

**Import Health Standard**  
**Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables**  
**Ya pear, *Pyrus bretshneideri* from the**  
**People's Republic of China**  
**Hebei and Shandong Provinces**

**DRAFT 10 January 2006**

**Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993**  
**Date Issued:**

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### ***Endorsement***

Import health standards for plants and plant products imported into New Zealand are a requirement under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are prepared by the Plants section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity Authority.

This standard was endorsed by the Chief Technical Officer, Pre-Clearance, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand on ##.

Debbie Pearson  
Director Pre-Clearance  
(acting under delegated authority)

### ***Review and amendment***

NZ MAF import health standards are subject to periodic review and amendment. The next planned review for this standard is 2008.

New Zealand import health standards covering the importation of plants and plant products are updated and republished as necessary with the most recent version published on the MAF web site.

### ***Distribution***

Import health standards relating to plants and plant products are distributed by the Plants section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity Authority. They are made available for public access on the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry web site: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

## INTRODUCTION

### SCOPE

This import health standard describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh ya pear (*Pyrus bretshneideri*) imported into New Zealand from the People's Republic of China.

This import health standard replaces the import health standard for ya pears from China issued 5 September 1997.

### REFERENCES

Biosecurity Act 1993

*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* 1996. ISPM Publication No. 4, FAO, Rome.

*Glossary of phytosanitary terms* 2002. ISPM Publication No. 5, FAO, Rome.

*Risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks* 2003. ISPM Publication No. 11 (Rev. 1), FAO, Rome.

*New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention*, November 1997. FAO, Rome.

*MAF Plants Biosecurity Pest Risk Assessment Standard* (26 September 2001).

*MAF Plants Biosecurity Standard 152.02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand* (July 2002).

### DEFINITIONS ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Biosecurity clearance	A clearance under section 26 of the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.
Certificate	An official document, which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990].
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product, or other article being moved for trade or other purpose [FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be

composed of one or more commodities or lots)  
[FAO, 1990; ICPM Amendments, April 2001].

Contaminating pest

A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest those plants or plant products [CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999]  
(Note: Has also been known as a Hitch-hiker pest).

High impact pest

High impact pests are regulated pests that if introduced into New Zealand would have a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment.

Import health standard

A document issued under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 that specifies “... *the requirements to be met for the effective management of risks associated with the importation of risk goods before those goods can be imported, moved from a biosecurity control area or a transitional facility, or given a biosecurity clearance*”.

Infestation of a consignment

Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection [CEPM, 1997; revised CEPM 1999].

Inspection

Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to confirm compliance with phytosanitary regulations [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; formerly Inspect].

International Plant Protection Convention

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

IPPC

Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention.

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard 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].
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard on Phytosanitary Measures.
Lot	The number of units of a single commodity identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin, etc., forming part of a consignment. [FAO, 1990].
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Acronym for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is the New Zealand national plant protection organisation.
National Plant Protection Organisation	Official service established by Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC. [FAO, 1990; formerly Plant Protection Organization (National)]
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organisation.
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant Protection Organization [FAO, 1990].
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997] Note: For the purpose of this 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).
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [FAO, 1995].

Pest free place of production	Place of production in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained [ISPM Pub. No. 10, 1999].
Phytosanitary certificate	A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO 1990].
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate [FAO, 1990].
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests [FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997; ISC, 2001]
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 (is) being officially controlled [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997].
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest [IPPC, 1997] A pest of potential economic importance to New Zealand and not yet present there, or present but either not widely distributed and being officially controlled, or a regulated non-quarantine pest, or having the potential to vector another regulated pest into New Zealand.
Treatment	Officially authorized procedure for the killing or removal of pests or rendering pests infertile or for devitalization [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No. 15, 2002; ISPM No. 18, 2003].
Viable	Capable of maintaining life, or able to live in a particular environment and able to procreate.

## **OUTLINE OF REQUIREMENTS**

This import health standard outlines the requirements that must be met prior to shipment, in-transit and on arrival in New Zealand for fresh ya pear imported from the People's Republic of China.

This standard is replicated at the following Internet address:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/index.htm>

## **NEW ZEALAND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**

All New Zealand import health standards are based upon risk analyses, which may assess either a commodity or a pest/pathway combination. New Zealand's legislative requirements and international obligations are taken into account when conducting risk analyses and applying the findings in the development of import health standards. The principal document for all New Zealand import health standards relating to plants and plant products is the Biosecurity Act (1993), whilst the international obligations derive principally from the guidelines on risk analysis developed under the auspices of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures operating within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention, and the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

# **IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES – YA PEAR (*Pyrus bretshneideri*) FROM THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, HEBEI AND SHANDONG PROVINCES**

## **1 Official contact point (New Zealand National Plant Protection Organisation)**

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

Manager, Biosecurity Standards  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
PO Box 2526  
Wellington  
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 64-4-819 0662  
E-mail: [PlantImports@maf.govt.nz](mailto:PlantImports@maf.govt.nz)  
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz>

## **2 General conditions for the importation of all plants and plant products**

Plants and plant products are not permitted entry into New Zealand unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should plants or plant products, for which no import health standard exists, be intercepted by New Zealand MAF, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment (at their expense).

The NPPO of the exporting country is requested to inform New Zealand MAF of any change of address.

The NPPO of the exporting country is required to inform New Zealand MAF of any newly recorded pests which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

Pursuant to the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, proposals for the deliberate introduction of new organisms (including genetically modified organisms) as defined by the Act should be referred to the Environment Risk Management Authority, PO Box 131, Wellington or e-mail: [info@ermanz.govt.nz](mailto:info@ermanz.govt.nz)

[Note: In order to meet the Environmental Risk Management Authority's requirements the scientific name (i.e. genus and species) of the commodity must be included in the phytosanitary certificate.]

### **3 Explanation of pest categories**

New Zealand MAF categorises pests associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated pests. Measures to prevent the establishment of regulated pests in New Zealand are developed in accordance with the appropriate FAO ISPMs and other relevant international standards.

Regulated pests are those pests for which actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. As well as quarantine pests, these include new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, pests that may pose a risk to human or animal health or to the environment, vectors of associated quarantine pests, and virulent strains (not present in New Zealand) of non-regulated pests and contaminants. Non-regulated pests are those pests for which actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Pests (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

### **4 Application of measures**

A number of different measures may be applied to pests based on the outcome of pest risk analyses. Required measures may include:

- Surveillance for pest freedom
- Testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material)
- Specific pre-shipment pest control activities to be undertaken by the supply country's contracting party
- The application of a pre-shipment treatment
- Inspection of the export consignment
- Treatment on arrival in New Zealand

## **5 General conditions for fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption**

Only clean, inert/synthetic material may be used for the protection, packaging and shipping of fresh fruit/vegetables.

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's NPPO must accompany all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to New Zealand.

New Zealand MAF will inspect all consignments of fresh fruit and vegetables and their associated packaging to verify that New Zealand's phytosanitary requirements have been met. All consignments shall be practically free of soil and other extraneous matter.

Where it has been determined through pest risk assessment that high impact pests are associated with a particular commodity more specific phytosanitary measures must be met. In most circumstances these phytosanitary measures will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand.

## **6 Specific conditions for ya pear (Commodity Sub-Class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables) from The People's Republic of China.**

### **6.1 PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

#### **6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment**

New Zealand MAF requires that the People's Republic of China NPPO sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all the regulated pests specified by New Zealand MAF and ensure that it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements. A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated pest(s) are detected, unless the consignment is treated in order to eliminate these. If pests are found which are not listed in the import health standard, the People's Republic of China NPPO must establish their regulatory status. This information is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests-diseases/registers-lists/boric/>

If a pest is not listed in this register, the People's Republic of China NPPO must contact MAF (see Section 1) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

#### **6.1.2 Testing of the consignment**

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for regulated pests which are not visually detectable (viz. fungi and bacteria) is not generally required for fresh ya pear from the People's Republic of China.

### 6.1.3 Phytosanitary measures for high impact pests

The strength of phytosanitary measures will generally be greater for high impact pests than for other regulated pests, reflecting the greater risks associated with these pests. In most circumstances phytosanitary measures for high impact pests will need to be met prior to arrival of the commodity in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

New Zealand MAF and the People's Republic of China NPPO have agreed to the use of pest free places of production in Hebei and Shandong Provinces as a phytosanitary measure for the high impact fruit fly species associated with ya pears. Refer to Appendix 2 for details of this agreed phytosanitary measure.

New Zealand MAF requires the People's Republic of China NPPO to undertake appropriate pest control activities for the other (non-fruit fly) high impact pests prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand.

NOTE: "appropriate pest control activities" is a broad term that is inclusive of a range of phytosanitary measures. Examples of these measures are pest free areas, physical exclusion (such as bagging of fruit), chemical treatments etc.

### 6.1.4 Documentation

**Phytosanitary certificate:** Required.

**Import permit/Authorisation to import:** Exempt under Gazette Notice: No. AG12, 13 July 1995.

### 6.1.5 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the People's Republic of China NPPO must accompany all ya pear consignments exported to New Zealand.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the People's Republic of China NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by New Zealand MAF have been undertaken.

The ya pears have:

- (i) been visually inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free from any regulated pests

AND

- (ii) undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

*Bactrocera dorsalis*  
*Carposina sasakii*  
*Conogethes punctiferalis*  
*Gymnosporangium asiaticum*  
*Monilinia fructigena*  
*Tetranychus viennensis*

#### **6.1.6 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate**

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken, the People's Republic of China NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- (i) This is to certify that the ya pears described herein have been inspected according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by New Zealand MAF and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of New Zealand MAF, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests.;

NOTE: This additional declaration is not required if the phytosanitary certificate issued by the People's Republic of China NPPO is in accordance with the model phytosanitary certificate annexed to the revised (1997) text of the FAO IPPC.
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AND

- (ii) This is to certify that the ya pears in this consignment have undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against those regulated high impact pests specified by NZ MAF.

#### **6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS**

The ya pears must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible post-inspection/treatment infestation and/or contamination by regulated pests. Where a consignment is split or has its packaging changed while in another country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand, a "Re-export Certificate" is required. Where a consignment is held under bond as a result of the need to change conveyances and is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

### **6.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand MAF will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it is correct and reconciles with the actual consignment.

New Zealand MAF requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units in a consignment are infested with visually detectable, regulated pests. To achieve this, New Zealand MAF will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

### **6.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE**

The consignment may be directed to a New Zealand MAF approved facility for further treatment if required.

### **6.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS**

New Zealand MAF may, on the specific request of the Chief Technical Officer, test the consignment for regulated pests.

### **6.6 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF PESTS/CONTAMINANTS**

If regulated pests, extraneous plant material or trash are intercepted/detected with the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate (depending on the pest identified):

- Re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment
- Reshipment of the consignment
- Destruction of the consignment
- Treatment for those pests where an efficacious treatment is available
- The suspension of trade on the detection of high impact pests for which specific pre-arrival phytosanitary measures are required. Suspension of trade will continue until the cause of the non-compliance has been identified and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of New Zealand MAF

If an organism is intercepted/detected that is not on the pest list (appended to this document), the consignment will be held (or equivalent) until an assessment is undertaken to determine the organism's regulatory status and appropriate measures developed if required.

Consignments that are contaminated with extraneous plant material and/or trash in the 600 unit sample will result in the consignment being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

#### **6.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

If regulated pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

#### **6.8 AUDIT OF OFFSHORE MEASURES**

NZ MAF reserves the right to audit all processes that are undertaken offshore, including phytosanitary measures for high impact pests.

#### **6.9 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE**

The People's Republic of China NPPO will be informed by New Zealand MAF's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" pests, or non-compliance with measures specified in this import health standard.

### **7 Contingencies Following Biosecurity Clearance**

Should a regulated pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, New Zealand MAF may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and Part 5 of the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997.

**Appendix 1      Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables  
*Pyrus bretshneideri* from the People's Republic of  
China**

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Alternaria gaisen</i>	fun	black spot of japanese pear	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Alternaria yaliinficiens</i>	fun	chocolate spot of Ya Li pear	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Botryosphaeria berengeriana</i> f.sp. <i>piricola</i>	fun	ring spot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	fun	Japanese pear rust	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Gymnosporangium confusum</i>	fun	hawthorn rust	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Gymnosporangium fuscum</i>	fun	European pear rust (trellis rust)	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Macrophoma kawatsukai</i>	fun	macrophoma rot	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia fructigena</i> )	fun	European brown rot	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Phomopsis fukushii</i>	fun	Japanese pear canker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Venturia nashicola</i>	fun	Japanese pear scab	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Acleris fimbriana</i>	ins	fruit tree tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Acrobasis pirivorella</i>	ins	pear moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	ins	reticulated tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Aphanostigma iakusuiense</i>	ins	pear phylloxera	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Archips xylosteanus</i>	ins	variegated golden tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	ins	Oriental fruit fly	Regulated #	3	3
<i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i>	ins	pear psyllid	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Cacopsylla pyrisuga</i>	ins	pear sucker	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Carposina sasakii</i>	ins	peach fruit moth	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	ins	potato leafhopper	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	ins	yellow peach moth	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Cydia inopinata</i>	ins	Manchurian fruit moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	ins	stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Euzophera pyriella</i>	ins	pyralid moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Halyomorpha picus</i>	ins	stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Hoplocampa pyricola</i>	ins	pear fruit sawfly	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i>	ins	pear leaf blister moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i>	ins	pear white scale	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	ins	gypsy moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	ins	tent caterpillar	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pandemis heperana</i>	ins	apple brown tortrix	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Pseudococcus comstoki</i>	ins	Comstock mealybug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhynchites coreanus</i>	ins	pear leaf weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Rhynchites foveipennis</i>	ins	Korean pear weevil	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spilonota lechriaspis</i>	ins	bud moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	ins	eyespot bud moth	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Spulerina astaura</i>	ins	leaf blotch miner	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Quarantine status	Measures to prevent entry	Actions on interception
<i>Stephanitis nashi</i>	ins	pear lace bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Urochela leuteovaria</i>	ins	pear stink bug	Regulated	1a & 1b	1 &/or 2
<i>Tetranychus viennensis</i>	mit	hawthorn spider mite	Regulated #	2a or 2b	3
<i>Rhizobium radiobacter</i>	bac	crown gall	Non regulated	.	
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicoccum aesculi</i> )	fun	canker	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i> (anamorph <i>Sphaeropsis malorum</i> )	fun	leaf spot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	fun	grey mould	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> )	fun	anthracnose	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	fun	American brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Monilinia laxa</i> (anamorph <i>Monilia laxa</i> )	fun	European brown rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	fun	blue mould rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Phyllachora pomigena</i>	fun	sooty blotch	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Podospaera leucotricha</i>	fun	powdery mildew	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Trichothecium roseum</i>	fun	pink rot	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Valsa ambiens</i> (anamorph <i>Cytospora leucosperma</i> )	fun	twig dieback	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Venturia pyrina</i> (anamorph <i>Fusicladium pyrorum</i> )	fun	scab	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Aphis spiraeicola</i>	ins	spirea aphid	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cydia molesta</i>	ins	oriental fruit moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	ins	codling moth	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i>	ins	San Jose scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	ins	apple mussel scale	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus calceolariae</i>	ins	citrophilous mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	ins	longtailed mealybug	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>	mit	bryobia mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	mit	European red mite	Non regulated	.	NA
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	mit	twospotted spider mite	Non regulated	.	NA

# denotes a regulated high impact pest for which additional offshore measures are necessary

Measures to prevent entry & establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. No measures as pest non regulated</li> <li>1a Visual inspection of produce and associated packaging</li> <li>1b Consignment must be free from extraneous material – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil</li> <li>2a Undergone appropriate pest control activities</li> <li>2b Pest free area (based on official detection survey)</li> <li>3 Agreed offshore fruit fly treatment</li> <li>4 Approved generic treatment</li> </ul>
Actions on interception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NA No actions as pest is non regulated</li> <li>0 No action due to low risk pathway</li> <li>1 Removal of trash – pests are associated with other plant parts (e.g., leaves, stems, flowers) and/or soil</li> <li>2 Treat, reship or destroy</li> <li>2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway</li> <li>3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway</li> </ul>

## **Appendix 2      Pre-arrival phytosanitary measures for high impact fruit flies associated with ya pears in the People's Republic of China, Hebei and Shandong Provinces**

### **1. Scope**

New Zealand, as a country free from harmful species of fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae), requires exporting countries to implement official phytosanitary measures for those species of fruit flies identified as potentially having a major effect on the production (including access to overseas markets) of plants and plant products and/or the environment, should they be introduced to New Zealand.

Ya pears are a host of the high impact fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis* in the People's Republic of China, and accordingly, appropriate phytosanitary measures must be implemented to mitigate the risk of *Bactrocera dorsalis* being introduced into New Zealand in association with this commodity.

New Zealand MAF and the People's Republic of China NPPO have agreed that the establishment and maintenance of pest free places of production for *Bactrocera dorsalis* is an efficacious phytosanitary measure for this purpose. Pest free places of production can be established within the Provinces of Hebei and Shandong.

### **2. Treatment specification**

The pest free places of production will be established and maintained in ya pear orchards leading up to, and during, harvest of ya pears.

### **3. Treatment monitoring**

All cartons of ya pears shall be traceable to a designated pest free place of production. The People's Republic of China NPPO shall maintain records of the geographical location of each pest free place of production.

### **4. Product security**

The security of all product will be maintained in accordance with agreed procedures.