

BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND (PLANTS) STANDARD

Importation of Dried and Preserved Plant Material.

Issued as an Import Health Standard pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

**Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
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ENDORSEMENT

The MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Standard: Importation of Dried and Preserved Plant Material is approved and issued in accordance with Section 22(1) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Signature of Group Manager, Plant Imports and Exports Group
Acting pursuant to delegated authority

Date

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

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REVIEW

This MAF Biosecurity New Zealand import health standard is subject to ongoing review and amendment.

New Zealand import health standards are updated and published as necessary with the most recent version on the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand web site at:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports>

AMENDMENT RECORD

Amendments to this standard will be given a consecutive number and will be dated in the body of the table and in the footer. The amended section(s) will be included.

No:	Section(s):	Date:
1	1; 2; 3; 4	21 December 2010
2	3.5	26 January 2011
3	3.5	13 April 2011
4	3.5	9 November 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. SCOPE

This import health standard describes the phytosanitary requirements for the importation or authorised movement or clearance of the following categories of preserved material or processed products that are or are derived from plants, lichens, algae or fungi into New Zealand:

- Powdered and pasted material and/or liquid extracts of plants, lichens, algae or fungi free of viable organisms,
- Dried plant, lichen, algae or fungal material for further processing,
- Cut flowers, foliage, lichens, algae or fungal items that have been dried or freeze-dried (including bleached and/or dyed) for ornamental purposes,
- Brushwood fencing, screening, roof thatching and garden frames, and
- Miscellaneous items for various purposes that are, or are processed from, preserved plant, lichen, algae or fungal material.

1.2. EXCLUSIONS FROM THE SCOPE OF THIS STANDARD

This standard does not cover the requirements for the following plant commodity classes:

- Importation of fresh cut flowers and foliage,
Refer to the import health standards listed at:
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/flowers-foliage>
- Importation of non-perishable plant material for human consumption, prescribed in the import health standard: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ih/bnz-npp-human.pdf>
- Importation of processed animal feeds of plant origin, prescribed in the import health standard: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/plants/standards/bnz-pafp-imprt>
- Non-propagable forest produce, including products made of wood, bamboo, cane, rattan and willow,
Refer to the import health standards listed at:
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/forest>
- Miscellaneous processed items derived from plants, or organic materials excavated from or beneath the earth's surface, for the purposes of use as fertilisers and growing media, prescribed in the import health standard: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ih/bnz-fertgro-imprt.pdf>
- Importation of any product containing live micro-organisms e.g. legume/seed inoculants and mushroom spawn. These products may be imported under a permit to import micro-organisms, refer to: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/plants/micro>
- Importation of any item deemed to be of animal origin.
See <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/animals>

1.3. REFERENCES

The following Acts, Regulations, MAF standards, and international standards and conventions are referred to, or complement, this import health standard:

- Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act (ACVM) 1997
- Biosecurity Act 1993

- Biosecurity (Costs) Regulations 2010
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), FAO, Rome 1997
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (ISPM No. 5), IPPC, 2008
- International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication 18: Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure (ISPM No. 18), IPPC, 2003
- New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) Biosecurity New Zealand:
 - Standard BMG-STD-ABTRT: Approved BNZ Treatments For Risk Goods Directed For Treatment
 - Standard BMG-STD-SEACO: Import Health Standard for Sea Containers from all Countries
 - Standard for General Transitional Facilities for Uncleared Goods (BNZ-STD-TFGEN)

1.4. EQUIVALENCE

It is expected that imported products will meet the conditions of this import health standard. If the product does not comply with the requirements, but may meet the biosecurity outcomes sought, an application for a permit to import must be made with detailed supporting information about how the equivalent measure(s) will mitigate biosecurity risks (see section 3.2.1 to apply). MAFBNZ reserves the right to decline any application.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1. BIOSECURITY OUTCOME

All preserved plant, lichen, algae and fungal material must be clean before biosecurity clearance will be given. This means that the material must be visually free of regulated plant pests (as specified by MAFBNZ, see below), soil, unintentional wood or bark, other plant material or plant products (including grain or seeds), animal material, or any other material that would not be expected to be present.

To determine if a plant pest is regulated or non-regulated, see MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities": <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/pests-diseases/registers-lists/boric>. If a visually detectable pest is not listed in this register, the certifying NPPO must contact MAF (official contact point listed above) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

2.2. PACKAGING

All packaging must be clean free from soil, non-compliant wood packaging and other contaminants.

For compliant wood packaging see: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/forests/standards/non-viable-forest-produce/wood-packaging-ihs.htm>

2.3. TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS

All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to effectively contain the material and prevent contamination by regulated pests.

2.4. DOCUMENTATION

On arrival in New Zealand, all documentation will be inspected to ensure compliance with the requirements of this import health standard and any additional requirements specified on a permit to import. Documentation must be in the English language, but can be bilingual. Original or PDF versions of documentation are acceptable.

It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that documentation presented is clearly legible, describes the product in a manner that identifies the goods being imported and a copy of the permit to import, if this was required. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining authorised movement and/or biosecurity clearance, or the rejection of consignments.

2.4.1. Permit to Import

Permits to import are generally not required for most of the categories of preserved plant, lichen, algae or fungal material listed in this standard, other than herbarium specimens, specimens for testing, analysis or research and some material for further processing. A permit to import is required for importation of a new product not listed in this standard.

To apply for a permit to import plant products, please complete the form on this web page: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/forms/imports-plant-products>

To apply for a permit to import specimens for testing, analysis or herbarium samples, please complete the form on this web page: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/forms/imports-plants-ai-spmls>

2.4.2. Phytosanitary Certificate

Where required in the commodity-specific requirements, a phytosanitary certificate must be provided by the NPPO in the exporting country.

2.4.3. Treatment Certificate

Treatment certificates may be provided from treatment suppliers/operators approved for export treatments by the government in the country of origin. Invoice or batch information should match with treatment certificate entries.

2.4.4. Manufacturer's Certificate

Where provided for in the commodity-specific requirements, a manufacturer's certificate that complies with the requirements will be accepted for a processed product.

2.5. TREATMENTS

2.5.1. General

All treatments must comply with the requirements of this import health standard. Where a treatment is given prior to importation, either a completed treatment certificate from the treatment supplier or a phytosanitary certificate with the treatment and rate recorded in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section of the phytosanitary certificate must be provided for each consignment. Processing details incorporating a minimum heating requirement may also be given as an additional declaration in the phytosanitary certificate.

Consignments may alternatively be treated with the required treatments on arrival in New Zealand, unless a treatment is required prior to importation as stated in a section of this standard or in a permit to import. The details of treatments which may be carried out prior to importation or on arrival are as listed in the MAF Standard: Approved BNZ Treatments for Risk Goods Directed for

Treatment: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/border/transitional-facilities/bnz-std-abtrt> (BNZ-STD-ABTRT). All treatments given on arrival will be carried out at the importer's risk and expense.

NOTE: Where irradiation of plant, lichen, algae or fungal products is a preferred treatment but has proved to be impractical prior to importation, the importer may seek arrangement, prior to shipment, for irradiation to be carried out by Schering-Plough Animal Health Ltd, if the work can be accommodated. If this option is pursued, items must weigh no more than 12kg and must be packaged so that they can fit into a container with the following dimensions: 384mm x 600mm x 276mm.

Contact: Schering-Plough Animal Health Ltd, Upper Hutt, New Zealand, Telephone 0800 783 745 or +64 4 439 1900.

The application of irradiation treatment must be carried out in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures publication No. 18: *Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure*.

Freezing as a treatment (for insects only), in lieu of inspection, is accepted prior to importation only if listed in a permit to import.

2.5.2. Products imported via Australia and irradiated on entry into Australia

Treatment certificates from Steritech (irradiation), which list the products but can not be linked to the imported goods directly, may be accepted for import up to six months after treatment. These products must be accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate stating that the raw materials used in the manufacture of the finished mixes are sourced exclusively from products imported under given batch numbers, which link with the given Steritech batch numbers. This provision is restricted to commercial consignments.

2.5.3. Other Treatments

In addition to treatments listed in BNZ-STD-ABTRT, the following treatments or processes may be used prior to importation if listed as an option in the relevant commodity section of this standard:

Ethylene oxide

One of the following rates must be used:

- Under initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at 1200g/m³ for 5 hours at 50°C; or 1500g/m³ for 24 hours at 21°C
- Ethylene oxide treatment must be given within 21 days of arrival. A treatment certificate must link with the imported products.

Bleaching & Dyeing (only for fungal precaution/contamination; not for seed devitalisation)

The following treatments of dried material may be accepted in lieu of another treatment for dried foliage and cut flowers with no seeds prior to export, if stated in a section of this standard. A manufacturer's certificate is required describing the full process used, with a current date and link to the invoice form.

- Dyeing in an aqueous solution must involve heating the plant material to a minimum of 80°C in the solution for at least 3 minutes, followed by drying.
- Bleaching of plant material must be carried out in an aqueous solution of at least 3% sodium hypochlorite for a minimum of 8 hours, followed by drying.

Freeze drying

- Freeze drying (or 'lyophilisation') of foliage and cut flowers **without** any cones, capsules, seed heads or seeds, must involve freezing to at least minus 20°C, followed by sublimation (a partial vacuum stage and subsequent pressure changes) and drying over a minimum of 10 continuous days.
- Freeze drying of seeds and cut flowers **with** any cones, capsules, seed heads or seeds must involve soaking in an aqueous solution for at least 24 hours prior to freezing to at least minus 20°C, followed by sublimation (a partial vacuum stage and subsequent pressure changes) and drying over a minimum of 10 continuous days.

2.6. INSPECTION

2.6.1. General

Where inspection is required, the MAFBNZ inspector will inspect the commodity to check for the presence of pests, signs or symptoms of pests, soil, seeds that would not be expected to be present or any other visually detectable contaminants. Inspections must be carried out in a transitional facility or biosecurity control area that has been approved by MAFBNZ as suitable for inspecting plant products. Products not inspected immediately on arrival in New Zealand must be stored in a transitional facility until such time as they are inspected.

All consignments not complying, or suspected of not complying, with the specifications detailed in this standard must be stored in a transitional facility until such time as they can be inspected and/or treated, directed to another facility for processing, given biosecurity clearance, reshipped or destroyed.

Inspection will not be required for material directed for heat treatment on arrival, or if specifically stated as not required in any entry in this standard or on a permit to import. If products have been treated offshore and documents comply with the requirements of this standard, inspection will generally not be required other than:

- on an audit basis,
- initially for a new product or new source for some commodities imported commercially, or
- when inspection is specifically listed in the commodity section of this standard or in a permit to import.

2.6.2. Sampling Plan

Where inspection is required at a rate not otherwise stipulated in the commodity-specific conditions of this import health standard, a separate sample must be taken for each different item line within a consignment, as specified in the sampling plan below. Samples may be taken from any part of the item line and must include a selection of cartons/packages from different areas of the item line.

Item line	Standard Inspection Sample Size
1 - 50	2
51 - 100	3
101 - 200	4
201 - 350	6
351 - 500	8
501 - 750	10
751 - 1200	12
1201 - 2000	15

Item line	Standard Inspection Sample Size
2001 – 3500	20
3501 – 5000	25
over 5000	40

2.7. INFORMATION ON OTHER REQUIREMENTS

2.7.1. Hazardous Substances and New Organisms

A product that might contain a substance defined as a hazardous substance, under the Hazardous Substances and new Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996, may require an approval from the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA). More information about hazardous substances can be found at <http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/index.html>

Imported plant, lichen, algae or fungal material that intentionally contains viable material belonging to the respective species of plant, lichen, algae or fungus (e.g. seeds, spores, pollen or other propagules) may be considered to be a new organism, under the HSNO Act 1996. Such imports may therefore require approval from ERMA prior to import. Contact: info@ermanz.govt.nz

2.7.2. Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines

A product imported for use as an agricultural compound or animal remedy may need to be registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997, or have a Class Determination (a paid discretionary service) prior to importation. More information about Class Determinations can be found at: <http://www.nzfsa.govt.nz/acvm/topics/registration/class.htm>

2.7.3. Animal Product Imports

A product that also contains substances derived from animals may also have to comply with the requirements of another MAF import health standard related to animal products. Please refer to the following website for more information: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/regs/imports/animals>

2.7.4. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

The importation of plants and plant products of some plant species is regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), to which New Zealand is a signatory. Regulated plant species, where appropriate, must be accompanied by a valid CITES export permit issued by the appropriate Management Authority in the country of export. Additional information can be obtained at <http://www.cites.org/>

A CITES import permit, issued by the Department of Conservation, may also be required by New Zealand legislation for specimens of selected species. Importers are advised to contact the Department of Conservation <http://www.doc.govt.nz/> for further information.

3. COMMODITY SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

3.1. POWDERED & PASTED MATERIAL &/OR LIQUID EXTRACTS OF PLANTS, LICHENS, MULTICELLULAR ALGAE & FUNGI FREE OF VIABLE ORGANISMS

There are no biosecurity inspection requirements for commercially-packaged powders, pastes or liquid extracts from plant and fungi free of viable organisms. Consignments must be accompanied

by a manufacturer's certificate describing the content, ingredients, physical form of the material and intended use.

3.2. DRIED PLANT, LICHENS, MULTICELLULAR ALGAE OR FUNGAL MATERIAL FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

3.2.1. General Requirements

Dried plant, lichen, multicellular algae or fungal material may be imported for the purpose of further processing, e.g., dried finely cut leaves, flowers, stems, mycelium, roots and bark for processing into pharmaceutical/nutraceutical products or trial testing of machinery. Such material may need a permit to import, must meet specific biosecurity conditions in order to be eligible for biosecurity direction and clearance and will be subject to inspection as detailed below.

NOTE: Private consignments of plant, lichen, multicellular algae or fungal material intended for human consumption by cooking/boiling should be imported under the MAF Standard for Importation of Stored Products for Human Consumption
<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/bnz-npp-human.pdf>

3.2.2. Biosecurity Clearance

In order to receive biosecurity clearance at the border without processing at a transitional facility, the material must be:

- Commercially prepared and packaged,
- Packed in quantities no greater than 25kg bags,
- Free of viable organisms of species listed in the MAF's Plants Biosecurity Index as "Entry Prohibited",
- Free of seeds which have special requirements in the MAF Standard "Importation of Seed for Sowing" which will not be met,
- Free of viable organisms of a species new to New Zealand¹,
- Free of viable fungi, lichens and multicellular algae, including spores and other propagules,
- Free of untreated or unprocessed bark if it is not finely cut, and
- Free of plant material cut or chopped into pieces generally larger than 1cm.

Permit to Import: Not required

Inspection: Inspection on arrival is required in accordance with section 2.6.1. If contaminants are detected, the material will require treatment or processing in a transitional facility.

3.2.3. Processing in a Transitional Facility

If any of the requirements of section 3.2.2 cannot be met, or a treatment is unsuitable for the nature of the product, consignments must be given authorised movement to a MAF-approved transitional facility for processing.

Permit to Import: Required. Applications for a permit to import will be assessed to ensure that the proposed processing will mitigate any risks with the material. The assessment will include handling of remaining residues (see section 2.4.1 to apply).

¹ As per the HSNO Act 1996

Inspection: Material imported into a transitional facility for further processing will require inspection on arrival only if the material:

- is not commercially prepared and packaged, or
- is packed in quantities greater than 25kg bags, or
- inspection is required as stated on the permit to import.

3.3. DRIED OR FREEZE-DRIED (INCLUDING BLEACHED AND/OR DYED) CUT FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, LICHEN, MULTICELLULAR ALGAE & FUNGAL ITEMS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES

3.3.1. Dried or Freeze-dried Flowers, Foliage, Fruits, Fungi, Lichen, Multicellular Algae and Other Dried Parts of these Categories for Ornamental Arrangements

- All dried cut flowers/stems must be in clean, new cartons/packages with each item individually packaged and labelled.
- All consignments must be sufficiently labelled with the full scientific name if the material contains flowers/fruits/seed heads/seeds, or other propagules, or a genus name if the material is only foliage or non-propagule containing material.
- All consignments must be accompanied by a Manufacturer's Certificate declaring the full scientific name if the material contains flowers/fruits/seed heads/seeds, or other propagules, or a genus name if the material is foliage only.
- Other dried plant parts or arrangements, fungi, lichens, multicellular algae and consignments heat treated or irradiated prior to or on arrival must be in clean packaging with appropriate labelling.

Reference is made in the table below to MAF's Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI):

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

CATEGORY TYPE OR GROUPING	ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (For treatment information see Section 2.5 and standard BNZ-STD-ABTRT)
Fungal fruiting bodies, Mosses, Club mosses, Lichens, Multicellular Algae (including Seaweeds) and all inadequately or unnamed material.	Heat treatment (SPT4) or Irradiation (PPT2)
Grasses, Sedges, Rushes	Species listed as Basic in the PBI – Inspection
	Species not listed as Basic in the PBI - Heat treatment (SPT4) or Irradiation (PPT2)
All material of family Pinaceae including pine and Douglas fir cones	Heat treatment (FPT2) or Irradiation (PPT2)
Any genus listed in the PBI nursery stock column as L3 (includes those listed as "L2,L3"), or listed as prohibited, or not listed in the PBI	Heat treatment (SPT4) or Irradiation (PPT2)

CATEGORY TYPE OR GROUPING	ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (For treatment information see Section 2.5 and standard BNZ-STD-ABTRT)
Any species listed in the PBI, but not as above.	Inspection
Freeze dried flowers commercially processed and not including cones/capsules/mature seeds and seed heads.	A Manufacturer's certificate is required describing the freeze dried process used and stating that there are no cones/capsules/mature seeds and seed heads in the arrangement. Inspection is not required for commercial consignments.
Freeze dried flowers commercially processed and including cones/capsules/mature seeds and seed heads.	A Manufacturer's certificate is required describing the freeze dried process used. The certificate must include a current date and link to the invoice. Inspection is not required for commercial consignments.
Bleached and dyed commercially preserved foliage arrangements and not including cones/capsules/mature seeds and seed heads.	A Manufacturer's certificate is required describing the preserving process used with a current date and link to invoice form. Inspection is not required for commercial consignments.
Silica gel commercially preserved flower/foilage arrangements dried by Silica gel and enclosed in air-tight domes and not including cones/capsules/mature seeds and seed heads.	A Manufacturer's certificate is required describing the preserving process used with a current date and link to invoice form. Inspection is not required for commercial consignments.
Boab nuts (<i>Adansonii gregorii</i>) for ornamental purposes.	Inspection (No treatment for seed devitalisation is required).
Dried gourds for ornamental purposes.	Inspection (No treatment for devitalisation of possible internal <i>Cucurbita/Cucumis/Lagenaria</i> or other non-prohibited seeds is required).
All other material, including arrangements and bundles of mixed items not as above.	Heat treatment (SPT4) or Irradiation (PPT2)

3.3.2. Pot Pourri

INSPECTION/TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS (For treatment information see Section 2.5 and standard BNZ-STD-ABTRT)	
Commercial (unaccompa	Heat treatment (SPT4)/Irradiation

nied) consignmen ts	(PPT2)/Ethylene oxide OR Dyed or Bleached if ingredients are only leaves and/or petals and/or clean wood shavings. OR Inspection if ingredients are only leaves and/or petals and/or clean wood shavings.
Private (accompa ned and unaccompa nied) consignmen ts	Inspection

3.4. BRUSHWOOD FENCING, SCREENING, ROOF THATCHING, GARDEN FRAMES

In this import health standard, brushwood screening/ fencing, roof thatching and garden frames, generally for outdoor use, are products not constructed primarily with timber (as defined in MAF wood products standards), bamboo or cane. Examples include:

- Thatch roofing panels/tiles made from the dried grass leaves of *Hyperthelia dissoluta*; reed stems (without leaves or roots) of *Thamnochortis insignis* (Dekriet, thatching reed, Albertina thatching reed),
- Brushwood fence panels made from stems of *Baeckea frutescens*,
- Brushwood fencing panels made from stems of *Cunninghamia lanceolata*,
- Screening rolls or panels made from dried stems of *Coniogramme*, *Dicranopteris*, *Gleichenia*, *Pteris*, *Pteridium* ferns,
- Rolls or panels made from dried stems of *Calluna vulgaris*,
- Brushwood fencing made from plant stems of *Melaleuca uncinata*,
- Roof thatching for gazebos made from dried leaves of *Imperata cylindrical* (Alang-alang or Bali grass) or of *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Amur silvergrass),
- Thatching or panels made from *Phragmites australis* reeds, and
- Garden frames made from unnamed saplings.

Entry Requirements:

- Brushwood, screening panels, roof thatching, screening or roofing rolls and garden frames must be free of leaves or roots (unless the dried leaves comprise the product) and be kept clean and free of seeds, pests, soil, animal material and any other contamination.
- All material in the consignment must be thoroughly dried and not capable of propagation.

- All consignments must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent possible in-transit contamination by regulated pests.

Permit to Import: Not required.

Phytosanitary Certificate: A phytosanitary certificate, issued by the NPPO of the exporting country, must accompany all products in this grouping exported to New Zealand state the full botanical name of the plant comprising the brushwood/screening/roof thatching.

If visually-detectable pests are found, the certifying NPPO must establish their regulatory status prior to issuing the certificate. This information is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities": <http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/pests-diseases/registers-lists/boric>

If a visually-detectable pest is not listed in this register, the certifying NPPO must contact MAF (official contact point listed above) to establish the regulatory status of the pest.

Treatment: Products have been divided into the following two groupings for treatment requirements:

Group 1 - Products comprising dried stems of *Thamnochortis insignis*, *Baeckea frutescens*, *Cunninghamia lanceolata*, *Calluna vulgaris*, or dried leaves of *Hyperthelia dissolute*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Phragmites australis* and all other brush/thatch products other than *Melaleuca uncinata* and dried fern stems.

Group 2 - Products comprising stems of *Melaleuca uncinata* or dried fern stems e.g. of *Coniogramme*, *Dicranopteris*, *Gleichenia*, *Pteris*, *Pteridium*, and garden frames of smooth barked saplings.

PRODUCT TYPE	ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (For treatment information see standard BNZ-STD-ABTRT)
Group 1	Heat treatment (SPT4) or Irradiation (PPT2) AND Inspection
Group 2	Methyl bromide fumigation (FPT5), or Heat treatment (FPT5) or Irradiation (PPT2) AND Inspection

Inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of conformance on a same importer/same supplier basis, may have the inspection frequency or rates that are specified in section 2.5 reduced at the discretion of MAFBNZ.

3.5. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES THAT ARE, OR ARE PROCESSED FROM, PRESERVED PLANT, LICHEN, ALGAE OR FUNGAL MATERIAL

Application must be made to MAFBNZ for a permit to import any other processed product made from dried or processed material not currently listed in this standard (see section 2.4.1). MAFBNZ will assess whether the type of processing involved prior to importation is adequate to manage the risk for the proposed use.

Where there is a requirement for inspection in the following tabulation inspections of regularly imported commercial consignments with a good history of conformance on a same importer/same supplier basis, may have the inspection frequency or rates reduced at the discretion of MAFBNZ.

Reference is made in the table below to MAF's Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI):

<http://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl>

NAME, PART OF PLANT AND USE	TYPE OF CONSIGNMENT	ENTRY REQUIREMENTS (For treatment information see section 2.5 and standard BNZ-STD-ABTRT)
Clean Plant Fibres/leaves and Manufactured Items derived from Plant Fibres (except willow, cane, bamboo).		
Grapevine material (<i>Vitex vinifera</i>), any plant parts.	All consignments	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2)
Clean fibres, basketware, matting, finely woven mats, hats, bags and woven handicraft items derived from dried leaves, stems or straw of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera spp.</i>), • Maize leaf (<i>Zea mays</i>) including corn dolls, • Oat leaf (<i>Avena</i>), • Wheat (<i>Triticum</i>), • Barley (<i>Hordeum</i>), • Millet (<i>Sorghum</i>) including broom millet, and • unidentified leaves for medicinal/religious purposes and all unspecified dried leaves, stems or fibres. 	Private	Inspection
	Commercial	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) OR For items heated in processing, a manufacturer's certificate giving details of the heat process.

Clean fibres, basketware, matting, finely woven mats, hats, bags, woven handicraft items and furniture parts, frames derived from		All consignments	Fumigation (SPT1) OR Inspection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flax (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> or <i>Phormium tenax</i>), • Hemp, • Jute, • Ramie (<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>), • Sisal (<i>Agave sisalana</i>), • Seagrass, • <i>Arenga</i> spp, • Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>), • Raffia (<i>Raphia</i> spp), • Bassine (<i>Palmyra</i>, <i>Borassus</i> spp), • Corypha, • Palm fibre (other), • Abaca (Undersheath of <i>Musa textilis</i>), • Water hyacinth stems as woven parts of furniture. • Sugarcane (<i>Saccharum</i> spp), and • Reeds or bullrush (<i>Typha</i> spp) 			
Clean Pacific style, hand woven or tapa cloth mats (including fine mats made from <i>Pandanus</i> spp.)		All consignments	Inspection
Corn Cob Products			
Corn cobs with kernels, lacquered for genetic teaching laboratories		All consignments	Must be accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate stating that the cobs have been lacquered OR Inspection
Corn husk items (not lacquered) and unprocessed cob pieces		All consignments	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2)
Ground corn cob e.g. for machine polishing material	Course or fine grits not commercially packaged	All consignments	Inspection

	Fine grits commercially packaged.	All consignments	No certification or inspection requirements
Items filled with Plant Material or Seeds			
	Stress or juggling balls and hacky sacks filled with seeds (other than those listed as basic in the MAF PBI)	All consignments	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2)
	Necklaces Artifacts Handicrafts comprising seeds (other than those listed as basic in the PBI)	All consignments	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) NOTE: If seeds are drilled through the seed embryo, no treatment is required OR If seeds are listed as Basic in the MAF PBI, no certification or inspection requirements
	Therapeutic heat bags Hot packs containing seeds listed as basic in the PBI e.g. buckwheat	All consignments	No certification or inspection requirements
	Therapeutic heat bags Hot packs containing seeds not listed as basic in the PBI (e.g. wheat)	Private	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) OR If not in original sales packaging, a verbal declaration that the bag has been used (Australia or New Zealand origin only)
		Commercial	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2)
	Therapeutic pillows, duvets or mattress liners filled with dried aromatic herbs	Private	No certification or inspection requirements

		Commercial	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) OR Inspection (sample(s) must be opened)
Cat nip toys filled with dried leaves of <i>Nepeta cataria</i> .		Private	No certification or inspection requirements
		Commercial	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) OR Inspection (sample(s) must be opened)
Lavender pillows or pouches filled with dried lavender leaves/flower heads (must be securely sewn. Tied pouches will be deemed to be loose lavender).		Private	No certification or inspection requirements
		Commercial	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2) OR Inspection (sample(s) must be opened) NOTE: No action to be taken for Lavender seeds)
Smoking Products			
Tobacco, dried	Dried leaves shredded/cut for further processing and all other forms		Inspection OR Heat treatment (SPT4)
Brewing Products			
Hops, dried	Commercially packaged, pelletised, hops	All consignments	Must be accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate stating that the hop product has been milled, and extruded into pellets. OR Inspection to confirm milled and pelleted.

	All other forms, including compressed bales and plugs.	All consignments	Heat treatment (SPT4) OR An application can be made for a permit to process by brewing in a transitional facility. All dried hops must be securely contained. Any dried hop residues from brewing must be contained and collected for quarantine disposal.
<p>Malted barley – see Importation into New Zealand of Stored Plant Products Intended for Human Consumption, section 9.3 http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ih/bnz-npp-human.pdf</p> <p>Brewers Yeast – see Importing Specified animal products and biologicals from all countries, section 6.8 http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/imports/animals/standards/ineproic.all.htm</p>			
Building Panels			
	Ceiling or wall panels of pressed steam straw or comprising straw.	All consignments	Manufacturer's certificate to show that product has been steamed OR Permit to import
Plant Wrapping			
	Bamboo wrapping leaves, dried and uncooked	All consignments	Treatment in accordance with Import Health Standard for Bamboo
Pet Litter and Bedding Products			

<p>Manufactured by Kaytee Products, USA Kaytee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aspen Bedding and Litter - Kaytee Chlorophyll Pine Bedding and Litter - Kaytee Kay-Kob TM Litter - Kaytee Pine Bedding and Litter - Kaytee Red Cedar Bedding and Litter <p>Manufactured by P J Murphy Forest Products Corp. USA: Aspen Sani-Chip</p> <p>Manufactured by Coprice Feeds, Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Max's Cat & Pet Litter <p>Manufactured by Ashapura Exports Pvt. Ltd., India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pura Moonlight Ultra Cat Litter <p>Manufactured by Absorption Corporation, USA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CareFresh Bedding - CareFresh Ultra Bedding 	<p>All consignments</p>	<p>No certification or inspection requirements</p>
Other Miscellaneous Dried or Processed Products		
<p>Teasels - <i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> (including <i>D. fullonium</i>), vegetable, wild or fullers teasel), empty flower heads.</p>	<p>All consignments</p>	<p>Inspection</p>
<p>Smudge Sticks - Bundled vegetation (including grasses, conifers etc.) bound with string for spiritual smoking use.</p>	<p>All consignments</p>	<p>Inspection</p>
<p>Coconut shell products – for uses other than fertilisers or growing media</p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>No certification or inspection requirements</p>
	<p>Commercial</p>	<p>Inspection</p>
<p>Soap nut shells - (<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>) for washing powder substitute</p>	<p>All consignments</p>	<p>Inspection</p>
<p>Paper with potentially viable embedded seeds.</p>	<p>All consignments</p>	<p>Phytosanitary certificate and linking seed analysis certificate from an ISTA or AOSA laboratory OR Heat treatment (SPT4) OR Irradiation (PPT2)</p>
<p>Paper with embedded, shredded non-viable plant material.</p>		<p>Inspection</p>

Used sacks, sacking and packaging	All consignments	Inspection
Distillers Dried Grains and Solubles imported for uses other than animal feed or fertilisers	All consignments	Inspection
Non-viable algae (may be unicellular) for shellfish feeding or other uses.	All consignments	Consignments must be autoclaved (SPT4); OR Gamma irradiated (PPT2) OR Permit to import
<i>Lycopodium</i> spores for use as a pollen diluent.	All consignments	Manufacturer's certificate stating that no viable spores are present
Model Alder Bark Flour, manufactured by Ace International Inc. or Willamette Valley Company, WA, USA	All consignments	No certification or inspection requirements
Neem Powder (60 denier), for toothpaste manufacture, manufactured by Neeming, Australia Pty Ltd	All consignments	No certification or inspection requirements
Ornamental jars of seeds preserved in oils; Varnished/laquered/painted leaves in a collage, handicraft or other artwork; Varnished/laquered/painted coconut shell items, corn cob pipes, collage items and handicrafts; Pieces of dried plant material embedded in therapeutic oils, soaps, solid amber and Perspex; Tatami mats Wax candles with embedded plant material (Note: for candles made of beeswax see IHS beeproic.all); Processed cotton wool; Kapok fibre inside manufactured items.	All consignments	No certification or inspection requirements

3.6. DRIED, PLANT, LICHEN, ALGAL & FUNGAL MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

3.6.1. Dried Herbarium Specimens

Permit to Import: Required.

An application for a permit to import dried herbarium specimens, imported in accordance with HSNO approval NOC002466, must be accompanied by the details of the containment facility

approved to a PC1 level under MAF and ERMA New Zealand Standard 155.04.09: Containment Facilities for Plants 2007.

Applications for importation of specimens that do not meet the HSNO approval requirements e.g. fresh or partially dried or not originating from Index Herbariorum herbaria or government agencies can be made as under section 3.6.2.

3.6.2. Dried Plant, Lichen, Algae & Fungal Material & Extracts for all Other (non-herbarium) Research Purposes

Permit to Import: Required.

An application for a permit to import must be made for importation of dried material intended for laboratory testing, analysis or research. (see section 2.4.1 to apply). The MAF assessment will determine if the material may be given biosecurity clearance on arrival, or if biosecurity authorized movement to a transitional facility is required and any inspection requirements.

3.6.3. Nucleic Acids

Permit to Import: Required.

DNA/RNA material for research or diagnostic purposes is to be imported under the [Import Health Standard for Biological Products from All Countries](#).

3.7. PLANT, LICHEN, ALGAL & FUNGAL MATERIAL PRESERVED IN ALCOHOL OR OTHER AQUEOUS PRESERVATIVES

All material is to be declared to a MAFBNZ Inspector on arrival in New Zealand.

Material that has been preserved (immersed) in alcohol (ethanol, methanol, 50, 70 or 75% v/v) or formalin/formaldehyde, acetic acid (FAA) may be transferred to damp alcohol soaked paper for a flight and must be accompanied by a declaration of content(s) issued by the supplying research institution or manufacturer (see Appendix 2). If the material contains seeds, fruits containing seeds, or traces of soil, the declaration must indicate that the material has been immersed in alcohol for a minimum of 48 hours. Material transported by ship should still be immersed in the preservative if possible.

If a declaration from an institution or manufacturer is not available, or there is any reason to doubt that there has been satisfactory immersion of the material prior to export, the importer may be given the option of further immersion in alcohol for a minimum of 48 hours after arrival, to be carried out in a transitional facility or by an approved treatment provider.

Microscope slides of fixed, preserved tissue (including micro-organisms) sealed onto glass microscope slides under glass coverslips have no certification or inspection requirements.

4. INTERCEPTIONS OF PESTS & CONTAMINANTS

Pests: If live organisms are detected during inspection, the importer is to be given the option of pest identification, treatment, reshipment or destruction. If the identification option is selected and the organism is regulated, the product may be treated, reshipped or destroyed as directed by the MAFBNZ inspector. The product may be given biosecurity clearance if the pest identified is classified as non-regulated.

Soil Contamination: Products/items contaminated with soil must be washed free of soil, if possible, or treated in accordance with the treatment standard, or reshipped or destroyed at the importer's option and expense.

Seed Contamination: If products/items are contaminated with regulated weed seeds, prohibited or unidentified seeds the MAFBNZ inspector will determine the action to be taken.

If signs or symptoms of pests or other contaminants not listed above are detected, the MAFBNZ inspector will determine the action to be taken. Any treatments given must be in accordance with the treatment standard: BNZ-STD-ABTRT Approved Biosecurity Treatments For Risk Goods Directed for Treatment <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/stds/bnz-std-abtrt.pdf>. Treatments are carried out at the importer's risk and expense.

5. BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE

If the MAFBNZ inspector is satisfied that the entry conditions have been met, biosecurity clearance of the consignment will be given.

All consignments not complying with the specifications detailed in this import health standard must be stored in a transitional facility until biosecurity clearance can be given, or until the consignment is inspected, treated, directed to another facility for processing, reshipped or destroyed.

APPENDIX 1: DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

Additional declaration

A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information on a consignment in relation to the regulated pests [IPPC].

AOSA approved laboratory

Association of official seed analysts.

Bark

The outer protective covering of a tree formed by the cork cambium and phloem tissues.

Biosecurity clearance

Clearance under section 26 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the entry of goods into New Zealand.

Consignment

Goods listed on, or covered by, a single bill of lading, airway bill, declaration, invoice or goods in a mail package.

NOTES:

1. Commercial unaccompanied consignments are consignments covered by an airway bill/bill of lading intended for resale or manufacture.
2. Commercial accompanied consignments are single consignments, imported by one passenger, at one time intended for re-sale, as samples and/or for analysis.
3. Private unaccompanied consignments are consignments covered by an airway bill/bill of lading, or items via the mail pathway, imported as personal property not intended for resale.
4. Private accompanied consignments are consignments imported as personal property not intended for resale.

Contamination

Unwanted presence in a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, of any material (including a regulated organism) that may pose a biosecurity risk.

Dried

For the purpose of this standard “dried” means preserved by removing all natural moisture.

Inspector

A person appointed under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of the Biosecurity Act.

ISTA approved laboratory

An ISTA member laboratory approved by ISTA according to ISTA Approved Standards and authorized to issue ISTA certificates.

MAF

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ)

The division of MAF charged with leadership of the New Zealand biosecurity system.

National plant protection organisation (NPPO)

Official service established by the government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC [FAO, 1990]. **Note: MAF is the NPPO of New Zealand.**

Non regulated pest

Those pests for which no phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Permit to import

Official document authorising importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements. This may be a requirement of an Import Health Standard pursuant to section 22(2) of the Biosecurity Act 1993, and it may also include certain conditions which must be met in order for the commodity to receive biosecurity clearance.

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].

Phytosanitary certificate

A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC [FAO, 1990]. A certificate issued by the exporting country NPPO, in accordance with the requirements of the IPPC, which verifies that the requirements of the relevant import health standard have been met.

Plant products

Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured plant products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the spread of pests. [FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997].

Preserved

For the purpose of this standard, “preserved” means prevented from decaying or spoiling in preparation for some future use.

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]

Regulated non-quarantine pest

A **non quarantine pest** whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party [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.

Transitional facility

A place approved or part of a port declared, in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the purpose of inspection, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding or destruction of uncleared goods.

Treatment

Official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for devitalisation [FAO, 1990, revised FAO, 1995; ISPM No 15, 2002; ISPM No 18, 2003; ICPM 2005].

PROVISIONAL

APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION



Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Te Manatu Ahuwhenua, Ngaherehere

DECLARATION FOR PLANT, LICHEN, MULTICELLULAR ALGAE OR FUNGAL MATERIAL PRESERVED IN ALCOHOL OR OTHER AQUEOUS PRESERVATIVES

I declare that the
.....
..... (type of material)
imported has been immersed in (state name and strength of fixative/alcohol).

Number of days immersed prior to importation:
(A minimum of 48 hours is required for all material viable prior to preservation)

Signed by (print name):

Research Institute or Company Name and address:

Signature:

Date:

On arrival in New Zealand this form must accompany the preserved plant, lichen, multicellular algae or fungal material and be made available to the MAFBNZ inspector.

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