Summary of pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for Pears from the People’s Republic of China as described in the Official Assurance Programme

1. Orchard and Packhouse Registration
AQSIQ must register all orchards and packhouses from which it is intended to produce or pack fruit of *Pyrus bretschneideri*, *Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis* and *Pyrus pyrifolia* for export to New Zealand. Pear fruit must only be exported from orchards that are registered and have a comprehensive integrated pest management programme (detailed in section 2 below) that includes monitoring, chemical, biological and cultural control measures. Records of registrations will be held and maintained by AQSIQ and will be available for inspection by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. These orchards and packhouses must produce commercial pear fruit under standard cultivation, pest-control, harvesting and packing activities.

2. Orchard pest control activities and integrated pest management and monitoring programme (IPM)

MAFBNZ and AQSIQ have agreed to use bagging and air brushing as part of the integrated pest management programme (IPM). Bagging should occur within one month after petal fall and before the fruit grows greater than 25 mm in size and the fruit must remain bagged up to the time of harvest. AQSIQ must ensure that orchards are subject to field sanitation and pest control programs, as necessary to control regulated pests. For each orchard details of pest control programs including which chemicals have been applied during the production season will be recorded. General detection and monitoring activities for pests and diseases must be conducted in orchards registered for export. In addition to bagging and airbrushing, the pests and diseases monitored for must include summer fruit tortrix moth (*Adoxophyes orana*), peach fruit moth (*Carposina sasakii*), yellow peach moth (*Conogethes punctiferalis*), Spanish red scale (*Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*), manchurian fruit moth (*Cydia inopinata*), brown rot (*Monilinia fructigena*) and apple brown tortrix (*Pandemis heparana*). If the above pests are detected in the orchards registered for export, fruit from that orchard will not be permitted entry into New Zealand. All leaves, diseased pedicels and fruit spurs must be removed. All fruit will be visually examined in the packhouse for signs of damage to the skin or pest infestations and airbrushed to remove any contamination. Any fruit showing signs of damage/broken skin or pest infestations will be rejected for export.

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1 Bagging is not possible for *Pyrus* sp. nr. *communis* as it’s likely to affect the ripening of this variety
3. Harvest

An inspection of fruit for regulated pests is to be conducted at harvest. Fruit for which the bagging is absent, incomplete or comes into contact with the ground are not to be selected for export. During harvest cracked, infested or damaged fruit must be discarded.

4. Packing and Packaging

The pears from each registered orchard will be clearly identified and kept segregated from other fruit. Any fruit identified with obvious signs of deformity or infestation or infection, during grading and packing, are to be removed from export. Fruit harvested for New Zealand is to be kept segregated in individual cold rooms. All cartons of pears shall be traceable to place of production and date of packing.

5. Phytosanitary treatment for fruit flies

Pears are a host of the high impact fruit fly Bactrocera dorsalis in the People’s Republic of China, and MAFBNZ has approved either cold-disinfestation or pest free area as an efficacious phytosanitary measure for this pest.

Area freedom monitoring for fruit flies

The establishment and maintenance of pest free productions for B. dorsalis is an efficacious phytosanitary measure to mitigate the risk of this fruit fly being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity. MAFBNZ currently accepts the provinces of Hebei and Shandong as being free from fruit flies. Area freedom must be maintained by regular monitoring for the presence of fruit fly through the use of attractant traps incorporating lures or baits placed at appropriate locations. Annual monitoring of fruit fly in registered orchards shall be carried out between 1 April and September following harvest. The traps must consist of cue lure, trimedlure and methyl eugenol. The fruit fly monitoring and reporting system must be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures contained in the Official Assurance Programme.

Cold disinfestation treatment

Cold disinfestation for B. dorsalis is considered an efficacious phytosanitary treatment to mitigate the risk of this fruit fly being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity. The treatment must be completed in accordance with agreed procedures between MAFBNZ and the General Administration for Quality Supervision and Inspection and Quarantine of the People’s Republic of China (AQSIQ). Prior to arrival in New Zealand, the core temperature of the fruit must be held continuously at one of the following temperature and time combinations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit pulp temperature °C</th>
<th>Exposure period (consecutive days)</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.99 °C or below</td>
<td>17</td>
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NOTE: full details of the fruit fly treatment must be included in the “Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration and temperature must be recorded. For cold disinfestation completed in-transit; printouts of all temperature sensors or direct electronic downloads are to be made available to MAFBNZ at the port of arrival in New Zealand for final clearance of the container.

6. **Product security**

The security of all product exported to New Zealand will be maintained in accordance with international guidelines and agreed procedures.