kilogram sample will be inspected from each line (or the whole line if less than 5kg). For hermetically sealed and pelleted seed, a random sample will be inspected from each line.

1.9 Seed for sowing imported as laboratory specimens

1.9.1 Species of Seed listed as 'Basic' in the Plants Biosecurity Index

- (1) A permit to import is not required for seed intended for laboratory testing, analysis or research that is listed with a Seed for Sowing import specification of 'Basic' in the Plants Biosecurity Index.
- (2) All seed must be clearly identified with its scientific name (genus and species) and should be accompanied by a statement stating that 'the seed is being imported for research purposes'. Packaging associated with seed must be clean and free from soil and other contaminants.

1.9.2 All Other Species of Seed

- (1) Species of seed for sowing listed in the Plants Biosecurity Index as "see 155.02.05 under" that do not meet the requirements of the specific schedule within this IHS, may be imported as laboratory specimens for research purposes on a case by case basis.

- (2) A request to import must be submitted in the form of a permit to import application. Information must be supplied by the importer to identify how the seed for sowing will be maintained in an MPI-approved transitional or containment facility (which will be identified on the import permit).
- (3) Seed for sowing imported as laboratory specimens, and any material derived from the imported seed will not be eligible for biosecurity clearance.
- (4) Any biosecurity requirements will be identified on the import permit.

1.9.3 Genetically Modified Seeds

- (1) All Genetically Modified seeds listed under the PBI as “Basic” or as “see 155.02.05 under” imported as laboratory specimens can only be imported into New Zealand with an approval under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996 from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and a permit for import issued by MPI.

Part 2: Specific Requirements

- (1) This part sets out the specific phytosanitary requirements that must be met in addition to Part 1: *General Requirements*, for the following seeds:

Abies

<i>Acer</i>	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
<i>Acrocomia</i>	<i>Echinichloa</i>	<i>Persea</i>
<i>Actinidia</i>	<i>Elaeis</i>	<i>Phaseolus</i>
<i>Agropyron</i>	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>Phoenix</i>
<i>Agrostis</i>	<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>Pinus</i>
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	<i>Glycine</i>	<i>Pisum</i>
<i>Avena spp.</i>	<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
<i>Beta</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>Psophocarpus</i>
<i>Brassica napus</i>	<i>Hordeum</i>	<i>Pyrus</i>
<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	<i>Humulus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Camissonia</i>	<i>Juglans</i>	<i>Ribes</i>
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	<i>Lablab</i>	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
<i>Capsicum</i>	<i>Lavandula</i>	<i>Sesamum</i>
<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>Lens</i>	<i>Solanum</i>
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>
<i>Carya</i>	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
<i>Castanea</i>	<i>Livistona</i>	<i>Sorghum</i>
<i>Cicer</i>	<i>Lophoraphora williamsi</i>	<i>Stenotaphrum</i>
<i>Citrus</i>	<i>Lotus</i>	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>
<i>Cocos</i>	<i>Macadamia</i>	<i>Triticum</i>
<i>Coffea</i>	<i>Malus</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>
<i>Coriandrum</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>Vaccinium</i>
<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Medicago</i>	<i>Vicia</i>
<i>Corypha</i>	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	<i>Vigna</i>
<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	<i>Oxyria</i>	<i>Vitis</i>
<i>Cuminum</i>	<i>Panicum</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>

2.1 *Abies*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Abies*”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Verticillium albo-atrum* [strain]

Import Permit: Not Required

2.1.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.1.2 Approved treatment

- (1) The *Abies* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - i) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.2 *Acer*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Acer*”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: None

Import permit: Required

2.2.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.2.2 Approved treatment

- (1) The *Acer* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide:
 - i) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.3 *Acrocomia*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Acrocomia*”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.3.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Acrocomia* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”.

AND

- b) “The *Acrocomia* seeds have been sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*”.

2.4 *Actinidia*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Actinidia*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Apple stem grooving virus* [*Actinidia* infecting strain]

Import permit: Required

PEQ: level 3

Minimum period: six months

2.4.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.4.2 Testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Apple stem grooving virus</i> [<i>Actinidia</i> infecting strain]*	ELISA (Bioreba or Loewa) or PCR (Clover et al., 2003) and herbaceous indicators Cq, Nb, Ng, No and Pv.

- (1) Indicator hosts: *Chenopodium quinoa* (Cq), and *Nicotiana benthamiana* (Nb), *N. occidentalis* cv. 37B (No), *N. glutinosa* (Ng) and *Phaseolus vulgaris* cv. Prince (Pv). At least two plants of each indicator species must be used in mechanical inoculation tests.
- (2) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures and must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation. Maintain post-inoculated indicator species under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks. Inspect inoculated indicator plants at least twice per week for symptoms of virus infection.
- (3) Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); Polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
- (4) Testing must be carried out on *Actinidia* plants while they are in active growth. For bioassay and ELISA, plants shall be sampled from at least two positions on every stem including a young, fully expanded leaflet at the top of the stem and an older leaflet from a midway position.
- (5) PCR and ELISA need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing.
- (6) Positive and negative controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (7) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by ‘*’ in the table above).
- (8) Positive and negative controls (including a blank water control) must be used in PCR. Ideally positive internal controls and a negative plant control should be used. Internal controls in PCR tests are important to avoid the risk of false negatives.
- (9) *Actinidia* plants in a PEQ facility must be inspected for signs of pest and disease at least twice per week during periods of active growth and once per week during dormancy.

Guidance

- With prior notification, MPI will accept other internationally recognised testing methods.

2.5 *Agropyron*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Agropyron*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Tilletia controversa*, other Ustilaginales, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.5.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Agropyron* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Tilletia controversa*”;
- OR**
- ii) “sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Tilletia controversa* was detected”;
- OR**
- iii) “had an representative sample of 600 seeds officially drawn in which no spores of *Tilletia controversa* were found”.

2.5.2 Approved Treatments

- (1) The *Agropyron* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
- i) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - iii) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - iv) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.6 *Agrostis*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity listed under Import Specifications for Seed for Sowing as “see 155.02.05 under *Agrostis*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Trogoderma* spp., Ustilaginales

Import permit: Not Required

2.6.1 Phytosanitary requirements

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.6.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Agrostis* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
 - i) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - iii) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - iv) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.7 *Arabidopsis thaliana*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Arabidopsis thaliana*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: None

Phytosanitary Certificate: Not Required

Import permit: See below

2.7.1 GM seed

- (1) A permit to import is required.
- (2) All GM seed must also be imported in accordance with a HSNO approval.

2.7.2 Non-GM seed

- (1) A declaration signed by the exporter and importer must accompany the consignment declaring that the consignment does not contain GM seeds.
- (2) The declaration form is provided in Appendix 3.

2.8 Avena

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under import specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Avena*”.

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine Pests: Refer to pest list for [Avena](#)

Import permit: Not Required

2.8.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section (if applicable), and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Avena* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa* and *High plains virus*;

OR

ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa* and *High plains virus*”.

AND

b) “The *Avena* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Anguina tritici*”;

OR

ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Anguina tritici*”;

OR

iii) “inspected microscopically in accordance with official procedures and *Anguina tritici* was not detected”.

AND

c) “The *Avena* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Cephalosporium gramineum*”;

OR

ii) “treated with a fungicide combination in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.8.2)”.

2.8.2 Approved treatments

(1) The *Avena* seeds for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicide combination:

- i) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg of seed and Thiram at 0.8g a.i. per kg of seed;
- ii) Flutriafol at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed;
- iii) Triadimenol at 0.375g a.i. per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i. per kg of seed;
- iv) Triadimenol at 0.23g a.i. per kg of seed, Imazalil 0.075g per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i. per kg of seed;
- v) Tebuconazole at 0.025g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed.

(2) As required, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.9 *Beta*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Beta*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*.

Import permit: Not Required

2.9.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional Declaration

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Beta* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*;

OR

ii) *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* was not detected in a representative sample of 3200 seeds drawn from this consignment.

2.10 *Brassica napus*

These requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Brassica napus*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: None

Import permit: Permit not required, unless seeds are to be grown in PEQ.

2.10.1 Phytosanitary requirements

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.10.2 GM seed testing

- (1) In addition to the phytosanitary requirements above, all consignments of *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* (oilseed rape) are required to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4 *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).
- (2) The full scientific name of the *Brassica napus* sub-species or variety, plus the appropriate common name, must be specified on the phytosanitary certificate, e.g. *Brassica napus* var. *biennis* (forage rape) or *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* (oilseed rape).
- (3) Importers of consignments of *Brassica napus* that are not identified appropriately will be offered the options of re-shipment, destruction or testing for the presence of unapproved GM seeds.

Guidance

- Validation of *Brassica napus* varieties - MPI reserves the right to undertake validation audits to confirm that the variety matches that which is stated on the phytosanitary certificate. Audits may be conducted on a random basis and if required, grow out testing of samples will be conducted at an MPI accredited facility at the expense of the importer.

2.11 *Camellia sinensis*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Camellia sinensis*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Exobasidium vexans*, *Phloem necrosis*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 1

Minimum Period: 1 growing season

Isolation: 50m exclusion area

2.11.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Camellia sinensis* seeds have been sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Exobasidium vexans* and *Phloem necrosis*”.

2.11.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Camellia sinensis* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - i) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.12 *Camissonia*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Camissonia*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Peronospora arthurii*

Import permit: Not Required

2.12.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.12.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Camissonia* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - i) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed; or
 - ii) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.13 *Cannabis sativa*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Cannabis sativa*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to pest list for [Cannabis sativa](#)

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Importers of *Cannabis sativa* (low THC hemp seed) must contact the Ministry of Health prior to importation for advice on licensing:
 Ministry of Health
 PO Box 5013
 Wellington
 Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
 Telephone: 04 496 2018

2.13.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section (if applicable), and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *cannabina* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *cannabis*);
- OR**
- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *cannabina* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *cannabis*);
- OR**
- iii) “treated with hot water treatment in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.13.2);

AND

- b) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated fungi (*Leptosphaeria woroninii*, *Septoria cannabis* and *Curvularia cymbopogonis*);
- OR**
- ii) “treated with an approved fungicide combination in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.13.2).”

AND

- c) “The *Cannabis sativa* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated viruses (*Hemp mosaic virus* and *Hemp streak virus*);
- OR**
- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated viruses (*Hemp mosaic virus* and *Hemp streak virus*).”

2.13.2 Approved testing and treatments for *Cannabis sativa*

- (1) The *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be treated using a hot water dip (for bacteria and parasitic weed) prior to shipment, for the eradication of bacterial organisms (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *cannabina* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *cannabis*);
 - a) hot water treatment must be conducted either at 50°C for 30 minutes or at 60°C for 10 minutes.
- (2) The *Cannabis sativa* seeds must be treated (in lieu of pest free area) with the active ingredients in one of the following combinations:
 - a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - d) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

Guidance

- The hot water treatment that would be carried out in New Zealand as an alternative to the same treatment prior to shipment, cannot be permitted as no MPI- approved facility is currently available in New Zealand.
- As required, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

References:

- Hemp Diseases and Pests: Management and Biological Control. J. M. McPartland, R. C. Clarke and D. P. Watson 2000. CAB International.

2.14 *Capsicum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Capsicum*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Potato spindle tuber viroid*¹

2.14.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Capsicum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*;

OR

 - ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*”.
- OR**
- b) “The *Capsicum* seeds have been officially tested, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and found to be free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*”.

¹ Requirements for *Potato spindle tuber viroid* commenced on 1 September 2014. All phytosanitary certificates issued on or after 1 September 2014 must be endorsed with the correct additional declaration for *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.

2.15 *Carpinus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Carpinus*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cladosporium caryigenum*

Import permit: Required

2.15.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Carpinus* seeds have been sourced from an area where *Cladosporium caryigenum* is not known to occur”.

2.15.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Carpinus* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed; or
 - b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.16 *Carthamus tinctorius*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Carthamus tinctorius*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Alternaria carthami*, *Cercospora carthami*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.16.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.16.2 Approved treatment

- (1) The *Carthamus tinctorius* seeds for sowing must be treated with Iprodione at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed.

2.17 *Carya*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Carya*”.

Countries: Australia, USA

Quarantine pests: *Cladosporium caryigenum*, *Conotrachelus* spp., *Curculiocaryae*, *Cydia caryana*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.17.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section (if applicable), and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Carya* seed or nuts have been:
- i) sourced from an area where they are not known to be attacked by *Conotrachelus* spp., *Curculio caryae* or *Cydia caryana*;

OR

- ii) fumigated with methyl bromide at _____ pressure for ____ hours at _____ g/m³ at a temperature of _____ C”;
- iii) the pressure/time/rate temperature combination used is to be in accordance with the following scale:

Temperature	Rate (g/m ³)	Time (hours)	Pressure
15-21°C	32	12	Atmospheric
21°C or above	16	12	Atmospheric
15-21°C	48	1.5	91 kpa vacuum
21°C or above	48	1.0	91 kpa vacuum

AND

- b) “The *Carya* seeds or nuts have been sourced from an area where *Cladosporium caryigenum* is not known to occur”.

2.17.2 Approved Treatments

(1) The *Carya* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:

- a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
- b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.18 *Castanea*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Castanea*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Ceratocystis fagacearum*; *Cryphonectria parasitica*; *Curculio* spp.; *Cyrtopistomus castaneus*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 2 years

Isolation: 50m

2.18.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Castanea* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from trees that have been officially inspected and found to be free of diseases caused by *Cryphonectria* spp;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from an area where *Cryphonectria parasitica* is known not to occur”.

2.18.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods
<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression

2.19 *Cicer*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Cicer*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Ascochyta rabiei*, *Megaselia arietina*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.19.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Cicer* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Ascochyta rabiei*;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Ascochyta rabiei*”.

2.20 Citrus

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Citrus*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Quarantine pests: *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*, ‘*Candidatus* Liberibacter africanus’, ‘*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus’, ‘*Candidatus* Liberibacter americanus’.

Import permit: Not Required

2.20.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Citrus* seeds have been sourced from an area where *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* is not known to occur”;

AND

- b) “The *Citrus* seeds have been sourced from an area where ‘*Candidatus*’ Liberibacter spp. is not known to occur”.

2.21 Cocos

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Cocos*.”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.21.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “*The Cocos* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”
- AND**
- b) “*The Cocos* seeds have been produced in a ‘pest free area’ free from *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*”.

2.22 *Coffea*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Coffea*”.

Countries: Australia, Cook Islands, Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga

Quarantine pests: *Stephanoderes hampei*

Import permit: Not Required

2.22.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.22.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Coffea* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.23 *Coriandrum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Coriandrum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Ramularia coriandri*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.23.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Coriandrum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’, free from *Ramularia coriandri*;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Ramularia coriandri*.”

2.23.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Coriandrum* seeds for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Benomyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carbendazim at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Thiophanate methyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed.

2.24 *Corylus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Corylus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cydia latiferreana*, *Curculio nucum*

Import permit: Not Required

2.24.1 Phytosanitary requirements

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.
- (2) All *Corylus* seeds imported into New Zealand must have their shells removed to permit inspection, prior to entry.

2.25 *Corypha*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Corypha*.”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*.

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.25.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Corypha* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”.

AND

- b) “The *Corypha* seeds have been produced in a ‘pest free area’ free from *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*”.

2.26 Cucurbitaceae

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Cucurbitaceae*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus* (CGMMV)

2.26.1 Phytosanitary certificate – Additional declarations

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The [*Benincasa hispida*; *Citrullus lanatus*; *Cucumis anguria*; *Cucumis melo*; *Cucumis sativus*; *Cucumis metulliferus*; *Cucurbita moschata*; *Cucurbita pepo*; *Lagenaria siceraria*; *Luffa acutangula*; *Luffa cylindrical*; *Momordica charantia*; *Luffa aegyptiaca*; *Cucumis myriocarpus*; *Cucurbita ficifolia*; *Cucurbita maxima*; *Cucurbita mixta*] seeds for sowing in this consignment have been:
- i) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests;
- AND**
- ii) tested using the International Seed Test Association (ISTA) validated ELISA method and found to be free of *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus* (CGMMV)”.

2.26.2 Testing requirements

- (1) For seed lots greater than 5000 seeds a representative sample of a minimum of 2000 seeds, officially drawn from the consignment according to ISTA or AOSA methodology, must be tested for the presence of CGMMV.
- (2) For small seed lots, from 1000 up to 5000 seeds, samples will be drawn up by an Official Seed Sampler and officially sealed. To ensure that a level of 0.1% of infestation can be detected with 95% confidence level Table 1, from ISPM 31, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) must be used as the selected method of sampling for testing. Samples must be tested using the international ISTA ELISA protocol and found free of CGMMV.
- (3) For small lots used for breeding trials or research containing fewer than 1000 seeds:

Option 1:

- a) a composite test may be performed on combined seed lots up to maximum of 50 lots from the same species. An equal sub-sample of each lot must be drawn by an Official Seed Sampler and combined to obtain the final test sample;
- b) the sampling plan must follow Table 1 from ISPM 31, using the 95% confidence level table at 0.1% infestation;

Option 2:

- a) testing will be performed using leaf material from seeds grown in an appropriate Level 2 transitional (quarantine) facility approved to MPI Standard PBC-NZ-TRA-PQCON: *Specification for the Registration of a Plant Quarantine or Containment Facility and Operator*. Leaf samples will be taken and sent for testing at an MPI-approved testing laboratory;
- b) the sampling and testing plan must be approved by MPI. If the test shows positive for CGMMV in a plant row, then this row together to any remaining unplanted seed of this seed line will be destroyed.

- (4) Testing is required to be completed offshore prior to export, or on arrival in New Zealand by an MPI-approved testing laboratory:

2.26.3 *Cucurbita pepo*

- (1) Different varieties of Yellow Straightneck, Yellow Crookneck squash and Green Zucchini seeds have been genetically modified. The following varieties are prohibited entry to New Zealand without HSNO approval:
- Cucurbita pepo* event ZW20;
 - Cucurbita pepo* event CZW3;
 - Yellow Crookneck squash variety "Revenue"; "Tigress"; "Destiny III"; Prelude II;
 - Yellow Straightneck squash variety "XPT1832 III"; "Conqueror III"; "Patriot II"; "Liberator III";
 - Green Zucchini variety "SV6009YG"; "Judgement III"; "Justice III"; "Declaration II"; "Independence II".
- (2) *Cucurbita pepo* importers are required to comply with one of the two options listed below:

Option 1:

- a declaration signed by the exporter and importer must accompany the consignment declaring that the consignment does not contain GM seeds (declaration form is provided in Appendix 3).

Option 2:

- samples must be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).

References:

- Ling *et al.*, 2014. First report of *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus* infecting greenhouse cucumber in Canada. *Plant Disease* 98 (5): 701-2.
- Reingold *et al.*, 2013. First report of *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus* (CGMMV) symptoms in watermelon used for the discrimination of non-marketable fruits in Israeli commercial fields. *New Disease Reports* 28, 11.
- ISTA <http://www.seedtest.org/upload/cms/user/SH-07-026-2014.pdf>

2.27 *Cuminum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Cuminum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Alternaria burnsii*

Import permit: Not Required

2.27.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Cuminum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’, free from *Alternaria burnsii*;
 - OR**
 - ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’, free from *Alternaria burnsii*”.

2.27.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Cuminum* seeds must be treated with Iprodione at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed.

2.28 *Desmodium*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Desmodium*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Desmodium mosaic virus*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.28.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Desmodium* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from an area where *Desmodium mosaic virus* is not known to occur;
 - OR**
 - ii) sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Desmodium mosaic virus* was detected”.

2.29 *Echinochloa*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Echinochloa*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Sclerospora graminicola*, *Trogoderma* spp., Ustilaginales

Import permit: Not Required

2.29.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Echinochloa* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’, free from *Sclerospora graminicola*;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’, free from *Sclerospora graminicola*”.

2.29.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Echinochloa* seeds for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - d) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.30 *Elaeis*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Elaeis*.”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.30.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Elaeis* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”.

AND

- b) “The *Elaeis* seeds have been produced in a ‘pest free area’ free from *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*”.

2.31 *Eriobotrya*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Eriobotrya*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *erobotryae*

Import permit: Required

Importers are required to comply with one of the two options listed below:

Option 1: Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- a) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - i) “the *Eriobotrya* seeds have been sourced from an area where *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *erobotryae* is not known to occur”.

Option 2:

- a) PEQ: Level 3
- b) Minimum Period: 2 growing seasons

2.32 *Fagus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Fagus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Tortricidae*

Import permit: Not Required

2.32.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.32.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Fagus* seed must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
 - a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.33 *Fragaria*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Fragaria*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Fragaria](#).”

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 6 months

2.33.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.33.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Fragaria chiloensis latent virus</i>	Herbaceous indexing with Cq
<i>Raspberry ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq
<i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq
<i>Tobacco streak virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq

Cq – *Chenopodium quinoa*

- (1) Tests are to be carried out on plants germinated from the imported seeds.
- (2) Testing must be carried out on plants while they are in active growth.
- (3) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures.
- (4) Indicator plants must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (5) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be maintained under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (6) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be inspected at least twice per week for signs of virus infection with observations being recorded on a weekly basis.
- (7) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by ‘*’ in the table above).
- (8) PCR and ELISA need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing.
- (9) Positive, negative, and buffer controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (10) Positive controls must be used in PCR.
- (11) *Fragaria* plants in a PEQ facility must be inspected for signs of pest and disease at least once per week.

Guidance

Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MPI with prior notification.

References:

- Converse, R.H., ed. 1987. Virus Diseases of Small Fruits. USDA Agriculture Handbook No. 631, 277 pp.
- Diekmann M, Frison EA and Putter T. FAO/IPGRI Technical Guidelines for the Safe Movement of Small Fruit Germplasm, www.ipgri.cgiar.org/Publications/pdf/249.pdf.
- Hanada, K. and Harrison, BD. (1977). Effects of virus genotype and temperature on seed transmission of nepoviruses. *Ann. appl. Biol.* 85: 79-92.
- ICTVdB: The Universal Virus Database, version 4. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/ICTVdB>
- Johnson, H.A., Converse, R.H., Amorao A., Espejo J., Frazier N.W. (1984) Seed Transmission of Tobacco streak virus in Strawberry. *Plant Disease* 68: 390-391.
- Lister R.M. (1960) Transmission of soil-borne viruses through seed. *Virology.* 10: 4, 547-549.
- Lister, R.M., Murrant A.F., (1967) Seed transmission of nematode-borne viruses. *Ann. appl. Biol.* 59: 49-62.
- Lister, R.M., Murrant A.F. (1967) Seed-transmission in the ecology of nematode-borne viruses. *Ann. appl. Biol.* 59: 63-76.
- MPI Post-Entry Quarantine Testing Manual *Fragaria*.
- Murrant A.F. (1983) Seed and Pollen Transmission of nematode-borne viruses. *Seed Science and Technology*, 11:973-987.
- Spiegel, S., Martin, R.R., Leggett, F., ter Borg, M. and Postman, J. (1993) Characterization and geographical distribution of a new ilarvirus from *Fragaria chiloensis*. *Phytopathology* 83: 991-995.

2.34 *Glycine*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Glycine*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Peronospora manshurica*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Permit to import: Permit not required, unless seeds are to be grown in PEQ

2.34.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Glycine* seeds have been:
 - i) inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests, including *Trogoderma* spp”.
 - AND**
 - b) “The *Glycine* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Peronospora manshurica*;
 - OR**
 - ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Peronospora manshurica*”.
 - AND**
 - c) “The *Glycine* seeds have been treated against *Peronospora manshurica* using one of the following fungicide combinations:
 - i) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and captan at 0.7 g a.i. per kg seed; OR
 - ii) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed”.
- (2) With prior approval, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.34.2 GM seed testing

- (1) In addition to the phytosanitary requirements above, all consignments of *Glycine max* (soybean) are required to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).
- (2) Importers of consignments of *Glycine max* that are not identified appropriately will be offered the options of re-shipment, destruction or testing for the presence of unapproved GM seeds.

2.35 *Gossypium*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Gossypium*.”

Countries: Australia

Quarantine pests: *Anthonomus grandis*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.35.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The seed has been cleaned and is completely free of lint”.

2.35.2 GM seed testing

- (1) In addition to the phytosanitary requirements above, all consignments of *Gossypium hirsutum* (cotton) are required to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).
- (2) Importers of consignments of *Gossypium hirsutum* that are not identified appropriately will be offered the options of re-shipment, destruction or testing for the presence of unapproved GM seeds.

2.36 *Helianthus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Helianthus*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

Quarantine pests: *Alternaria helianthi*, *Neolasioptera helianthi* (*syn. Lasioptera murfeldtiana*), *Plasmopara halstedii*, *Septoria helianthi*, Sunflower mosaic virus, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.36.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Helianthus* seeds have been sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Alternaria helianthi*, *Neolasioptera helianthi*, *Plasmopara halstedii*, *Septoria helianthi* or *Sunflower mosaic virus* was detected;
- OR**
- b) “The *Helianthus* seeds have been sourced from an area where *Alternaria helianthi*, *Neolasioptera helianthi*, *Plasmopara halstedii*, *Septoria helianthi* and *Sunflower mosaic virus* are not known to occur”;
- OR**
- c) “The *Helianthus* seeds have been sourced from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Neolasioptera helianthi*, *Plasmopara halstedii* or *Sunflower mosaic virus* was detected; and
 - i) have had 600 pure seeds drawn and tested in accordance with the general directions for seed health testing in the current International Rules for Seed Testing and no evidence of contamination with *Alternaria helianthi* or *Septoria helianthi* was found”.

2.36.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Helianthus* seed must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed.

2.37 *Hordeum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Hordeum*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Hordeum](#)”

Import permit: Not Required

2.37.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) "The *Hordeum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a 'pest free area' free from the named regulated bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *striafaciens*, *Rathayibacter tritici*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa*) and virus (*High plains virus*);

OR

- ii) sourced from a 'pest free place of production' free from the named regulated bacteria (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *striafaciens*, *Rathayibacter tritici*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa*) and virus (*High plains virus*);

AND

b) "The *Hordeum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a "pest free area" free from the named regulated fungi (*Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Fusarium longipes*);

OR

- ii) "treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.37.2)";

AND

c) "The *Hordeum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a 'pest free area' free from *Tilletia controversa*";

OR

- ii) "sourced from a 'pest free place of production' free from *Tilletia controversa*, and treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.37.2)";

OR

- iii) "had a representative sample of 600 seeds drawn from this consignment according to the International Seed Testing Association's methodology and have been tested for *Tilletia controversa*, and treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.37.2)."

2.37.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Hordeum* seed for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
- a) Carboxin at 0.8 g a.i. per kg of seed and Thiram at 0.8 g a.i. per k.g of seed;
 - b) Carboxin at 0.8 g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per k.g of seed;
 - c) Flutriafol at 0.05 g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed;
 - d) Triadimenol at 0.375g a.i. per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i per kg of seed;
 - e) Triadimenol at 0.23g a.i. per kg of seed, Imazalil 0.075g per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i per kg of seed;
 - f) Tebuconazole at 0.025g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed.

Guidance

- MPI, as required, may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.38 *Humulus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Humulus lupulus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Pseudoperonospora humuli*, *Verticillium albo-atrum*

Permit to import: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 1 growing season

2.38.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.39 *Juglans*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Juglans*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

Quarantine pests: *Gnomonia leptostyla*, Pyralidae; Tortricidae; *Trogoderma* spp., *Cherry leaf roll virus*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 1

Minimum Period: 2 growing seasons

Isolation: 50m exclusion area

2.39.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Juglans* seed have been:

i) inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures, and no *Gnomonia leptostyla* or *Cherry leaf roll virus* was detected;

OR

ii) sourced from an area where *Gnomonia leptostyla* and *Cherry leaf roll virus* are not known to occur”.

AND

b) “The seed was fumigated with methyl bromide at ___ pressure for ___ hours at ___ g/m³ at a temperature of ___ °C ”;

i) the pressure/time/rate temperature combination used is to be in accordance with the following scale:

Temperature	Rate (g/m ³)	Time (hours)	Pressure
15 - 21°C	32	12	Atmospheric
21°C or above	16	12	Atmospheric
15 - 21°C	48	1.5	91 kpa vacuum
21°C or above	48	1.0	91 kpa vacuum

2.40 *Lablab*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Lablab*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Earias vitella*, *Maruca testulali*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

For seed in pods:

2.40.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate;
 - a) “The pods were inspected before export and no caterpillars of *Earias vitella* or *Maruca testulalis* were found in a 600 unit sample”.

2.41 *Lavandula*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under under *Lavandula*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Coniothyrium lavandulae*, *Phoma lavandulae*

Import permit: Required

2.41.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Lavandula* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’, free from *Coniothyrium lavandulae* and *Phoma lavandulae*
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’, free from *Coniothyrium lavandulae* or *Phoma lavandulae*”.

2.41.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Lavandula* seed must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Benomyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carbendazim at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Thiophanate methyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed.

2.42 *Lens*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Lens*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Trogoderma granarium*

Import permit: Not Required

2.42.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Lens* seeds been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of *Trogoderma granarium*”.

2.43 *Linum usitatissimum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Linum usitatissimum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: None

Import permit: Not Required

2.43.1 GM seed declaration

(1) There are no specific requirements for *Linum usitatissimum* seeds except for the following GM event which is prohibited entry to New Zealand without HSNO approval:

a) *Linum usitatissimum* var. FP967 (CDC Triffid).

(2) Importers are required to comply with one of the two options listed below:

Option 1:

a) a declaration signed by the exporter and importer must accompany the consignment declaring that the consignment does not contain GM seeds (refer to Appendix 3: Declaration form).

Option 2:

a) samples must be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).

2.44 *Lithocarpus densiflorus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Lithocarpus densiflorus*.”

Countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America

Quarantine pests: *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, Tortricidae

Permit to import: Required

PEQ: Level 1

Isolation: 50 m

2.44.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Lithocarpus densiflorus* seed has been:
 - i) collected from trees that have been officially inspected for disease caused by *Ceratocystis fagacearum* and no disease was detected;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from an area where *Ceratocystis fagacearum* is not known to occur”.

2.44.2 Approved Treatments

- (1) The *Lithocarpus densiflorus* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.45 *Livistona*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Livistona*.”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.45.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Livistona* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”.

AND

- b) “The *Livistona* seeds have been sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*”.

2.46 *Lophophora williamsii*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Lophophora williamsii*.”

Countries: All

Import Permit: an import permit is required.

Guidance

- Importers of *Lophophora williamsii* must contact the Ministry of Health prior to importation for advice on licensing:
Ministry of Health
PO Box 5013
Wellington
Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
Telephone: 04 496 2018

2.47 Lotus

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Lotus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cercospora loti*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.47.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Lotus* seed has been:
 - i) sourced from from a crop that has been inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Cercospora loti* was detected;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from an area where *Cercospora loti* is not known to occur”.

2.48 *Macadamia*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Macadamia*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta*, *Deudorix epijarbas*, *Dichocrocis punctiferalis*

Import permit: Not Required

2.48.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section:
- a) “The *Macadamia* seed was fumigated with methyl bromide at _____ pressure for ___ hours at ___ g/m³ at a temperature of ___ °C “;
 - i) the pressure/time/rate temperature combination used is to be in accordance with the following scale:

Temperature	Rate (g/m ³)	Time (hours)	Pressure
15 - 21°C	32	12	Atmospheric
21°C or above	16	12	Atmospheric
15 - 21°C	48	1.5	91 kpa vacuum
21°C or above	48	1.0	91 kpa vacuum

2.49 *Malus*

These requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Malus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Apple scar skin viroid*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Tomato bushy stunt virus*

Import permit: Required

2.49.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.49.2 Post-entry quarantine

- (1) All *Malus* seeds must be imported under permit into a Level 2 Post-Entry Quarantine facility, accredited to the MPI.STD.PBC-NZ-TRA-PQCON: *Specification for the registration of a plant quarantine or containment facility and operator*.

2.49.3 Quarantine period

- (1) The quarantine period will begin once the plants have entered a period of active growth and have two fully expanded leaves.
- (2) Herbaceous indexing and PCR testing must be completed, and if seedlings have tested negative, they may be transferred to Level 1 PEQ for woody indexing.

2.49.4 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i>	PCR and woody indexing
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression
<i>Tomato bushy stunt virus</i>	PCR and herbaceous Indexing

- (1) Tests are to be carried out on plants germinated from the imported seeds.
- (2) Virus testing is to be conducted on new spring growth. Viroid testing is to be done during the summer period. For each *Malus* plant, at least two fully-expanded leaves must be sampled from different branches of the main stem, one a younger leaf and one an older leaf.
- (3) Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests. All PCR tests must be validated using positive and negative controls prior to use in quarantine testing. Positive and form-free controls must be used in all tests. Internal control primers to check the PCR competency of the samples and a negative plant control should also be used in PCR tests.
- (4) Herbaceous indexing will use the indicators *Chenopodium quinoa* and *Nicotiana clevelandii* (Nc).
- (5) Woody Indexing will use one of the indicators *Malus x domestica* ‘Golden Delicious’ or ‘Red Delicious’, and may be completed in Level 1 PEQ facility once PCR testing is negative for ASSVd.
- (6) Inspection of the *Malus* plants by the Operator of the PEQ facility for signs of pest and disease must be at least twice per week for the first 3 months of active growth, and during spring and autumn. All other times of active growth (summer), plants should be inspected once per week. A record of inspections carried out by the Operator is to be kept and made available to the MPI Inspector on request.

Guidance

- Seedlings will be inspected and tested for regulated pests at the expense of the importer. The quarantine period may be extended if material is slow growing, pests are detected, or further testing is required.
- Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MPI with prior notification.

2.50 *Mangifera*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Mangifera*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Sternochetus mangiferae*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae-indicae*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 1

Minimum Period: 2 growing seasons

Isolation: 50 m exclusion area

2.50.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Mangifera* seeds have been collected from trees which were inspected during the growing season and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferae-indicae* was not detected”.

2.51 *Medicago*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Medicago*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Pea early browning virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*, *Trogoderma granarium*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae*.

Import permit: Not Required, unless seeds are to be grown in PEQ.

2.51.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Medicago* seeds have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of *Trogoderma granarium*”.

AND

b) “The *Medicago* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Pea early browning virus*, *Peanut stunt virus* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae*;

OR

ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Pea early browning virus*, *Peanut stunt virus* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *alfalfae*”.

2.51.2 GM seed testing

- (1) In addition to the phytosanitary requirements above, all consignments of *Medicago sativa* (lucerne/ alfalfa) are required to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5. 4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).
- (2) Importers of consignments of *Medicago sativa* that are not identified appropriately will be offered the options of re-shipment, destruction or testing for the presence of unapproved GM seeds.

2.52 *Nicotiana tabacum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Nicotiana tabacum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Peronospora tabacina*

Import permit: Not Required, unless seeds are to be grown in PEQ.

(1) Importers are required to comply with one of the three options listed below:

Option 1: Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration:

- a) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - i) “The *Nicotiana tabacum* seed in this consignment have been inspected during the growing season and no *Peronospora tabacini* was detected”; or
 - ii) “sourced from an area where *Peronospora tabacini* is not known to occur”.
- b) The *Nicotiana tabacum* seed must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
 - i) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Metalaxyl at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed.

Option 2:

- a) The seed is to be untreated before despatch and consigned to MPI approved seed testing station to test for *Peronospora tabacini*, at the expense of the importer.
- b) If the tests are negative the seed is to be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations before release to the importer:
 - i) Metalaxyl at 0.7 g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7 g a.i. per kg seed;
 - ii) Metalaxyl at 0.7 g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0 g a.i. per kg seed.
- c) If the tests are positive the seed is to be reshipped or destroyed.

Option 3:

- a) Permit to import: Required
PEQ: Level 3
Minimum Period: 1 growing season

2.53 *Oxyria*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Oxyria*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Ustilago vinosa*

Import permit: Not Required

2.53.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section.

2.53.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Oxyria* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
 - a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - d) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.54 *Panicum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Panicum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Sclerospora graminicola*, *Trogoderma* spp., Ustilaginales

Import permit: Not Required

2.54.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Panicum* seed has been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’, free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Sclerospora graminicola*;

OR

ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’, free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Sclerospora graminicola*”.

2.54.2 Approved treatments

(1) The *Panicum* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:

- a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
- b) Carboxin at 0.8g a. i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
- c) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
- d) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.55 *Papaver somniferum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Papaver somniferum*.”

Countries: All

Guidance

- Importers of *Papaver somniferum* must contact the Ministry of Health prior to importation for information on the requirements for importing this seed.
Ministry of Health
PO Box 5013
Wellington
Attention: Advisor, Controlled Drug Licensing
Telephone: 04 496 2018

2.56 *Persea*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Persea*”.

Countries: USA

Quarantine pests: *Avocado sunblotch viroid*, Blackstreak

Permit to import: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 1 growing season

2.56.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.57 *Phaseolus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Phaseolus*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Phaseolus](#)”.

Import permit: Not Required

2.57.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfection and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Phaseolus* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*) and viruses (*Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Bean common mosaic virus* [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Cowpea severe mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*, *Southern bean mosaic virus*);

OR

ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*) and viruses (*Artichoke yellow ringspot virus*, *Bean common mosaic virus* [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain], *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Cowpea severe mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*, *Southern bean mosaic virus*);

AND

b) “The *Phaseolus* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated fungi (*Cochliobolus miyabeanus*, *Elsinoe phaseoli*, *Phoma exigua* var. *diversispora*);

OR

ii) “treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.57.2)”.

2.57.2 Approved treatments

(1) One of the following treatments is required:

- a) Metalaxyl-M at 0.35 g a.i per kg of seed, Fludioxonil at 0.1g a.i per kg of seed and Cymoxanil 0.2g a.i per kg of seed;
- b) Fosetyl aluminium at 1.53g a.i per kg of seed, Thiram at 0.5g a.i per kg of seed and Thiabendazole at 0.37g a.i per kg of seed.

(2) Seed treatments that incorporate one of the following fungicide combinations, which must be applied at maximum label rate may be used, provided a copy of the label is presented with the import documents:

- a) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, and Captan;
- b) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, Captan and Thiram;

- c) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, Captan and Fludioxonil.
- (3) As required, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.58 Phoenix

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Phoenix*.”

Countries: All countries except Guam, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands

Quarantine pests: *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*

Import permit: Not Required

Guidance

- Seed covered in a fleshy pericarp will not be permitted entry into New Zealand.

2.58.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Phoenix* seeds have been produced in an approved country and have not been produced in Guam, the Philippines or the Solomon Islands”.
- (2) If the consignment contains *Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix dactylifera* or *Phoenix reclinata* seeds:
 - a) “The *Phoenix* seeds have been produced in a ‘pest free area’ free from *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*”.

2.59 *Pinus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Pinus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Pinus](#).”

Import permit: Required only for seeds sourced from areas not known to be free from *Fusarium circinatum*.

2.59.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Pinus* seeds have been:
- i) officially inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Dioryctria abietivorella* or *Conophthorus coniperda* was detected.

OR

- ii) inspected for evidence of the presence of insect pests and none was found”.

AND

- b) “The *Pinus* seeds have been treated with one of the fungicides in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.59.2)”.

AND [For seeds sourced from areas listed as free of *Fusarium circinatum* ONLY]:

- c) “The *Pinus* seeds have been:

 - i) sourced from pest free areas that are, as verified by pest surveillance methods, free from *Fusarium circinatum* (syn. *Fusarium subglutinans* f sp. *pini*)”.

OR [For seeds sourced from areas not listed as free of *Fusarium circinatum*]:

- d) The importer must make prior arrangements for the consignment to undergo post entry quarantine at a registered Level 3 PEQ Facility. A permit to import is required.

Guidance

- A list of MPI approved pest free areas is provided using this link: [Fusarium circinatum](#)
- Treatment may occur on arrival in New Zealand at a registered Transitional Facility.

2.59.2 Approved Treatments

(1) The *Pinus* seeds for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicides:

- a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
- b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.59.3 Testing requirements

(1) MPI will determine, via the requirements on a permit to import, the testing required for *Pinus* spp. seeds for sowing for quarantine pests. The quarantine period will vary depending on the pests that may be associated with the commodity and the tests required.

2.60 *Pisum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Pisum*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Pisum](#)”.

Import permit: Not Required

2.60.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Pisum* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*.

OR

ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Broad bean mottle virus*, *Broad bean stain virus*, *Clover yellow mosaic virus*, *Pea early-browning virus*, *Pea enation mosaic virus*, *Peanut mottle virus*, *Peanut stunt virus*”;

AND

b) “The *Pisum* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Cladosporium cladosporioides* f. sp. *Pisicola*”;

OR

ii) “treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.60.3)”.

2.60.2 Testing on arrival in New Zealand

(1) For lots of pea seed over 2kg, a small sample of pea seeds (approx 100 grams per lot) will be taken and soaked with water on arrival to verify that the seed is free from any regulated pests (e.g. pea weevil larvae).

Guidance

- Small samples of pea seed (< 2kg) for research purposes do not require the soak test but still require dry inspection.

2.60.3 Approved Treatments

(1) The *Pisum* seeds must be treated with one of the following combinations:

- a) Metalaxyl-M at 0.35g a.i per kg of seed, Fludioxonil at 0.1g a.i per kg of seed and Cymoxanil 0.2g a.i per kg of seed;
- b) Fosetyl aluminium at 1.53g a.i per kg of seed, Thiram at 0.5g a.i per kg of seed and Thiabendazole at 0.37g a.i per kg of seed.

- (2) Seed treatments that incorporate one of the following fungicide combinations, which must be applied at maximum label rate may be used, provided a copy of the label is presented with the import documents:
- a) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, and Captan.
 - b) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, Captan and Thiram.
 - c) Metalaxyl or Mefenoxam, Captan and Fludioxonil.

Guidance

- MPI, as required, may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.61 *Populus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Populus*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America

Quarantine pests: *Marssonina* spp.

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 2 and Level 1

Minimum Period: 2 growing seasons as follows:

- d) in a Level 2 quarantine facility for the first season;
- e) in a Level 1 quarantine facility subsequently.

Isolation: 50m exclusion area when planted outside.

2.62 *Prunus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Prunus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Eurytoma amygdali*, *Cherry leaf roll virus* [strains not in New Zealand], *Cherry rasp leaf virus*, *Prune dwarf virus* [strains not in New Zealand], *Prunus necrotic ringspot virus* [strains not in New Zealand], *Plum pox virus*, *Tomato bushy stunt virus*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 6 months

2.62.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Prunus* seeds have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of *Eurytoma amygdali*.”

2.62.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Cherry leaf roll virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Cs.
<i>Cherry rasp leaf virus</i>	ELISA or PCR using the method of James et al. (1991) AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Cs.
<i>Plum pox virus</i>	Durviz ELISA (Agdia) or PCR using the method of Wetzal et al. (1991) AND herbaceous indicators Nc and Cf.
<i>Prunus necrotic ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR using the method of Spiegel et al. (1996) AND herbaceous indicators Cs.
<i>Tomato bushy stunt virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Nc.

Indicator hosts: *Chenopodium foetidum* (Cf), *Chenopodium quinoa* (Cq), *Cucumis sativus* (Cs) and *Nicotiana clevelandii* (Nc).

- (1) With prior notification, MPI will accept other internationally recognised testing methods.
- (2) For bioassay and ELISA, plants shall be sampled from at least two positions on every stem including a young, fully expanded leaflet at the top of each stem and an older leaflet from a midway position.
- (3) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures.
- (4) Indicator plants must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (5) Maintain post-inoculated indicator species under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (6) Inspect plants at least once per week for signs of pest and disease.

- (7) Inspect inoculated herbaceous indicator plants at least twice per week for symptoms of virus infection.
- (8) At least two plants of each indicator species unless otherwise stated must be used in mechanical inoculation tests.
- (9) Positive and negative controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (10) Testing must be carried out on plants while they are in active growth.
- (11) Positive and negative controls (including a blank water control) must be used in PCR. Ideally positive internal controls and a negative plant control should be used. Internal controls in PCR tests are important to avoid the risk of false negatives.
- (12) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by "*" in the table above).
- (13) ELISA or PCR for PPV must test negative before herbaceous indicator tests are conducted.

References:

- James D, Howell WE, Mink GI, 2001. Molecular evidence of the relationship between a virus associated with flat apple disease and Cherry rasp leaf virus as determined by RT-PCR. *Plant Disease* 85, 47-52.
- Spiegel S, Scott SW, BowmanVance V, Tam Y, Galiakparov NN, Rosner A, 1996. Improved detection of prunus necrotic ringspot virus by the polymerase chain reaction. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* 102, 681-685.
- Wetzel T, Candresse T, Ravelonandro M, Dunez J, 1991. A polymerase chain-reaction assay adapted to plum pox potyvirus detection. *Journal of Virological Methods* 33, 355-365.

2.63 *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Pseudotsuga menziesii](#)”.

Import permit: Required only for seeds sourced from areas not known to be free from *Fusarium circinatum*

2.63.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Pseudotsuga menziesii* seeds have been:
- i) collected from trees that have been officially inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Dioryctria abietivorella* was detected.
- OR**
- ii) inspected for evidence of the presence of insect pests and none was found”.
- AND**
- b) “The *Pseudotsuga menziesii* seeds have been treated for regulated pests”.
- AND [For seeds sourced from areas listed as free of *Fusarium circinatum* ONLY]:**
- c) The *Pseudotsuga menziesii* seeds for sowing have been:
- i) sourced from pest free areas that are, as verified by pest surveillance methods, free from *Fusarium circinatum* (syn. *Fusarium subglutinans* f sp. *pini*).
- OR [For seeds sourced from areas not listed as free of *Fusarium circinatum*]:**
- d) The Importer must make prior arrangements for the consignment to undergo post entry quarantine at a registered Level 3 PEQ Facility. A Permit to Import is required.

Guidance

- A list of MPI approved pest free areas is provided using this link: [Fusarium circinatum](#)
- Treatment may occur on arrival in New Zealand at a registered Transitional Facility.

2.63.2 Approved Treatment

- (1) The *Pseudotsuga menziesii* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Captan at 2g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Thiram at 2g a.i. per kg seed.

2.63.3 Testing requirements

- (1) MPI will determine, via the requirements on a permit to import, the testing required for *Pseudotsuga menziesii* seeds for sowing for quarantine pests. The quarantine period will vary depending on the pests that may be associated with the commodity and the tests required.

2.64 *Psophocarpus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Psophocarpus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Etiella* spp., *Maruca testulali*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

For Seed in Pods ONLY:

2.64.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a) “The *Psophocarpus* pods have been inspected before export and no caterpillars of *Etiella* spp. or *Maruca testulalis* were found in a 600 unit sample”.

2.65 *Pyrus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Pyrus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Apple scar skin viroid*, *Monilinia fructigena*, *Tomato bushy stunt virus*, Pear bark meale

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 6 months

2.65.1 Phytosanitary requirements

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must provide the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.65.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Apple scar skin viroid</i>	PCR using the method of Hadidi et al. (1990).
<i>Tomato bushy stunt virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Nc.
<i>Pear bark meale</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease expression.

Indicator hosts: *Chenopodium quinoa* (Cq) and *Nicotiana clevelandi* (Nc).

- (1) For bioassay and ELISA, plants shall be sampled from at least two positions on every stem including a young, fully expanded leaflet at the top of each stem and an older leaflet from a midway position.
- (2) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures.
- (3) Indicator plants must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (4) Maintain post-inoculated indicator species under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (5) Inspect plants at least once per week for signs of pest and disease.
- (6) Inspect inoculated herbaceous indicator plants at least twice per week for symptoms of virus infection.
- (7) PCR and ELISA need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing.
- (8) At least two plants of each indicator species unless otherwise stated must be used in mechanical inoculation tests.
- (9) Positive and negative controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (10) Testing must be carried out on plants while they are in active growth.
- (11) Positive and negative controls (including a blank water control) must be used in PCR. Ideally positive internal controls and a negative plant control should be used. Internal controls in PCR tests are important to avoid the risk of false negatives.
- (12) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by ‘*’ in the table above).

Guidance

- With prior notification, MPI will accept other internationally recognised testing methods.

References:

- Hadidi A, Yang X, 1990. Detection of pome fruit viroids by enzymatic cDNA amplification. Journal of Virological Methods 30, 261-269.

2.66 Quercus

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Quercus*.”

Countries: Australia, Canada, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom and United States of America

Quarantine pests: *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, *Cryphonectria parasitica*, Curculionidae

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 2 years

Isolation: 50m exclusion area when planted outside

2.66.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Quercus* seeds have been:
- i) collected from trees that have been officially inspected during active growth and no diseases caused by *Ceratocystis fagacearum* or *Cryphonectria parasitica* were detected;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from an area where *Ceratocystis fagacearum* and *Cryphonectria parasitica* are not known to occur”.

AND

b) “The *Quercus* seeds have been fumigated with methyl bromide at ___ pressure for ___ hours at ___ g/m³ at a temperature of ___ °C”;

 - i) the pressure/time/rate temperature combination used is to be in accordance with the following scale:

Temperature	Rate (g/m ³)	Time (hours)	Pressure
15 - 21°C	32	12	Atmospheric
21°C or above	16	12	Atmospheric
15 - 21°C	48	1.5	91 kpa vacuum
21°C or above	48	1.0	91 kpa vacuum

2.66.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods
<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.

2.67 *Ribes*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “See 155.02.05 under *Ribes*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to pest list for [Ribes](#)

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 6 months

2.67.1 Phytosanitary requirements

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.67.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
For both “Currant type” and “Gooseberry types” <i>Ribes</i>	
<i>Raspberry ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Ca and Cq or Cq, Cs and Nc
For “Currant type” <i>Ribes</i> only	
<i>Tobacco rattle virus</i> [strains not in New Zealand]	Herbaceous indexing with Ca and Cq OR Cq , Cs and Nc.

Indicators: *Chenopodium amaranticolor*, Ca - *Chenopodium quinoa*, Cq – *Cucumis sativus*, Cs – *Nicotiana clevelandii*, Nc.

- (1) Tests are to be carried out on plants germinated from the imported seeds.
- (2) Testing must be carried out on plants while they are in active growth.
- (3) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures.
- (4) Indicator plants must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (5) For each *Ribes* plant, at least two fully-expanded leaves must be sampled from different branches of the main stem, one a younger leaf and one an older leaf.
- (6) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be maintained under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (7) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be inspected at least twice per week for signs of virus infection with observations being recorded on a weekly basis.
- (8) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by “*” in the table above).
- (9) PCR and ELISA need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing;
- (10) Positive, negative, and buffer controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (11) Positive controls must be used in PCR.

- (12) Inspection of the *Ribes* plants by the operator of the PEQ facility for signs of pest and disease must be at least once per week.

Guidance

- Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MPI with prior notification.

References:

- Converse, R.H., ed. 1987. Virus Diseases of Small Fruits. USDA Agriculture Handbook No. 631, 277pp.
- Diekmann M, Frison EA and Putter T (). FAO/IPGRI Technical Guidelines for the Safe Movement of Small Fruit Germplasm, www.ipgri.cgiar.org/Publications/pdf/249.pdf
- Hanada, K. and Harrison, BD. (1977). Effects of virus genotype and temperature on seed transmission of nepoviruses. *Ann. appl. Biol.* 85: 79-92
- ICTVdB: The Universal Virus Database, version 4. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/ICTVdb/ICTVdb/>
- Lister R.M. (1960) Transmission of soil-borne viruses through seed. *Virology.* 10: 4, 547-549
- Lister, R.M., Murrant A.F., (1967) Seed transmission of nematode-borne viruses. *Ann.appl. Biol.*59:49-62
- Lister, R.M., Murrant A.F. (1967) Seed-transmission in the ecology of nematode-borne viruses. *Ann. appl. Biol.* 59: 63-76
- MPI Post-Entry Quarantine Testing Manual – Ribes.

2.68 *Rubus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Rubus*”.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to pest list for [Rubus](#)

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 2

Minimum Period: 3 months

2.68.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.68.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Raspberry ringspot virus</i>	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq, Cs and Nc
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i>	ELISA or PCR and herbaceous indexing with Cq, Cs and Nc

Indicators: *Chenopodium quinoa*, Cq – *Cucumis sativus*, Cs – *Nicotiana clevelandii*, Nc.

- (1) Tests are to be carried out on plants germinated from the imported seeds.
- (2) The quarantine period will begin once the plants have entered a period of active growth and have two fully expanded leaves.
- (3) Virus testing needs to be conducted on new spring growth. For each *Rubus* plant, at least two young fully- expanded leaves must be sampled from different branches of the main stem, one a younger leaf and one older leaf.
- (4) Herbaceous Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures at 18-25 °C.
- (5) Indicator plants must be shaded for 24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (6) For each *Ribes* plant, at least two fully-expanded leaves must be sampled from different branches of the main stem, one a younger leaf and one an older leaf.
- (7) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be maintained under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (8) Post-inoculated indicator plants must be inspected at least twice per week for signs of virus infection with observations being recorded on a weekly basis.
- (9) Positive and negative (buffer solution) controls must be used on all herbaceous indexing tests.
- (10) PCR and ELISA tests need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing;
- (11) Positive, negative, and buffer controls must be used in ELISA tests.

- (12) Positive and negative controls must be used in PCR.
- (13) Inspection of the *Rubus* plants by the operator of the PEQ facility for signs of pest and disease must be at least twice per week during periods of active growth.

Guidance

- Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MPI with prior notification.

2.69 *Sesamum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Sesamum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Alternaria sesami*, *Cercoseptoria sesami*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *sesami*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.69.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Sesamum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Alternaria sesami*, *Cercoseptoria sesami* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *sesami*;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Alternaria sesami*, *Cercoseptoria sesami* or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *sesami*”.

2.69.2 Approved treatment

- (1) The *Sesamum* seeds for sowing must be treated with Iprodione at 2.5 g a.i. per kg of seed.

2.70 *Solanum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Solanum*.” For *Solanum lycopersicum* and *Solanum tuberosum*, please refer to the individual schedules which follow.

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.

Import permit: Not Required

2.70.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The [*insert species name*] seeds for sowing have been:
 - i) sourced from an ‘pest free area’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*;

OR

 - ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*”;
- OR**
- b) “The [*insert species name*] seeds for sowing have been officially tested, on a representative sample and using appropriate methods, and found to be free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*”.

2.72 *Solanum lycopersicum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Solanum lycopersicum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Pepino mosaic virus*, *Potato spindle tuber viroid*, *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid*.

Import permit: Not Required

2.72.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Solanum lycopersicum* seeds have been prepared to industry standards with thorough cleaning to remove all traces of flesh from the seeds”.

AND

b) “The *Solanum lycopersicum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Pepino mosaic virus*.

OR

- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Pepino mosaic virus*.

OR

- iii) officially tested, on a representative sample, and using appropriate methods, and found to be free from *Pepino mosaic virus*”.

AND

c) “The *Solanum lycopersicum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.

OR

- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*.

OR

- iii) officially tested, on a representative sample, and using appropriate methods, and found to be free from *Potato spindle tuber viroid*”.

AND

d) “The *Solanum lycopersicum* seeds have been:

- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid*.

OR

- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid*.

OR

- iii) officially tested, on a representative sample, and using appropriate methods, and found to be free from *Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid*”.

2.73 *Solanum tuberosum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Solanum tuberosum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Andean potato latent virus*, *Andean potato mild mosaic virus*, *Potato black ring virus*, *Potato spindle tuber viroid*, *Potato virus T*, *Tobacco ringspot virus*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 1 growing season

2.73.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.74 Sorghum

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Sorghum*.”

Countries: Australia, USA

Quarantine pests: *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Sclerospora graminicola*, *Trogoderma* spp., Ustilaginales

Import permit: Not Required

2.74.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Sorghum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Sclerospora graminicola*.
- OR**
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Peronosclerospora sorghi* and *Sclerospora graminicola*”.

2.74.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Sorghum* seeds must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations:
- a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 1.0g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - d) Imazalil at 80mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed.

2.75 *Stenotaphrum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Stenotaphrum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Panicum mosaic virus*

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 1 growing season

2.75.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.76 *Trigonella foenum-graecum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Trigonella foenum-graecum*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cercosporidium traversiana*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.76.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Trigonella foenum-graecum* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Cercosporidium traversiana*;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Cercosporidium traversiana* was detected.

2.76.2 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Trigonella foenum-graecum* seeds for sowing must be treated with one of the following fungicides:
- a) Benomyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - b) Carbendazim at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed;
 - c) Thiophanate methyl at 2.5g a.i. per kg seed.

2.77 *Triticum*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Triticum*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine pests: Refer to “Pest List for [Triticum](#)”.

Import permit: Not Required

2.77.1 Phytosanitary Certificate - Additional declarations

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Triticum* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Rathayibacter tritici*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa*) and viruses (*High plains virus*, *Indian peanut clump virus*);
- OR**
- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated bacteria (*Rathayibacter tritici*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *undulosa*) and viruses (*High plains virus*, *Indian peanut clump virus*)”.
- AND**
- b) “The *Triticum* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Anguina tritici*”;
- OR**
- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Anguina tritici*”;
- OR**
- iii) “inspected microscopically for *Anguina tritici* in accordance with appropriate official procedures, and no *Anguina tritici* spores were detected”.
- AND**
- c) “The *Triticum* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated fungi (*Alternaria triticina*, *Cephalosporium gramineum*, *Curvularia verruculosa*);
- OR**
- ii) “treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.77.2)”;
- AND**
- d) “The *Triticum* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from *Tilletia controversa* and *Tilletia indica*”;
- OR**

- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from *Tilletia controversa* and *Tilletia indica* and treated with an approved fungicide treatment”;

OR

- iii) “a representative sample of 600 seeds, drawn from this consignment according to the International Seed Testing Associations methodology, has been tested for *Tilletia controversa* and *Tilletia indica* (and no spores of *Tilletia controversa* or *Tilletia indica* were found in a representative sample of 600 seeds drawn from this consignment) AND treated with an approved fungicide treatment”.

2.77.2 Approved treatments

- (1) One of the following treatments is required:
- a) Carboxin at 0.8g a.i. per kg of seed and Thiram at 0.8g a.i. per k.g of seed;
 - b) Flutriafol at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed;
 - c) Triadimenol at 0.375g a.i. per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i per kg of seed;
 - d) Triadimenol at 0.23g a.i. per kg of seed, Imazalil 0.075g per kg of seed and Fuberidazole 0.15g a.i per kg of seed;
 - e) Tebuconazole at 0.025g a.i. per kg of seed and Imazalil at 0.05g a.i. per kg of seed.

Guidance

- MPI, as required, may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.78 *Ulmus*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Ulmus*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Cherry leaf roll virus*, *Elm mottle virus*

Import permit: Not Required

2.78.1 Phytosanitary Certificate - Additional declaration

- (1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:
- a) “The *Ulmus* seeds have been:
 - i) sourced from trees which were officially inspected during the growing season and no *Cherry leaf roll virus* or *Elm mottle virus* was detected;
- OR**
- ii) sourced from an area where *Cherry leaf roll virus* and *Elm mottle virus* are not known to occur”.

2.79 *Vaccinium*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Vaccinium*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: Refer to pest list for [Vaccinium](#)

Import permit: Required.

PEQ: Level 3

Minimum Period: 6 months

2.79.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.79.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Botryosphaeria vaccinii</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression.
<i>Blueberry shock virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Nb, Nc.
<i>Blueberry leaf mottle virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Nc.
<i>Peach rosette mosaic virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Ca, Cq
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA (Agdia) or PCR AND herbaceous indicators Cq, Nc.

Indicator hosts: *Chenopodium amaranticolor* (Ca), *C. quinoa* (Cq), *Nicotiana benthamiana* (Na), and *N. clevelandi* (Nc).

- (1) With prior notification, MPI will accept other internationally recognised testing methods.
- (2) For bioassay and ELISA, plants shall be sampled from at least two positions on every stem including a young, fully expanded leaflet at the top of each stem and an older leaflet from a midway position.
- (3) Indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures.
- (4) Indicator plants must be shaded for 12-24 hrs prior to inoculation.
- (5) Maintain post-inoculated indicator species under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at least 4 weeks.
- (6) Inspect plants at least once per week for signs of pest and disease.
- (7) Inspect inoculated herbaceous indicator plants at least twice per week for symptoms of virus infection..
- (8) PCR and ELISA need to be validated using positive controls/reference material prior to use in quarantine testing.
- (9) At least two plants of each indicator species unless otherwise stated must be used in mechanical inoculation tests.
- (10) Positive and negative controls must be used in ELISA tests.
- (11) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by “*” in the table above).

- (12) Testing must be carried out on plants while they are in active growth.
- (13) Positive and negative controls (including a blank water control) must be used in PCR. Ideally positive internal controls and a negative plant control should be used. Internal controls in PCR tests are important to avoid the risk of false negatives.

2.80 *Vicia*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Vicia*.”

Countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine pests: Refer to pest list for [Vicia](#)

Import permit: Not Required.

2.80.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section, and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

a) “The *Vicia* seeds have been:

i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated viruses (*Artichoke yellow ringspot virus, Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus, Broad bean true mosaic virus, Clover yellow mosaic virus, Pea early-browning virus, Pea enation mosaic virus, Peanut stunt virus, Red clover vein mosaic virus*)”.

OR

ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated viruses (*Artichoke yellow ringspot virus, Broad bean mottle virus, Broad bean stain virus, Broad bean true mosaic virus, Clover yellow mosaic virus, Pea early-browning virus, Pea enation mosaic virus, Peanut stunt virus, Red clover vein mosaic virus*)”.

2.80.2 Approved treatments

(1) The *Vicia* seeds must be treated with one of the following combinations:

a) Metalaxyl-M at 0.35g a.i per kg of seed, Fludioxonil at 0.1g a.i per kg of seed and Cymoxanil 0.2g a.i per kg of seed;

b) Fosetyl aluminium at 1.53g a.i per kg of seed, Thiram at 0.5g a.i per kg of seed and Thiabendazole at 0.37g a.i per kg of seed.

(2) As required, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.81 *Vigna*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Vigna*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola*, *Earias vitella*, *Maruca testulalis*, *Trogoderma* spp.

Import permit: Not Required

2.81.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(1) In addition to the certifying statement in Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard, if satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording providing the following additional declaration to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Vigna* seed have been:
 - i) collected from trees which were inspected during the growing season according to appropriate procedures and no *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* or *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* was detected.

OR

- ii) sourced from an area where *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vignicola* are not known to occur”.

AND [For seed in pods]:

- b) “The *Vigna* seed pods were inspected before export and no caterpillars of *Earias vitella* or *Maruca testulalis* were found in a 600 unit sample”.

2.82 *Vitis*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Vitis*.”

Countries: All

Quarantine pests: *Grapevine angular mosaic virus*, *Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus*, *Grapevine chrome mosaic virus*, *Grapevine fanleaf virus* [strains not in New Zealand], *Grapevine line pattern virus*, *Peach rosette mosaic virus*, *Tomato ringspot virus*.

Import permit: Required

PEQ: Level 2

Minimum period: 3 months; the quarantine period will begin once the plants have entered a period of active growth and have two fully expanded leaves.

2.82.1 Phytosanitary certificate

- (1) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by providing the certifying statement as per Part 1.5.2 of this import health standard.

2.82.2 Inspection and testing requirements

Organism	MPI acceptable detection methods (listed below)
<i>Grapevine angular mosaic virus</i>	Growing season inspection
<i>Grapevine Bulgarian latent virus</i>	Herbaceous indicators (Ca and Cq)
<i>Grapevine chrome mosaic virus</i>	Herbaceous indicators (Ca, Cq, Cs and Nt)
<i>Grapevine fanleaf virus</i> [strains not in New Zealand]	ELISA or PCR AND herbaceous indicators (Ca, Cq and Cs)
<i>Grapevine line pattern virus</i>	Growing season inspection
<i>Peach rosette mosaic virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR AND herbaceous indicators (Ca, Cq, Cs and Nt)
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> *	ELISA or PCR AND herbaceous indicators (Ca and Cq)

Herbaceous indexing will use the indicators Ca - *Chenopodium amaranticolor*, Cq - *Chenopodium quinoa*, Cs - *Cucumis sativus* and Nt - *Nicotiana tabacum*.

- (1) Tests are to be carried out on plants germinated from the imported seeds.
- (2) The quarantine period will begin once the plants have entered a period of active growth and have two fully expanded leaves.
- (3) Virus testing is to be conducted on new spring growth. For each plant, at least two fully-expanded leaves must be sampled from different branches of the main stem, one a younger leaf and one an older leaf.
- (4) For ELISA tests, the unit for testing is an individual seedling because of the presence of pollen transmitted viruses for which pre-determined testing is required (denoted by “*” in the table above).
- (5) All PCR and ELISA tests must be validated using positive controls prior to use in quarantine testing. Positive and negative controls (including a blank water control for PCR) must be used in all tests. Ideally positive internal controls and a negative plant control should also be used in PCR tests.
- (6) At least two plants of each herbaceous indicator species must be used in each test. Herbaceous indicator plants must be grown under appropriate temperatures and must be shaded for 24 hrs prior to inoculation. Maintain post-inoculated indicator species under appropriate glasshouse conditions for at

least 4 weeks. Inspect inoculated indicator plants at least twice per week for symptoms of virus infection.

- (7) Inspection of the *Vitis* plants by the operator of the PEQ facility for signs of pest and disease must be at least twice per week while in active growth. A record of inspections carried out by the Operator is to be kept and made available to the MPI Inspector on request.
- (8) Other internationally recognised testing methods may be accepted by MPI with prior notification.

2.83 *Zea mays*

The following requirements only apply to species in the Plant Biosecurity Index listed under Import Specifications for Seed as “see 155.02.05 under *Zea*.”

Approved Countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States of America.

Quarantine Pests: *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis*, *Pantoea stewartii*, *High plains virus*, *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*, *Maize chlorotic mottle virus*, *Sugarcane mosaic virus*, *Botryosphaeria zeae*, *Cochliobolus pallenscens*, *Cochliobolus tuberculatus*, *Claviceps gigantea*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Ustilago maydis*, *Peronosclerospora heteropogoni*, *P. maydis*, *P. philippinensis*, *P. sacchari*, *P. sorghi*, *Phaeocytostroma ambiguum*, *Sclerophthora rayssiae* var. *zeae*, *Rhizopus maydis*, *Stenocarpella macrospora* and *Cephalosporium maydis*.

Regulated pests: Refer to pest list for [Zea mays](#)

Permit to import: Not Required, unless seeds are to be grown in PEQ.

2.83.1 Phytosanitary certificate - Additional declarations

(9) If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment section (if applicable), and by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- a) “The *Zea mays* seeds have been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests, including the regulated insects, mites and weed seeds on MPI’s regulated pest list for *Zea mays*”.

AND

- b) “The *Zea mays* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated bacteria *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis*, *Pantoea stewartii* and viruses *High plains virus* and *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*”;

OR

- ii) “sourced from a ‘pest free place of production’ free from the named regulated bacteria *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis*, *Pantoea stewartii* and viruses *High plains virus* and *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*”;

OR

- iii) “a representative sample, officially drawn from this consignment according to ISTA or AOSA methodology, has been tested for the presence of and found free from the named regulated bacteria *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis*, *Pantoea stewartii* and viruses *High plains virus* and *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*”.

AND

- c) “The *Zea mays* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated viruses *Maize chlorotic mottle virus* and *Sugarcane mosaic virus*”;

OR

- i) “a representative sample, officially drawn from this consignment according to ISTA or AOSA methodology, has been tested for and found free from the named regulated viruses *Maize chlorotic mottle virus* and *Sugarcane mosaic virus*”;

Guidance

- Countries that MPI recognise endorsing “Pest free area” as an additional declaration for Sugarcane mosaic virus are as follow:
Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and United States of America

AND

- d) “The *Zea mays* seeds have been:
- i) sourced from a ‘pest free area’ free from the named regulated fungi *Botryosphaeria zeae*, *Cochliobolus pallescens*, *Cochliobolus tuberculatus*, *Claviceps gigantea*, *Gloeocercospora sorghi*, *Ustilago maydis*, *Peronosclerospora heteropogoni*, *Peronosclerospora maydis*, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*, *Peronosclerospora sacchari*, *Peronosclerospora sorghi*, *Phaeocystroma ambiguum*, *Sclerophthora rayssiae var. zeae*, *Rhizopus maydis*, *Stenocarpella macrospora* and *Cephalosporium maydis*”;

OR

- ii) “treated with one of the fungicide combinations in MPI approved treatments (refer to Part 2.83.3)”.

2.83.2 GM seed testing

- (1) In addition to the phytosanitary requirements above, all consignments of *Zea mays* (sweet corn, maize) are required to be representatively sampled, tested, and found to be free of unapproved GM seed according to the Protocol (refer to Part 1.5.4: *Genetically Modified Testing Certificate*).

Guidance

- Popcorn does not require GM testing. The full scientific name must be specified on the phytosanitary certificate (e.g. *Zea mays* var. *everta*) to enable popcorn to be given clearance without a GM testing certificate.

2.83.3 Approved treatments

- (1) The *Zea mays* seed must be treated with one of the following fungicide combinations;
- a) The active ingredients in one of the following treatments are required:
- Carboxin at 0.8 g a.i. per kg seed and Thiram at 0.8g a.i. per kg seed;
 - Carboxin at 0.8 g a.i. per kg seed and Captan at 0.7g a.i. per kg seed;
 - Fludioxonil at 0.025 g a.i.per kg seed and Metalaxyl at 0.02g a.i. per kg seed;
 - Imazalil at 80 mg a.i. per kg seed and Triadimenol at 220mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - Imazalil at 80 mg a.i. per kg seed and Flutriafol at 80mg a.i. per kg seed;
 - Difenoconazole at 0.12 g a.i per kg seed and Mefenoxam at 0.01g a.i per kg seed;
 - Fludioxonil at 0.025 g a.i.per kg seed and Mefenoxam at 0.01g a.i. per kg seed.
- (2) As required, MPI may evaluate other treatments and if effective, will approve these treatments and add them to this schedule.

2.83.4 Testing requirements

- (1) ***Pantoea stewartii***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 400 seeds, using the immunosorbent assay test described by Lamka *et al.* (1991), may be used to show the consignment is free of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*;

- (2) ***Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. nebraskensis***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 400 seeds, using the sCNS Culture Plate Method (Shepherd, 1999; www.seedhealth.org), may be used to show the consignment is free of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Nebraskensis*;
- (3) ***Acidovorax avenae subsp. avenae***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 400 seeds, using the methodology of Dange *et al.* (1978), may be used to show the consignment is free of *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *Avenae*;
- (4) ***High plains virus***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of seeds using greenhouse grow-out tests and ELISA testing as described by Forster *et al.* (2001) and Crop Plant Compendium 2003, or a representative sample of a minimum of 3000 seeds, using a PCR NPPO approved method, such as Lebas *et al.* (2005), may be used to show that the consignment is free of *High plains virus*;
- (5) ***Maize dwarf mosaic virus***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 2000 seeds, using an NPPO approved method, may be used to show the consignment is free of *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*;
- (6) ***Maize chlorotic mottle virus***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 3000 seeds, using ELISA or PCR testing, may be used to show the consignment is free from *Maize chlorotic mottle virus*;
- (7) ***Sugarcane mosaic virus***: A negative result from testing a representative sample of a minimum of 2000 seeds, using an NPPO approved method, may be used to show the consignment is free of *Sugarcane mosaic virus*.

Guidance

- MPI may, upon request, consider alternative virus and bacterial testing methods from those described in this schedule.

References:

- Dange SRS, Payak MM, Renfro BL, 1978. Seed transmission of *Pseudomonas rubrilineans*, the incitant of bacterial leaf stripe of maize. *Indian Phytopathology* 31(4):523-524.
- Forster RL, Seifers DL, Strausbaugh CA, Jensen SG, Ball EM, Harvey TL, 2001. Seed transmission of the *High Plains virus* in sweet corn. *Plant Disease* 85(7):696-699
- Lamka, G L; Hill, J H; McGee, D C; and Braun, E J. 1991: Development of an immunosorbent assay for seedborne *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in corn seeds. *Phytopathology* 81:839-846
- Lebas, B.S.; Ochoa-Corona, F.M.; Elliot, D.R.; Tang, Z. and Alexander, B.J.R. 2005. Development of an RT-PCR for High Plains virus indexing scheme in New Zealand post entry quarantine. *Plant Disease*, 89:1103-1108.
- Shepherd, L.M. 1999: Detection and transmission of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis* of corn. Ms Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, IA.

Appendix 1: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by the Act and ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (2012), unless set out below:

a.i.

Active ingredient.

AOSA

The Association of Official Seed Analysts is an organisation comprised of member laboratories which are staffed by certified seed analysts. Such seed testing facilities include official state, federal, and university seed laboratories across the United States of America and Canada.

Basic seed

Refers to seed listed in the Plant Biosecurity Index under “ Import Specification for Seed for Sowing”.

BORIC

Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities: MPI database which informs on the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non- regulated for New Zealand.

ELISA

Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay.

EPA

Environmental Protection Authority is responsible for administering the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

Fleshy fruit

Any fruit (matured ovary) that is succulent or semi-succulent e.g. a berry, drupe, pome.

Genetically modified organism (GM)

Any organism in which any of the genes or any of the other genetic material has been modified by in-vitro techniques; or is inherited or otherwise derived, through any number of replications, from any genes or other genetic material which has been modified by *in-vitro* techniques. [as defined by the HSNO Act 1996]

Herbaceous Indexing

Virus detection and identification technique where plant viruses are transmitted mechanically or via a vector to a number of herbaceous indicator plants for the observation of characteristic symptoms.

ISTA

International Seed Testing Association.

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended [FAO, 1990].

ISPM

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures are the international standards adopted by the Conference of FAO, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999].

Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 post-entry quarantine

A system of post entry quarantine screening whereby seed is grown under certain specified conditions on a property approved to the MPI operational standard PBC-NZ-TRA-PQCON.

NPPO

National Plant Protection Organisation is the official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC. [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organisation (National)].

Pelleted seed

Seed encased in a man-made nutritive or protective covering.

Permit

A permit to import issued by MPI that specifies the conditions under which a particular commodity may be imported into New Zealand.

Pest

Any species, strain or biotype of animal or pathogenic agent (fungi, bacteria, viruses, viroids) injurious to plants or plant products.

Note: For the purpose of this import health standard “pest” includes an organism sometimes associated with the pathway, which poses a risk to human or animal or plant life or health (SPS Article 2).

PCR

Polymerase chain reaction.

Plant Biosecurity Index

MPI search system for identifying the status of plant species for importing to New Zealand.

Pre-Germinated Seed

Seed with only the radicle (embryonic root) emerged.

Quarantine Pest

A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO 1995; IPPC 1997].

Quarantine Weed Seeds

An invasive plant species as set out in the MPI Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds.

Regulated Pest

A quarantine pest or a regulated non- quarantine pest listed in BORIC as being regulated for New Zealand.

Note: If an intercepted organism is not listed in BORIC, the NPPO must contact MPI to establish the regulatory status.

Seed

A unit of reproduction used for sowing. This includes spores but excludes vegetative propagules.

Appendix 2: Amendment Record

Amendments to this IHS will be given a consecutive number and dated. The following table provides a summary of the main changes to this IHS for the previous five years.

No:	Details:	Date:
26	Revised schedules of special conditions for <i>Hordeum</i> and <i>Triticum</i> .	7/05/2009
27	Addition of schedule for <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> . Revised schedule of special conditions for <i>Fragaria</i> and <i>Ribes</i> . Removal of <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i> from section 1.5.2	19/03/2010
28	Removal of <i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i> from the <i>Hordeum</i> and <i>Triticum</i> schedules. Revised schedule of <i>Zea</i> , including Japan as an approved country with the addition of <i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i> to the pest list. Addition of a pea seed soak test on arrival in the <i>Pisum</i> schedule.	22/09/2010
29	Revised schedules of special conditions for <i>Acer</i> , <i>Carpinus</i> , <i>Carya ovata</i> , <i>Castanea</i> and <i>Quercus</i> to manage <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> .	16/09/2011
30	Addition of section 2.2.7 'Importation of Seed Products', section 2.2.8 'Seed for Sowing of New Zealand Origin' and section 2.4 'Equivalence'.	5/12/2011
31	Revised schedule for <i>Rubus</i> , and removal of [strains not present in New Zealand] from all listings of <i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> in <i>Fragaria</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , and <i>Vaccinium</i> schedules.	20/03/2012
32	Revised schedule of special conditions for <i>Citrus</i> .	3/04/2012
33	Updated fungicide treatment option for <i>Avena</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> and <i>Triticum</i> .	7/05/2012
34	Reformat of complete IHS, including all schedules.	29/06/2012
35	Correction to the <i>Zea</i> schedule: removal of <i>Maize mottle chlorotic stunt virus</i> from the quarantine requirements.	24/07/2012
36	Revision of Section 8 'Equivalence' and Section 9 'Biosecurity clearance'.	27/08/2012
37	New schedule for tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>) and minor correction of <i>Macadamia</i> schedule.	19/10/2012
38	New schedule for <i>Brassica</i> (urgent amendment) and minor amendment to <i>Acrocomia</i> schedule.	19/04/2013
39	Revised schedule for <i>Malus</i> (apple) seed for sowing.	24/04/2013
40	Removal of schedule for <i>Brassica</i> , retaining schedule for <i>Brassica napus</i> .	02/08/2013
41	New schedule for grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.), incorporated as an urgent amendment.	08/08/2013
42	Addition of section 6 (Part A), 'Seed for sowing imported as laboratory specimens'. Revised schedule of special conditions for <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> (removal of requirement for a phytosanitary certificate). Revised schedules of special conditions for <i>Fragaria</i> , <i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Ribes</i> , <i>Rubus idaeus</i> and <i>Vitis</i> (removal of <i>Tomato black ring virus</i> from the quarantine requirements).	12/12/2013
43	Addition of further approved fungicide treatments to the <i>Phaseolus</i> and <i>Pisum</i> schedules	19/6/2014
44	Revised schedule for <i>Zea mays</i> , specifying a seed sample size for <i>Maize dwarf mosaic virus</i> .	18/8/2014
45	New schedule for <i>Capsicum</i> and <i>Solanum</i>	19/8/2014
46	New schedule for Cucurbitaceae and changes to <i>Zea mays</i> (urgent amendment)	1/12/2014
47	Revised schedule for <i>Zea mays</i> , clarifying the requirements for <i>Sugarcane mosaic virus</i> and <i>Maize chlorotic mottle virus</i>	7/8/2015
48	Publication of the CTO direction for all <i>Zea mays</i> consignment originated from Chile.	11/09/2015
49	New IHS format. Added section 1.6 (pre-determined testing in PEQ), amended phytosanitary certificate requirements and GM testing requirements.	26/11/2015
50	Reinstating section 6 (Part A) now section 1.9 Part 1: "Seed for sowing imported as laboratory specimens". Minor amendment for <i>Beta</i> and <i>Zea</i> schedule. Removal of <i>Barley mosaic virus</i> from the pest list of <i>Hordeum</i> and revised the schedule.	21/12/2015
51	Reinstating and revision of the requirements for species of <i>Rubus</i> and clarification of Section 1.9	21/01/2016
52	Addition to a paragraph related to importation of GMO seeds for reseach purposes and also the addition of the pathogen Andean potato mild mosaic virus (APMMV) to the <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	02/03/2016

	schedule as a regulated pest.	
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Appendix 3: Declaration Form

To be completed and signed by the exporter and importer.

As defined by the New Zealand HSNO Act 1996, Genetically modified organism means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any organism in which any of the genes or any other genetic material (a) have been modified by in vitro techniques; or (b) are inherited or otherwise derived, through any number of replications, from any genes or other genetic material which has been modified by in vitro techniques.

Note that under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996. The import and release of any genetically modified crop without approval from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) it is unlawful.

I,.....(exporter's name and address).....declare that according to the requirements set out in the Seed for Sowing Import Health Standard (MPI Import Health Standard: 155.02.05: Importation of Seed for Sowing - <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/plants/seeds-for-sowing/steps-to-importing/>), (species name and lot/line number or unique identifier as stated on all the other import documentation) was produced neither "from" nor "by" genetically modified crops.

I undertake to inform immediately the importer and the Ministry for Primary Industries, MPI, New Zealand of any information that can undermine the accuracy of this declaration.

Note that MPI may request evidence as to how production, handling and transport of these seeds is performed in the field, or require and audit as a way to provide quality to the production system.

I..... (importer's name and address).....declare to the best of my knowledge that according to the requirements set out in the Seed for Sowing Import Health Standard (MPI Import Health Standard: 155.02.05: Importation of Seed for Sowing - <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/plants/seeds-for-sowing/steps-to-importing/>), (species name and lot/line number or unique identifier as stated on all the other import documentation) was produced neither "from" nor "by" genetically modified crops.

Signed by (exporter) and Company Name and details

(print name)

Date

Signed by (importer) and Company Name and details

(print name)

Warning: Any person who knowingly makes a statement of information or a declaration that is false or misleading in a material particular may on summary conviction, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment and/or fined not exceeding \$500,000.00

Appendix 4: Regulated Pest List for Importation of Seed for Sowing

For organisms intercepted that are not listed within this pest list refer to the Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) to determine the New Zealand regulatory status.

***Actinidia* REGULATED PESTS (actionable)**

Virus

Capillovirus

Apple stem grooving virus [Actinidia infecting strain]

Avena REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Blattodea

Blattidae

Blatta orientalis

oriental cockroach

Coleoptera

Bostrichidae

Prostephanus truncatus

larger grain borer

Cryptophagidae

Cryptophagus schmidti

Cucujidae

Cathartus quadricollis

squarenecked grain beetle

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae

broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma inclusum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma ornatum

trogoderma beetle

Trogoderma simplex

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma sternale

dermestid beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Mycetophagidae

Mycetophagus quadriguttatus

spotted hairy fungus beetle

Nitidulidae

Carpophilus obsoletus

dried fruit beetle

Ptinidae

Gibbium psylloides

shiny spider beetle

Mezium americanum

american spider beetle

Niptus hololeucus

golden spider beetle

Pseudoeurostus hilleri

spider beetle

Ptinus clavipes

brown spider beetle

Ptinus fur

whitemarked spider beetle

	<i>Ptinus villiger</i>	hairy spider beetle
	<i>Tipnus unicolor</i>	spider beetle
	<i>Trigonogenius globulus</i>	
	Tenebrionidae	
	<i>Alphitobius laevigatus</i>	black fungus beetle
	<i>Alphitophagus bifasciatus</i>	two-banded fungus beetle
	<i>Blaps mucronata</i>	cellar beetle
	<i>Gnatocerus maxillosus</i>	slenderhorned flour beetle
	<i>Latheticus oryzae</i>	longheaded flour beetle
	<i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i>	smalleyed flour beetle
	<i>Palorus subdepressus</i>	depressed flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium audax</i>	american black flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium destructor</i>	dark flour beetle
	Trogossitidae	
	<i>Lophocateres pusillus</i>	siamese grain beetle
	Hemiptera	
	Lygaeidae	
	<i>Elasmolomus sordidus</i>	seed bugs
	Lepidoptera	
	Cosmopterigidae	
	<i>Pyroderces rileyi</i>	pink scavenger caterpillar
	Oecophoridae	
	<i>Anchonoma xeraula</i>	grain moth
	Pyralidae	
	<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>	rice moth
	<i>Ephestia figulilella</i>	raisin moth
	<i>Paralipsa gularis</i>	stored nut moth
	Tineidae	
	<i>Nemapogon variatella</i>	corn moth
Mite		
	Arachnida	
	Acarina	
	Eriophyidae	
	<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	wheat curl mite
	<i>Aceria tulipae [vector]</i>	wheat curl mite
	Siteroptidae	
	<i>Siteroptes cerealium</i>	asparagus spider mite
	Tarsonemidae	
	<i>Steneotarsonemus spirifex</i>	oat spiral mite
Nematode		
	Secernentea	
	Tylenchida	
	Anguinidae	
	<i>Anguina tritici [vector]</i>	seed gall nematode
Fungus		

	Hyphomycetales	
	Moniliaceae	
	<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>	
Bacterium	Pseudomonadaceae	
	<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. undulosa</i>	leaf streak
Virus	<i>High plains virus</i>	

Cannabis REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>	fire bug
	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	
	<i>Ischiodon scutellaris</i>	syrphid fly
	<i>Metasyrphus latifasciatus</i>	syrphid fly
	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	hover fly
	<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	hover fly
Mite	<i>Aculops cannabicola</i>	hemp russett mite
Fungus	<i>Curvularia cymbopogonis</i>	
	<i>Leptosphaeria woroninii</i>	
	<i>Septoria cannabis</i>	yellow leaf spot
Bacterium	<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. cannabina</i>	
	<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. cannabis</i>	
Virus	<i>Hemp mosaic virus</i>	
	<i>Hemp streak virus</i>	
Weed	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	branched broomrape

Cucurbitaceae REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Virus	<i>Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus</i>	CGMMV
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Fragaria REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Virus	<i>Fragaria chiloensis latent virus</i>	
	<i>Raspberry ringspot virus</i>	
	<i>Strawberry latent ringspot virus (strains not in New Zealand)</i>	

Tobacco streak virus
Tomato ringspot virus (strains not in New Zealand)

***Helianthus* REGULATED PESTS (actionable)**

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Dermestidae

Trogoderma granarium

khapra beetle

Trogoderma variabile

warehouse beetle

Diptera

Asteraceae

Neolasioptera helianthi (syn.

midge

Lasioptera murtfeldtiana)

Fungus

Ascomycota

Pleosporales

Pleosporaceae

Alternaria helianthi

Dothideales

Leptosphaeriaceae

Leptosphaeria lindquistii

leaf spot

Mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)

Sphaeropsidales

Sphaerioidaceae

Septoria helianthi

septoria leaf spot

Mitosporic fungi (*Hyphomycetes*)

Hyphomycetales

Moniliaceae

Aspergillus parasiticus

mould

Oomycota

Peronosporales

Peronosporaceae

Plasmopara halstedii

downy mildew

Bacterium

Pseudomonadaceae

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *aptata*

bacterial spot

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *tagetis*

bacterial leaf spot

Virus

Potyviridae

Potyvirus

Sunflower mosaic virus

Hordeum REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

<i>Insecta</i>		
Blattodea		
Blattidae		
	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	oriental cockroach
Coleoptera		
Curculionidae		
	<i>Caulophilus oryzae</i>	broadnosed grain weevil
Dermestidae		
	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
	<i>Trogoderma grassmani</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma inclusum</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma irroratum</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma ornatum</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma simplex</i>	dermestid beetle
	<i>Trogoderma sternale</i>	dermestid beetle
	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	warehouse beetle
Languriidae		
	<i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i>	mexican grain beetle
Tenebrionidae		
	<i>Embaphion muricatum</i>	false wireworm
	<i>Latheticus oryzae</i>	longheaded flour beetle
	<i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i>	smalleyed flour beetle
	<i>Palorus subdepressus</i>	depressed flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium audax</i>	american black flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium destructor</i>	dark flour beetle
Lepidoptera		
Tineidae		
	<i>Haplotinea insectella</i>	casemaking moth
	<i>Tinea fictrix</i>	casemaking moth
Mite		
Arachnida		
Acarina		
Acaridae		
	<i>Acarophenax tribolii</i> [Animals Biosecurity]	grain mite
Eriophyidae		
	<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	wheat curl mite
	<i>Aceria tulipae</i> [vector]	wheat curl mite
Pyemotidae		
	<i>Pyemotes herfsi</i>	straw itch mite
Fungus		
Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes		
Tilletiaceae		
	<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	dwarf bunt
<i>Mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)</i>		

Hyphomycetales		
Moniliaceae		
<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>		stripe
Tuberculariales		
Tuberculariaceae		
<i>Fusarium longipes</i>		fusarium head blight
Bacterium		
Corynebacteriaceae		
<i>Rathayibacter tritici</i>		yellow ear rot
Pseudomonadaceae		
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>striafaciens</i>		bacterial stripe blight
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>undulosa</i>		leaf streak
Virus		
<i>High plains virus</i>		

Phaseolus REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect		
Insecta		
Coleoptera		
Bostrichidae		
<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>		larger grain borer
Bruchidae		
<i>Acanthoscelides argillaceus</i>		bean weevil
<i>Acanthoscelides obvelatus</i>		bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchidius atrolineatus</i>		seed beetle
<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>		seed beetle
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>		pea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus analis</i>		cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>		cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i>		cowpea weevil
<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>		mexican bean weevil
Lepidoptera		
Pyralidae		
<i>Etiella grisea</i>		pod borer
<i>Etiella grisea drososcia</i>		pod borer
<i>Etiella zinckenella</i>		limabean pod borer
Tortricidae		
<i>Cydia fabivora</i>		pod moth
<i>Matsumuraeses phaseoli</i>		adzuki pod worm
Fungus		
Ascomycota		
Dothideales		
Elsinoaceae		

	<i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i>	scab
	Pleosporaceae	
	<i>Cochliobolus miyabeanus</i> (anamorph <i>Bipolaris oryzae</i>)	
	<i>mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)</i>	
	Sphaeropsidales	
	Sphaerioidaceae	
	<i>Phoma exigua var. diversispora</i>	ascochyta leaf spot
Bacterium		
	Corynebacteriaceae	
	<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens</i>	bacterium wilt
Virus		
	<i>Artichoke yellow ringspot virus</i>	
	<i>Bean common mosaic virus</i> [blackeye cowpea mosaic strain]	
	<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>	
	<i>Cowpea severe mosaic virus</i>	
	<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>	
	<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>	
	<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	
	<i>Southern bean mosaic virus</i>	

Pinus REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect		
	Insecta	
	Coleoptera	
	Anobiidae	
	<i>Ernobius punctulatus</i>	borer
	Cerambycidae	
	<i>Xylotrechus schaefferi</i>	longhorn beetle
	Curculionidae	
	<i>Conotrachelus neomexicanus</i>	cone borer, curculio
	Scolytidae	
	<i>Conophthorus coniperda</i>	white pine cone beetle
	<i>Conophthorus ponderosae</i>	lodgpole cone beetle
	<i>Conophthorus resinosae</i>	red pine cone beetle
	Diptera	
	Cecidomyiidae	
	<i>Cecidomyia bisetosa</i>	gall midge
	<i>Resseliella silvana</i>	gall midge
	Heteroptera	
	Coreidae	
	<i>Lepispilus sulcicollis</i>	seed eater
	<i>Leptoglossus corculus</i>	leaffooted pine seed bug
	<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>	coreid bug

Scutelleridae		
	<i>Tetyra bipuctata</i>	shield backed pine seed bug
Hymenoptera		
	Torymidae	
	<i>Megastigmus albifrons</i>	seed chalcid
Lepidoptera		
	Pyralidae	
	<i>Dioryctria abietivorella</i>	fir coneworm, pine knothorn moth
	<i>Dioryctria amatella</i>	southern pine coneworm
	<i>Dioryctria auranticella</i>	pyralid moth
	<i>Dioryctria clarioralis</i>	coneworm
	<i>Dioryctria disclusa</i>	webbing coneworm
	<i>Dioryctria merkeli</i>	loblolly pine coneworm
	<i>Dioryctria rossi</i>	cone borer, pyralid moth
	Tortricidae	
	<i>Commophila fuscodorsana</i>	tortricid moth
	<i>Cydia anaranjada</i>	slash pine seedworm
	<i>Cydia ingens</i>	logleaf pine seed worm
	<i>Cydia miscitata</i>	cone borer, tortricid moth
	<i>Cydia piperana</i>	cone borer, ponderosa pine seed moth
	<i>Cydia toreuta</i>	cone borer, eastern pine seedworm
Fungus		
	Ascomycota	
	Diaporthales	
	Melanconidaceae	
	<i>Melanconis stilbostoma</i> (anamorph <i>Melanconium bicolor</i>)	mould
	Dothideales	
	Dothioraceae	
	<i>Sydowia polyspora</i> (anamorph <i>Sclerophoma pythiophila</i>)	pine leaf blight, tip dieback
	Mycosphaerellaceae	
	<i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> (anamorph <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i>)	brown needle spot
	Pleosporaceae	
	<i>Setosphaeria rostrata</i> (anamorph <i>Exserohilum rostratum</i>)	leaf blight, black mould
	Hypocreales	
	Hypocreaceae	
	<i>Nectria inventa</i> (anamorph <i>Verticillium tenerum</i>)	verticillium rot
	Pezizales	
	Otideaceae	
	<i>Caloscypha fulgens</i> (anamorph <i>Geniculodendron pyriforme</i>)	cold fungus
	Pyronemataceae	

	<i>Pyronema omphalodes</i>	mould
Mitosporic fungi	<i>Coniosporium aterrimum</i>	mould
	<i>Lacellina graminicola</i>	mould
Mitosporic fungi (Coelomycetes)		
Sphaeropsidales		
Sphaerioidaceae		
	<i>Botryodiplodia acicola</i>	mould
	<i>Coniothyrium quercinum</i>	mould
Unknown (Coelomycetes)		
	<i>Melanconium apiocarpon</i>	mould
	<i>Pestalotia breviseta</i>	mould
	<i>Pestalotia foedans</i>	mould
	<i>Pestalotiopsis glandicola</i>	mould
	<i>Sirococcus conigenus</i>	shoot blight
Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)		
Hyphomycetales		
Hyphomycetales		
	<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>	black mould
	<i>Cladosporium naumovi</i>	black mould
	<i>Curvularia inaequalis</i>	black mould
	<i>Stemphylium piriforme</i>	leaf mould
Moniliaceae		
	<i>Acremonium subverticillatum</i>	mould
	<i>Aspergillus funiculosus</i>	mould
	<i>Penicillium arenarium</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium aurantiogriseum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium canadense</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium divergens</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium fuscum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium gladioi</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium oxalicum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Penicillium viridicatum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	<i>Torula convoluta</i>	mould
	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> [severe strain]	mould
Tuberculariales		
Tuberculariaceae		
	<i>Fusarium arthrosporoides</i>	dry rot
	<i>Fusarium chlamydosporum</i>	root and stem rot
	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i> (syn. <i>Fusarium subglutinans</i> f. sp. <i>pini</i>)	pine pitch canker
	<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> var.	mould

	<i>intermedium</i>	
	<i>Fusarium polyphialidicum</i>	fusarium mould
Unknown (Hyphomycetes)		
	<i>Oidium verticilloides</i>	mould
Oomycota		
Pythiales		
Pythiaceae		
	<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>	root and seed rot
Zygomycota: Zygomycetes		
Mucorales		
Mucoraceae		
	<i>Mucor hiemalis</i>	mucor fruit rot
	<i>Mucor mucedo</i>	mucor fruit rot
	<i>Mucor plumbeus</i>	mould
	<i>Mucor racemosus</i>	storage rot
	<i>Mucor ramanianus</i>	mould
Syncephalastraceae		
	<i>Syncephalastrum racemosum</i>	mould

Pisum REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect		
Insecta		
Coleoptera		
Bruchidae		
	<i>Acanthoscelides zeteki</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Bruchidius atrolineatus</i>	seed beetle
	<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>	seed beetle
	<i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Bruchus affinis</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Bruchus emarginatus</i>	Mediterranean pulse beetle
	<i>Bruchus ervi</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Bruchus lentis</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	pea weevil
	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	broad bean weevil
	<i>Bruchus tristis</i>	bruchid beetle
	<i>Callosobruchus analis</i>	cowpea weevil
	<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	oriental cowpea weevil
	<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	cowpea weevil
Dermestidae		
	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
Lepidoptera		
Lycaenidae		
	<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i>	blue butterfly
Noctuidae		
	<i>Spodoptera praefica</i>	western yellowstriped armyworm

	Pyrilidae	
	<i>Etiella zinckenella</i>	limabean pod borer
	Tortricidae	
	<i>Cydia nigricana</i>	pea moth
Mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)		
	Hyphomycetales	
	Dematiaceae	
	<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides f. sp. pisicola</i>	cladosporium blight
Virus		
	<i>Broad bean mottle virus</i>	
	<i>Broad bean stain virus</i>	
	<i>Clover yellow mosaic virus</i>	
	<i>Pea early-browning virus</i>	
	<i>Pea enation mosaic virus</i>	
	<i>Peanut mottle virus</i>	
	<i>Peanut stunt virus</i>	

Pseudotsuga menziesii REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect		
	Insecta	
	Coleoptera	
	Anobiidae	
	<i>Ernobius punctulatus</i>	borer
	Curculionidae	
	<i>Lepesoma lecontei</i>	weevil
	Scarabaeidae	
	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	cockchafer
	Diptera	
	Cecidomyiidae	
	<i>Asynapta keeni</i>	gall midge
	<i>Contarinia constricta</i>	gallmidge
	<i>Contarinia cuniculator</i>	gall midge
	<i>Contarinia oregonensis</i>	douglas fir cone gall midge
	<i>Contarinia pseudotsugae</i>	gall midge
	<i>Contarinia washingtonensis</i>	gall midge
	Lonchaeidae	
	<i>Earomyia aquilonia</i>	fir seed maggot
	<i>Earomyia barbara</i>	fir seed maggot
	Hemiptera	
	Coreidae	
	<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>	coreid bug
	Lepidoptera	
	Blastobasidae	
	<i>Holcocera augusti</i>	blastobasid moth

	Geometridae	
	<i>Eupithecia albicapitata</i>	looper
	<i>Eupithecia spermaphaga</i>	looper
	Pyralidae	
	<i>Dioryctria abietivorella</i>	fir coneworm
	Tortricidae	
	<i>Barbara colfaxiana</i>	douglas fir cone moth
	<i>Chionodes periculella</i>	gelechiid moth
	<i>Commophila fuscodorsana</i>	tortricid moth
	<i>Endopiza piceana</i>	tortricid moth
	<i>Laspeyresia bracteatana</i>	leafroller
	<i>Zeiraphera diniana</i>	douglas fir cone moth
Fungus		
	Ascomycota	
	Pezizales	
	Otideaceae	
	<i>Caloscypha fulgens</i>	cold fungus
	Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)	
	Hyphomycetales	
	Moniliaceae	
	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	penicillium mould rot
	Tuberculariales	
	Tuberculariaceae	
	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i> (syn. <i>Fusarium subglutinans</i> f. sp. <i>pini</i>)	pine pitch canker

Ribes REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Virus

Raspberry ringspot virus
Tobacco rattle virus (strains not in
New Zealand)

*For organisms intercepted that are not listed within this pest list refer to Biosecurity
Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) to determine the regulatory status.

Rubus REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Virus

Raspberry ringspot virus
Tomato ringspot virus

*For organisms intercepted that are not listed within this pest list refer to Biosecurity
Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC) to determine the regulatory status.

Triticum REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Blattodea

Blattidae

	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	oriental cockroach
Coleoptera		
	Bostrichidae	
	<i>Dinoderus distinctus</i>	bostrichid beetle
	<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>	larger grain borer
	Bruchidae	
	<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	oriental cowpea weevil
	Curculionidae	
	<i>Caulophilus oryzae</i>	broadnosed grain weevil
	Dermestidae	
	<i>Trogoderma glabrum</i>	khapra beetle
	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
	<i>Trogoderma grassmani</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma inclusum</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma ornatum</i>	trogoderma beetle
	<i>Trogoderma simplex</i>	dermestid beetle
	<i>Trogoderma sternale</i>	dermestid beetle
	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	warehouse beetle
	Languriidae	
	<i>Pharaxonotha kirschii</i>	Mexican grain beetle
	Tenebrionidae	
	<i>Cynaesus angustus</i>	larger black flour beetle
	<i>Latheticus oryzae</i>	longheaded flour beetle
	<i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i>	smalleyed flour beetle
	<i>Palorus subdepressus</i>	depressed flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium audax</i>	american black flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium freemani</i>	flour beetle
	<i>Ulomoides dermestoides</i>	darkling beetle
Diptera		
	Cecidomyiidae	
	<i>Contarinia pisi</i>	pea midge
Lepidoptera		
	Noctuidae	
	<i>Faronta albilinea</i>	wheat head armyworm
	Pyralidae	
	<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>	rice moth
	<i>Paralipsa gularis</i>	stored nut moth
	Tineidae	
	<i>Cephitinea colonella</i>	grain moth
	<i>Haplotinea insectella</i>	casemaking moth
Psocoptera		
	Liposcelidae	
	<i>Troctes minutus</i>	psocid
Mite		
Arachnida		

Acarina		
Acaridae		
<i>Caloglyphus krameri</i>		
<i>Michaelopus macfarlanei</i>		
Eriophyidae		
<i>Aceria tulipae (vector)</i>	wheat curl mite	
<i>Aceria tosichella</i>	wheat curl mite	
Tarsonemidae		
<i>Tarsonemus granarius</i>		
Tuckerellidae		
<i>Tuckerella ablutus</i>		
unknown Acarina		
<i>Paratriophtydeus coineaurius</i>		
Nematode		
Secernentea		
Tylenchida		
Anguinidae		
<i>Anguina tritici [vector]</i>	seed gall nematode	
Fungus		
Basidiomycota: Ustomycetes		
Ustilaginales		
Tilletiaceae		
<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	dwarf bunt	
<i>Tilletia indica</i>	karnal bunt	
Mitosporic fungi (Hyphomycetes)		
Hyphomycetales		
Dematiaceae		
<i>Alternaria triticina</i>		
<i>Curvularia verruculosa</i>		
Moniliaceae		
<i>Cephalosporium gramineum</i>	stripe	
Corynebacteriaceae		
<i>Rathayibacter tritici</i>	yellow ear rot	
Pseudomonadaceae		
<i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. undulosa</i>	leaf streak	
Virus		
<i>High plains virus</i>		
<i>Indian peanut clump virus</i>		

Vaccinium REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Fungus
Ascomycota
Diaporthales
Valsaceae

	<i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i> (anamorph <i>Phomopsis vaccinii</i>)	twig blight
Dothideales		
	Botryosphaeriaceae	
	<i>Botryosphaeria vaccinii</i> (anamorph <i>Phyllosticta elongata</i>)	
Leotiales		
	Sclerotiniaceae	
	<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia fructigena</i>)	european brown rot
	<i>Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi</i>	brown rot
Virus		
	Bromoviridae	
	Ilarvirus	
	<i>Blueberry shock virus</i>	
	Comoviridae	
	Nepovirus	
	<i>Blueberry leaf mottle virus</i>	
	<i>Peach rosette mosaic virus</i>	
	<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> [strains not in New Zealand]	

Vicia REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Coleoptera

Bruchidae

<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>	seed beetle
<i>Bruchidius quinqueguttatus</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus atomarius</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus dentipes</i>	bruchid beetle
<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	pea weevil
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	broad bean weevil
<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	oriental cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	cowpea weevil
<i>Callosobruchus phaseoli</i>	cowpea weevil

Dermestidae

<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	khapra beetle
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Tenebrionidae

<i>Tribolium destructor</i>	dark flour beetle
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Diptera

Cecidomyiidae

<i>Contarinia pisi</i>	pea midge
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Lepidoptera

Lycaenidae

<i>Virachola livia</i>	pomegranate butterfly
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Virus

Artichoke yellow ringspot virus
Broad bean mottle virus
Broad bean stain virus
Broad bean true mosaic virus
Clover yellow mosaic virus
Pea early-browning virus
Pea enation mosaic virus
Peanut stunt virus
Red clover vein mosaic virus

Zea mays REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

Insect

Insecta

Bostrichidae

Dinoderus distinctus bostrichid beetle
Dinoderus minutus bamboo powderpost beetle
Prostephanus truncatus larger grain borer

Cucujidae

Cathartus quadricollis squarenecked grain beetle

Curculionidae

Caulophilus oryzae broadnosed grain weevil

Dermestidae

Attagenus unicolor black carpet beetle
Trogoderma glabrum khapra beetle
Trogoderma granarium khapra beetle
Trogoderma inclusum trogoderma beetle
Trogoderma variabile warehouse beetle

Histeridae

Teretriosoma nigrescens

Languriidae

Pharaxonotha kirschil Mexican grain beetle

Melyridae

Nitidulidae

Carpophilus freemani dried fruit beetle
Carpophilus lugubris dusky sap beetle
Glischrochilus quadrisignatus four-spotted sap beetle

Ptinidae

Gibbium psylloides shiny spider beetle

Scolytidae

Pagiocerus frontalis bark borer

Tenebrionidae

Alphitobius laevigatus black fungus beetle
Cynaesus angustus larger black flour beetle
Gnatocerus maxillosus slenderhorned flour beetle

	<i>Latheticus oryzae</i>	longheaded flour beetle
	<i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i>	smalleyed flour beetle
	<i>Palorus subdepressus</i>	depressed flour beetle
	<i>Tribolium freemani</i>	flour beetle
Diptera		
Otitidae		
	<i>Euxesta stigmatias</i>	
Hemiptera		
Coreidae		
	<i>Leptoglossus zonatus</i>	coreid bug
Lepidoptera		
Cosmopterigidae		
	<i>Pyroderces rileyi</i>	pink scavenger caterpillar
Noctuidae		
	<i>Sesamia calamistis</i>	pink stalk borer
	<i>Sesamia nonagrioides</i>	pink borer
Pyralidae		
	<i>Corcyra cephalonica</i>	rice moth
	<i>Doloessa viridis</i>	
	<i>Mussidia nigrivenella</i>	pyralid moth
	<i>Paralipsa gularis</i>	stored nut moth
Tortricidae		
	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	false codling moth
Psocoptera		
Liposcelidae		
	<i>Liposcelis bostrychophilus</i>	booklouse
	<i>Liposcelis entomophilus</i>	grain psocid
	<i>Liposcelis paetus</i>	booklouse
Trogiiidae		
	<i>Lepinotus reticulatus</i>	
Mite		
Arachnida		
Acarina		
Pyemotidae		
	<i>Acaropsellina sollers</i>	
Fungus		
Ascomycota		
Dothideales		
Botryosphaeriaceae		
	<i>Botryosphaeria zeae</i> (anamorph <i>macrophoma zeae</i>)	grey ear rot
Pleosporaceae		
	<i>Cochliobolus pallescens</i> (anamorph <i>Curvularia pallescens</i>)	-
	<i>Cochliobolus tuberculatus</i>	leaf spot

	(anamorph <i>Curvularia tuberculata</i>)	
	<i>Gloeocercospora sorghi</i>	zonate leaf spot
Hypocreales		
	Clavicipitaceae	
	<i>Claviceps gigantea</i>	ergot
Basidiomycota		
Ustomycetes		
	Ustilaginales	
	Ustilaginaceae	
	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	boil smut
Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)		
	Sphaerioidales	
	Sphaerioidaceae	
	<i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i>	dry rot of maize
	<i>Phaeocystroma ambigum</i>	-
Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)		
	Hyphomycetales	
	Moniliaceae	
	<i>Cephalosporium maydis</i>	
Oomycota		
	Sclerosporales	
	Sclerosporaceae	
	<i>Peronosclerospora heteropogoni</i>	
	<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i>	Java downy mildew
	<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	Philippine downy mildew
	<i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i>	
	<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	sorghum downy mildew
	<i>Phaeocystroma ambiguum</i>	
	Verrucalvaceae	
	<i>Sclerophthora rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i>	
Zygomycota		
Zygomycetes		
	Mucorales	
	Mucoraceae	
	<i>Rhizopus maydis</i>	rhizopus seed rot
	<i>Sclerophthora rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i>	
	<i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i>	dry rot
	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>	boil smut
Bacterium		
	Pseudomonadaceae	
	<i>Acidovorax avenae</i> subsp. <i>avenae</i>	bacterial blight
	Corynebacteriaceae	
	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>nebraskensis</i>	Goss' bacterial wilt
	Enterobacteriaceae	

	<i>Pantoea stewartii</i>	Stewart's bacterial wilt
Virus	<i>High plains virus</i>	
	Potyviridae	
	Potyvirus	
	<i>Maize chlorotic mottle virus</i>	MCMV
	<i>Maize dwarf mosaic virus</i>	MDMV
	<i>Sugarcane mosaic virus</i>	SCMV
Weed		
	Angiospermae	
	Scrophulariales	
	Scrophulariaceae	
	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	witch-weed
	<i>Striga hermonthica</i>	witch-weed