

# Import Health Standard Schedule for *Fragaria*

Issued pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.



The importation of permitted species of this genus must be undertaken in accordance with the additional entry conditions specified within this schedule **AND** the Basic conditions contained within the Import Health Standard 'Nursery Stock from All Countries'

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### ***General Conditions:***

**Import Permit Required:** Yes

**Phytosanitary Certificate Required:** Yes

**Permitted Countries:** All

**Permitted Commodity classes:** Cuttings [runner tips, stem cuttings only], Plants *in vitro*

**Permitted Species:** Refer [Plants Biosecurity Index](#)

### **Entry Conditions:**

All consignments must comply with the [Basic Conditions](#) for all nursery stock as well as additional conditions as specified within this schedule. This schedule is divided into two sections: Material sourced from Offshore MAF-Accredited Facilities and material sourced from Non-MAF Accredited Facilities.

## **Specific Requirements: Sourcing Material from [Offshore MAF-Accredited Facilities](#)**

### **Cuttings and Plants *in vitro***

**PEQ:** [L2](#)

**Minimum PEQ Period:** 6 months

#### **PEQ Conditions:**

A minimum post entry quarantine period of 6 months (active continuous growth) is required to complete inspections and/or indexing to detect regulated pests. The quarantine period may be extended if material is slow growing, pests are detected, or additional treatments/tests are required. The costs of all inspections, tests and treatments while the *Fragaria* nursery stock is in PEQ shall be borne by the importer.

#### **Onshore Treatment Requirements:**

On arrival, all cuttings must be dipped in 1% Sodium Hypochlorite for 2 minutes at an [approved treatment facility](#) [cuttings only].

#### **Phytosanitary Requirements:**

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The *Fragaria* cuttings / plants *in vitro* [choose ONE option] have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

AND

- treated for regulated insects and mites as described in the [basic conditions](#) of the Import Health Standard Nursery Stock from All countries, within 7 days prior to shipment [cuttings only].

AND

- held and tested for/classified free from specified regulated pests as required in the agreement between MAF and the [name of the MAF-accredited facility].

AND

- held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and testing at the accredited facility, and certification.

#### **Additional Declarations to Record on the Phytosanitary Certificate:**

If satisfied that the pre-shipment phytosanitary activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section [cuttings only] and by identifying the following additional declarations upon the accompanying phytosanitary certificate:

"The *Fragaria* cuttings / plants *in vitro* [choose ONE option] have been:

- held and tested for/classified free from specified regulated pests as required in the agreement between MAF and the [name of the MAF-accredited facility].

AND

- held in a manner to ensure infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and testing at the accredited facility, and certification."

### ***Specific Requirements: Sourcing Material from Non MAF-Accredited Facilities***

#### **Cuttings and Plants *in vitro***

**PEQ:** [L3](#)

**Minimum PEQ Period:** 16 months

#### **PEQ Conditions:**

A minimum post entry quarantine period of 16 months (active continuous growth) is required to complete inspections and/or indexing to detect regulated pests as per the [Inspection, Testing and Treatment Requirements for \*Fragaria\*](#). The quarantine period may be extended if material is slow growing, pests are detected, or additional treatments/tests are required. The costs of all inspections, tests and treatments while the *Fragaria* nursery stock is in PEQ shall be borne by the importer.

#### **Onshore Treatment Requirements:**

On arrival, all cuttings must be dipped in 1% Sodium Hypochlorite for 2 minutes at an [approved treatment facility](#) [cuttings only].

#### **Phytosanitary Requirements:**

Before a phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the exporting country NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken:

The *Fragaria* cuttings / plants *in vitro* [choose ONE option] have been:

- inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable regulated pests.

AND

- treated for regulated insects and mites as described in the [basic conditions](#) of the Import Health Standard Nursery Stock from All countries, within 7 days prior to shipment [cuttings only].

AND

- held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following certification.

#### **Additional Declarations to Record on the Phytosanitary Certificate:**

If satisfied that the pre-shipment phytosanitary activities have been undertaken, the exporting country NPPO must confirm this by recording the treatments applied in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section [cuttings only]. No additional declarations are required

## Regulated Pests:

### Insects

#### Insecta

##### Coleoptera

###### Attelabidae

*Rhynchites germanicus*

strawberry rhynchites

###### Bruchidae

*Zabrotes arenarius*

strawberry weevil

###### Cantharidae

*Chauliognathus lugubris*

soldier beetle

###### Carabidae

*Calathus fuscipes*

ground beetle

*Harpalus affinis*

strawberry seed beetle

*Harpalus rufipes*

strawberry seed beetle

*Nebria brevicollis*

common black ground beetle

*Pterostichus cupreus*

strawberry ground beetle

*Pterostichus madidus*

strawberry ground beetle

*Pterostichus melanarius*

strawberry ground beetle

###### Chrysomelidae

*Altica caerulea*

leaf beetle

*Chaetocnema concinna*

leaf feeding beetle

*Colaspis flavida*

grape colaspis

*Galeruca tanacetii*

strawberry leaf beetle

*Galerucella grisescens*

strawberry leaf beetle

*Galerucella tenella*

strawberry leaf beetle

*Haltica corrusca*

flea beetle

*Haltica pagana*

flea beetle

*Paria fragariae*

strawberry rootworm

*Systema frontalis*

flea beetle

###### Curculionidae

*Anthonomus rubi*

strawberry blossom weevil

*Anthonomus signatus*

strawberry bud weevil

*Apiocalus spp.*

weevils

*Barypeithes pellucidus*

strawberry weevil

*Cleonus kirbyi*

radish weevil

*Conotrachelus nenuphar*

plum weevil

*Donus salviae*

strawberry weevil

*Dyslobus decoratus*

decorated strawberry root weevil

*Dyslobus ursinus*

western strawberry root weevil

*Dyslobus wilcoxi*

Lacomb strawberry root weevil

*Geoderces spp.*

root weevil

*Haplidia etrusca*

root weevil

*Hypera brunneipennis*

Egyptian alfalfa weevil

*Myllocerus undecimpustulatus*

grey weevil

*Nemocestes fragariae*

strawberry root weevil

*Nemocestes incomptus*

woods weevil

*Nemocestes longulus*

strawberry root weevil

*Nemocestes sordidus*

strawberry root weevil

*Orthorhinus aethops*

weevil

*Otiorynchus armatus*

strawberry root weevil

*Otiorynchus clavipes*

red-legged weevil

*Otiorynchus cribricollis*

cribrate weevil

*Otiorynchus meridionalis*

strawberry root weevil

*Otiorynchus rotundatus*

strawberry root weevil

*Otiorynchus rugifrons*

strawberry root weevil

*Otiorynchus singularis*

strawberry root weevil

*Panscopus torpidus*

root weevil

*Peritelopsis globiventris*

grey weevil

<i>Plinthodes taeniatus</i>	root weevil
<i>Polydrusus cervinus</i>	weevil
<i>Polydrusus sericeus</i>	green leaf weevil
<i>Rhadinomus lacordairei</i>	thin strawberry weevil
<i>Rhinaria perdix</i>	strawberry weevil
<i>Rhynchites germanicus</i>	strawberry rhynchites
<i>Sciaphilus asperatus</i>	strawberry root weevil
<i>Sciopithes obscurus</i>	obscure root weevil
<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	root weevil
<i>Strophomorphus porcellus</i>	weevil
<i>Thricolepis inornata</i>	root weevil
<i>Trigonoscuta pilosa</i>	root weevil
<i>Tylocladerma fragariae</i>	strawberry crown borer
<b>Elateridae</b>	
<i>Agriotes</i> spp. (species not in New Zealand)	click beetles
<b>Nitidulidae</b>	
<i>Carpophilus fumatus</i>	sap beetle
<i>Glischrochilus hortensis</i>	sap beetle
<i>Lobiopa insularis</i>	strawberry borer
<i>Stelidota</i> spp.	sap beetles
<i>Stelidota geminata</i>	strawberry sap beetle
<b>Scarabaeidae</b>	
<i>Anoplognathus porosus</i>	Christmas beetle
<i>Cetonia</i> spp.	chafers
<i>Cyclocephala borealis</i>	northern masked chafer
<i>Hoplia</i> spp.	white grubs
<i>Lepidiota frenchi</i>	French's cane grub
<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	cockchafer
<i>Metanastes vulgivagus</i>	black beetle
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	garden chafer
<i>Phyllophaga decimlineata</i>	ten-lined June beetle
<i>Phyllophaga perversa</i>	western ten-lined June beetle
<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle
<i>Repsimus aeneus</i>	white grub
<i>Rhopaea magnicornis</i>	large pasture scarab
<i>Serica</i> spp.	white grubs
<i>Sericesthis geminata</i>	pruinose scarab
<i>Sericesthis nigrolineata</i>	dusky pasture scarab
<b>Scolytidae</b>	
<i>Poecilips cardamomi</i>	bark beetle
<b>Silphidae</b>	
<i>Heterosilpha aenescens</i>	carrion beetle
<b>Collembola</b>	
<b>Sminthuridae</b>	
<i>Bourletiella arvalis dorsobscura</i>	garden springtail
<i>Sminthurus multidentatus</i>	garden springtail
<b>Diptera</b>	
<b>Agromyzidae</b>	
<i>Agromyza fragariae</i>	strawberry leafminer
<i>Agromyza spiraeae</i>	rose leafminer
<b>Tipulidae</b>	
<i>Tipula</i> spp.	leatherjackets
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<b>Anthocoridae</b>	
<i>Orius laevigatus</i>	plant bug
<b>Lygaeidae</b>	
<i>Euander lacertosus</i>	lygaeid bug
<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i>	grey cluster bug
<i>Nysius</i> spp.	bugs
<i>Nysius vinitor</i>	Rutherglen bug

**Miridae**

<i>Calocoris hobartensis</i>	capsid
<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>	common green capsid
<i>Lygus elisus</i>	pale legume bug
<i>Lygus hesperus</i>	tarnished plant bug
<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>	tarnished plant bug
<i>Lygus rugulipennis</i>	tarnished plant bug
<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	stink bug
<i>Plagiognathus chrysanthemi</i>	stink bug
<i>Scolopostethus spp.</i>	plant bugs

**Pentatomidae**

<i>Acrosternum hilare</i>	green stink bug
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	stink bug

**Pyrrhocoridae**

<i>Dindymus versicolor</i>	harlequin bug
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**Homoptera****Aleyrodidae**

<i>Aleyrodes lonicerae</i>	strawberry whitefly
<i>Trialeurodes fernaldi</i>	whitefly
<i>Trialeurodes packardii</i>	strawberry whitefly
<i>Trialeurodes ruborum</i>	whitefly

**Aphididae**

<i>Acyrtosiphon malvae rogersii</i>	strawberry aphid
<i>Amphorophora agathonica</i>	strawberry aphid
<i>Aphis fabae</i>	bean aphid
<i>Aphis forbesi</i>	strawberry root aphid
<i>Aphis gossypii</i> [vector]	cotton aphid
<i>Aphis rubifolii</i>	raspberry aphid
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i> [vector]	foxglove aphid
<i>Chaetosiphon jacobi</i>	strawberry aphid
<i>Chaetosiphon minus</i>	lesser strawberry aphid
<i>Chaetosiphon tetrarhodum</i> [vector]	strawberry aphid
<i>Chaetosiphon thomasi</i>	strawberry aphid
<i>Fimbriaphis fimbriata</i>	rose aphid
<i>Fimbriaphis wakibae</i>	rose aphid
<i>Macrosiphum pelargonii</i>	rose aphid
<i>Macrosiphum rosae</i> [vector]	rose aphid
<i>Myzaphis rosarum</i> [vector]	lesser rose aphid
<i>Myzus ascalonicus</i> [vector]	shallot aphid
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> [vector]	ornate aphid
<i>Myzus persicae</i> [vector]	green peach aphid
<i>Rhodobium porosum</i>	aphid

**Aphrophoridae**

<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	spittlebug
<i>Aphrophora permutata</i>	rhubarb spittlebug

**Cercopidae**

<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	red and black froghopper
<i>Emelyanoviana mollicula</i>	spittlebug
<i>Evacanthus interruptus</i>	spittlebug
<i>Philaenus leucophthalmus</i>	spittlebug

**Cicadellidae**

<i>Aphrodes bicinctus</i>	strawberry leafhopper
<i>Apogonalia grossa</i>	leafhopper
<i>Coelidia olitoria</i>	leafhopper
<i>Edwardsiana spp.</i>	leafhoppers
<i>Empoasca fabae</i>	potato leafhopper
<i>Erythroneura elegantula</i>	western grape leafhopper
<i>Euscelis spp.</i>	leafhoppers
<i>Macrostes spp.</i>	leafhoppers
<i>Scaphytopius acutus</i>	leafhopper

<i>Zygina schneideri</i>	leafhopper
<b>Pseudococcidae</b>	
<i>Chorizococcus arecae</i>	mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	pineapple mealybug
<i>Planococcus citri</i>	citrus mealybug
<i>Rhizoecus kondonis</i>	Kondo mealybug
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<b>Tenthredinidae</b>	
<i>Allantus calceatus</i>	sawfly
<i>Allantus cinctus</i>	curled rose sawfly
<i>Cladius pectinicornis</i>	antler sawfly
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	
<b>Gelechiidae</b>	
<i>Aristotelia fragariae</i>	strawberry crown miner
<i>Compsolechia fragariella</i>	western strawberry leafroller
<b>Geometridae</b>	
<i>Ascotis selenaria</i>	mugwort looper
<b>Hepialidae</b>	
<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	swift moth
<b>Noctuidae</b>	
<i>Agrotis spp.</i> (species not in New Zealand)	cutworms
<i>Agrotis munda</i>	brown cutworm
<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	turnip moth
<i>Amphipoea interoceanica</i>	strawberry cutworm
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>	oriental tobacco budworm
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	bollworm
<i>Hydraecia interoceanica</i>	noctuid moth
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	large yellow underwing
<i>Orthosia hibisci</i>	speckled green fruitworm
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	pearly underwing moth
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	angleshades moth
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	lesser armyworm
<i>Spodoptera sunia</i>	cluster caterpillar
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	spotted cutworm
<b>Psychidae</b>	
<i>Hyalarcta huebneri</i>	leaf case moth
<b>Pyralidae</b>	
<i>Loxostege spp.</i>	pyralid moths
<i>Udea rubigalis</i>	celery leaf-tier
<b>Sesiidae</b>	
<i>Synanthedon bibionipennis</i>	strawberry crown moth
<b>Tortricidae</b>	
<i>Acleris comariana</i>	strawberry tortrix moth
<i>Ancylis comptana</i>	strawberry leafroller
<i>Ancylis fragariae</i>	strawberry leafroller
<i>Argyrotaenia citrana</i>	orange tortrix
<i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>	carnation leafroller
<i>Choristoneura lafauryana</i>	strawberry leafroller
<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i>	oblique-banded leafroller
<i>Claremontia confusa</i>	leafroller
<i>Clepsis busckana</i>	cyclamen leafroller
<i>Clepsis spectrana</i>	straw coloured tortrix
<i>Cnephasia asseclana</i>	leafroller
<i>Cnephasia longana</i>	omnivorous leaf-tier
<i>Cnephasia stephensiana</i>	leaf-tier
<i>Compsolechia fragariella</i>	western strawberry leafroller
<i>Cryptoptila immersana</i>	ivy leafroller
<i>Epiphyas spp.</i>	leafrollers
<i>Lozotaenia forsterana</i>	leafroller
<i>Olethreutes lacunana</i>	fruit tree tortrix

<i>Olethreutes olivaceana</i>	fruit tree tortrix
<i>Pandemis dumetana</i>	fruit tree tortrix
<i>Platynota stultana</i>	omnivorous leafroller
<i>Ptycholoma peritana</i>	garden tortrix
<i>Sparganothis sulfureana</i>	blueberry leafroller
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<b>Acrididae</b>	
<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>	wingless grasshopper
<b>Gryllotalpidae</b>	
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i>	African mole cricket
<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	mole cricket
<i>Scapteriscus acletus</i>	southern mole cricket
<i>Scapteriscus vicinus</i>	tawny mole cricket
<b>Pyrgomorphidae</b>	
<i>Atractomorpha crenaticeps</i>	grasshopper
<b>Thysanoptera</b>	
<b>Thripidae</b>	
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	chilli thrips
<i>Scolothrips sexmaculatus</i>	
<i>Thrips atratus</i>	carnation thrips
<i>Thrips major</i>	rose thrips
<b>Mites</b>	
<b>Arachnida</b>	
<b>Acarina</b>	
<b>Diptilomiopidae</b>	
<i>Diptacus fragarifoliae</i>	false spider mite
<b>Tetranychidae</b>	
<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i>	kanzawaii mite
<i>Tetranychus lobustus</i>	strawberry spider mite
<i>Tetranychus neocalendonius</i>	Mexican spider mite
<i>Tetranychus pacificus</i>	Pacific spider mite
<b>Nematodes</b>	
<b>Adenophorea</b>	
<b>Dorylaimida</b>	
<b>Longidoridae</b>	
<i>Longidorus elongatus</i> [vector]	-
<i>Longidorus sylphus</i>	needle nematode
<i>Paralongidorus maximus</i>	needle nematode
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> [Vector]	dagger nematode
<i>Xiphinema chambersi</i>	dagger nematode
<i>Xiphinema diversicaudatum</i> [vector]	dagger nematode
<b>Secernentea</b>	
<b>Tylenchida</b>	
<b>Aphelenchoididae</b>	
<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>	rice white-tip nematode
<b>Belonolaimidae</b>	
<i>Belonolaimus gracilis</i>	sting nematode
<b>Criconematidae</b>	
<i>Criconemoides curvatum</i>	ring nematode
<i>Criconemoides lobatum</i>	ring nematode
<b>Dolichodoridae</b>	
<i>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</i>	tobacco stunt nematode
<b>Heteroderidae</b>	
<i>Heterodera</i> spp.	cyst nematode
<b>Hoplolaimidae</b>	
<i>Hoplolaimus</i> spp.	crown-headed lance nematode
<i>Helicotylenchus microlobus</i>	spiral nematode
<i>Rotylenchulus buxophilus</i>	reniform nematode

<i>Rotylenchulus goodeyi</i>	reniform nematode
<i>Scutellonema brachyurus</i>	spiral nematode
<b>Paratylenchidae</b>	
<i>Paratylenchus macrophallus</i>	pin nematode
<b>Pratylenchidae</b>	
<i>Pratylenchus brachyurus</i>	root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus coffeae</i>	coffee root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus loosi</i>	root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus scribneri</i>	Scribner's root lesion nematode
<i>Pratylenchus zeae</i>	corn root lesion nematode
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	burrowing nematode
<b>Myriapod</b>	
<b>Diplopoda</b>	
<b>Polydesmida</b>	
<b>Xystodesmidae</b>	
<i>Pleurolooma flavipes</i>	millipede
<b>Molluscs</b>	
<b>Gastropoda</b>	
<b>Stylommatophora</b>	
<b>Helicidae</b>	
<i>Trichia striolata</i>	strawberry snail
<b>Fungi</b>	
<b>Ascomycota</b>	
<b>Dothideales</b>	
<b>Mycosphaerellaceae</b>	
<i>Mycosphaerella louisiana</i>	purple leaf spot
<b>Eurotiales</b>	
<b>Trichocomaceae</b>	
<i>Byssochlamys fulva</i>	byssochlamys rot
<b>Hypocreales</b>	
<b>Hypocreaceae</b>	
<i>Schizoparme straminea</i> (anamorph <i>Coniella castaneicola</i> )	schizoparme fruit rot
<b>Leotiales</b>	
<b>Leotiaceae</b>	
<i>Discohainesia oenotherae</i> (anamorph <i>Hainesia lythri</i> )	leaf spot
<b>Basidiomycota: Basidiomycetes</b>	
<b>Agaricales</b>	
<b>Tricholomataceae</b>	
<i>Armillaria bulbosa</i>	armillaria root rot
<i>Armillaria mellea</i> (anamorph <i>Rhizomorpha subcorticalis</i> )	armillaria root rot
<i>Armillaria tabescens</i>	armillaria root rot
<b>Ceratobasidiales</b>	
<b>Ceratobasidiaceae</b>	
<i>Ceratobasidium anceps</i> (anamorph <i>Sclerotium deciduum</i> )	leaf rot
<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i>	black root rot
<b>Chytridiomycota</b>	
<b>Chytridiales</b>	
<b>Olpidiaceae</b>	
<i>Olpidium brassicae</i> [vector]	Black root
<b>Basidiomycota: Teliomycetes</b>	
<b>Uredinales</b>	
<b>Pucciniaceae</b>	
<i>Phragmidium mexicana</i>	
<i>Phragmidium potentiallae</i>	leaf rust
<b>Chytridiomycota</b>	
<b>Chytridiales</b>	
<b>Synchytriaceae</b>	
<i>Synchytrium fragariae</i>	root gall

<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Agonomycetes)</b>	
<b>Agonomycetales</b>	
<b>Unknown Agonomycetales</b>	
<i>Rhizoctonia fragariae</i>	fruit and root rot
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)</b>	
<b>Sphaeropsidales</b>	
<b>Leptostromataceae</b>	
<i>Kabatia fragariae</i>	leaf spot
<b>Sphaerioidaceae</b>	
<i>Coniella fragariae</i>	flower spot
<i>Phyllosticta fragaricola</i>	phyllosticta leaf spot
<i>Rhabdospora fragariae</i>	leaf spot
<i>Septoria fragariae</i>	septoria spot
<i>Septoria fragariaecola</i>	septoria spot
<i>Stagonospora fragariae</i>	stagonospora
<b>Unknown Coelomycetes</b>	
<b>Unknown Coelomycetes</b>	
<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. (species not in New Zealand)	
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> ) (strains not in New Zealand)	strawberry anthracnose
<i>Marssonina canadensis</i>	leaf scorch
<i>Marssonina pakistanica</i>	leaf scorch
<i>Marssonina potentillae</i>	leaf scorch
<i>Pestalotia longisetula</i>	leaf spot
<i>Pillidiella quercola</i>	schizoparme fruit rot
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)</b>	
<b>Hyphomycetales</b>	
<b>Dematiaceae</b>	
<i>Cercospora fragariae</i>	leaf spot
<i>Cercospora vexans</i>	cercospora leaf spot
<i>Idriella lunata</i>	root rot
<b>Moniliaceae</b>	
<i>Ramularia fragariae</i>	ramularia leaf spot
<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> [severe strain]	progressive wilt
<b>Tuberculariales</b>	
<b>Tuberculariaceae</b>	
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>fragariae</i>	stub wilt
<b>Oomycota</b>	
<b>Peronosporales</b>	
<b>Peronosporaceae</b>	
<i>Peronospora fragariae</i>	downy mildew
<b>Pythiales</b>	
<b>Pythiaceae</b>	
<i>Pythium debaryanum</i>	root rot
<i>Pythium dissotocum</i>	root rot
<i>Pythium hypogynum</i>	root rot
<i>Pythium perniciosum</i>	root and stem rot
<i>Pythium sylvaticum</i>	root rot
<b>Zygomycota: Zygomycetes</b>	
<b>Mucorales</b>	
<b>Mucoraceae</b>	
<i>Mucor recurvus</i>	mucor rot
<i>Rhizopus</i> spp.	
<b>Bacteria</b>	
-	
-	
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Race 2)	moko disease
Strawberry marginal chlorosis [ <i>Candidatus</i> phlomobacter	

fragariae']	
Strawberry rickettsia yellows	
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>fragariae</i>	bacterial leaf blight
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	angular leaf spot
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> * [ <i>F. vesca</i> only]	Pierce's disease

## Viruses

-	
-	
-	
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> latent virus	-
Raspberry ringspot virus	-
Strawberry chlorotic fleck virus	-
Strawberry latent C virus	-
Strawberry latent ringspot virus [strains not in New Zealand]	-
Strawberry mild yellow edge-associated virus	-
Strawberry mottle virus	-
Strawberry pallidosis associated virus	-
Strawberry pseudo mild yellow edge virus	-
Strawberry vein banding virus	-
Tobacco necrosis virus [strains not in New Zealand]	-
Tomato black ring virus	-
Tomato bushy stunt virus	-
Tomato ringspot virus [strains not in New Zealand]	-

## Phytoplasmas

-	
-	
-	
Aster yellows phytoplasma	-
Clover phyllody phytoplasma	-
Clover proliferation phytoplasma	-
Clover yellow edge phytoplasma	-
Stolbur phytoplasma	-
STRAWB1 phytoplasma	-
STRAWB2 phytoplasma	-
Strawberry green petal phytoplasma	-
Strawberry leafy fruit phytoplasma	-
Strawberry multicipita phytoplasma	-
Strawberry multiplier phytoplasma	-
Strawberry phylloid fruit phytoplasma	-
Strawberry yellows phytoplasma	-

## Diseases of unknown aetiology

-	
-	
-	
Strawberry feather leaf disease	
Strawberry lethal decline disease	

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

### **Inspection, Testing and Treatment Requirements for *Fragaria*:**

<b>ORGANISM TYPES</b>	<b>MAF-ACCEPTABLE METHODS</b>
<b>Insects</b>	Visual inspection AND approved insecticide treatments as described in the <a href="#">basic conditions</a> of the Import Health Standard Nursery Stock from All countries [cuttings only]
<b>Mites</b>	Visual inspection AND approved miticide treatments as described in the <a href="#">basic conditions</a> of the Import Health Standard Nursery Stock from All countries. [cuttings only] or binocular microscope inspection in PEQ [plants <i>in vitro</i> only]
<b>Nematodes</b>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for symptoms of foliar nematodes
<b>Fungi</b>	Growing season inspection in PEQ for symptom expression
<b>Bacteria</b> (and diseases caused by bacteria-like organisms)	
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (Race 2)	Growing season inspection for symptom expression.
Strawberry marginal chlorosis (' <i>Candidatus phlomobacter fragariae</i> ')	Growing season inspection for symptom expression AND PCR
Strawberry rickettsia yellows	Growing season inspection for symptom expression
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>fragariae</i>	Growing season inspection for symptom expression AND real-time PCR (Weller <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	Growing season inspection for symptom expression AND PCR (Pooler <i>et al.</i> , 1996) OR real-time PCR (Weller <i>et al.</i> , 2007)
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> only)	Growing season inspection in PEQ for disease symptom expression AND PCR (Minsavage <i>et al.</i> , 1994).
<b>Viruses</b>	
<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i> latent virus	Herbaceous indicators ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> and <i>Cucumis sativus</i> )
Raspberry ringspot virus	Herbaceous indicator ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> ) AND ELISA or PCR
Strawberry chlorotic fleck virus	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl. EMB or EMK)
Strawberry latent C virus	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl. EMC or UC5)
Strawberry latent ringspot virus (strains not in New Zealand)	Herbaceous indicators ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> and <i>Cucumis sativus</i> ) AND ELISA or PCR
Strawberry mild yellow	Graft inoculation (2 indicators; <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl.

<i>edge-associated virus</i>	UC4 or UC5, or cv. Alpine
<i>Strawberry mottle virus</i>	Graft inoculation ( 2 indicators <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl.UC4 or UC5 or cv. Alpine) AND PCR
<i>Strawberry pallidosis associated virus</i>	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> cl. UC10 or UC11)
<i>Strawberry pseudo mild yellow edge virus</i>	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl.UC4 or cv. Alpine. or <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> cl. UC12)
<i>Strawberry vein banding virus</i>	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl.UC5 or UC6, or cv. Alpine. or <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> cl. UC12) AND PCR
<i>Tobacco necrosis virus</i> [strains not in New Zealand]	Herbaceous indicators ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> and <i>Cucumis sativus</i> ) AND ELISA
<i>Tomato black ring virus</i>	Herbaceous indicators ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> and <i>Cucumis sativus</i> ) AND ELISA
<i>Tomato bushy stunt virus</i>	Herbaceous indicator ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> )
<i>Tomato ringspot virus</i> [strains not in New Zealand]	Herbaceous indicators ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> and <i>Cucumis sativus</i> ) AND ELISA or PCR
<b>Phytoplasmas</b>	Growing season inspection AND nested PCR using the universal phytoplasma primers P1/P7 (Deng & Hiruki, 1991; Schneider <i>et al.</i> , 1995) followed by R16F2/R16R2 (Lee <i>et al.</i> , 1995)
<b>Diseases of unknown aetiology</b>	
<i>Strawberry feather leaf disease</i>	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cl. UC1 or UC4, or cv. Alpine)
<i>Strawberry lethal decline disease</i>	Graft inoculation ( <i>Fragaria vesca</i> cv. Alpine)

**Notes:**

1. **Unit for testing** is an individual tissue culture plantlet for plants *in vitro* or an individual cutting. Each single plantlet and cutting must be labeled individually and tested separately.
2. **Plants *in vitro*:** all tissue culture plantlets must go through a period of dormancy before virus testing to increase the virus titre. Plantlets must also be potted up and grown in a MAFBNZ approved greenhouse and only material from the greenhouse is to be selected for testing.
3. **Virus testing** is to be conducted on new spring growth.
4. **Growing season** is defined as an extended period of plant growth that includes environmental conditions equivalent to spring (longer wetter days and colder temperatures), summer (longer dryer days and warm temperatures), and autumn (shorter wetter days and warm but cooling temperatures).

5. **Phytoplasma and bacteria testing** is to be conducted at the end of the summer growth period. Plants must be sampled from at least two positions on the apical crown region.
6. **Graft indexing hosts:** Each *Fragaria* plant must be tested by leaf-grafting onto two replicate indicator cultivars. The indicator plants must be maintained in a vigorous state of growth before and after grafting. Grafted plants are to be inspected regularly for symptoms of disease for at least 3 months.
7. **Herbaceous indicator hosts:** *Chenopodium quinoa* and *Cucumis sativus*. Two plants of each herbaceous indicator species must be used in each test. Herbaceous indicator plants must be grown at 18-25°C before and after inoculation 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.
8. **Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) tests.** All ELISA tests must be validated using both positive and negative controls prior to use in quarantine testing. Positive, negative, and buffer controls must be used in all tests.
9. **Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests.** All PCR tests must be validated using positive controls prior to use in quarantine testing. Positive and no template controls must be used in all tests. Positive internal control primers and a negative plant control should also be used in PCR tests.
10. **Inspection** of the *Fragaria* 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.
11. **Other internationally recognised testing methods** may be accepted by MAF with prior notification.

## References

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