

**Import Health Standard**  
**Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables**  
**Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia***  
**from the Republic of Korea**

**ISSUED**

**Issued pursuant to sections 24A and 166A of the Biosecurity Act 1993**  
**Date Issued: 24 July 2023**

## **1 NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION**

The New Zealand national plant protection organisation is the Ministry for Primary Industries and as such, all communication should be addressed to:

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## **COMMENCEMENT**

This import health standard comes into force on 24 July 2023.

## **REVOCATION**

This import health standard revokes and replaces *Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Pear, (Pyrus pyrifolia) from the Republic of Korea* 29 July 1999.

The amendment history to this import health standard is set out in Appendix 2.

## **ISSUING AUTHORITY**

This import health standard is issued under section 24A of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to incorporate amendments made pursuant to sections 24B and 166A of that Act.

## **2 EXPLANATION OF PEST CATEGORIES**

MPI has categorised organisms associated with plants and plant products into regulated and non-regulated organisms as described below. Organisms (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.

### **2.1 REGULATED ORGANISMS**

Regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These will include new organisms as defined by the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

#### **2.1.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests**

Risk group 1 pests are those regulated pests (FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, 1996) which on introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

#### **2.1.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests**

Risk group 2 pests are those regulated pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

#### **2.1.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests**

Risk group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those regulated pests which on entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic impacts on their production and/or the environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.

#### **2.1.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests**

A regulated non-quarantine pest (denoted by "reg." on the pest list) is a pest whose presence in a consignment of plants for planting, affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (Revised IPPC definition, Rome 1997). These pests would be under official control by the use of a Government operated or audited certification scheme.

#### **2.1.5 Regulated non plant pests**

Regulated non plant pests are those organisms which, although not pests of plants or plant products, may be associated with plants or plant products in international trade, and may have an affect on human or animal health (e.g. black widow spider) and thus fall under the jurisdiction of other New Zealand government departments. The categorisation of these organisms and their associated import restrictions will be applied in accordance with the requirements of the relevant departments.

### **2.1.6 Vectors of associated quarantine pests**

In the context of this import health standard, vectors are those organisms which are able to transmit regulated pests into New Zealand. To prevent the transmission of vectored quarantine organisms to susceptible commodities in New Zealand, it is necessary to prevent the entry of their vectors. Vectors (denoted by "vect." on the pest list) will be categorised as risk group 1 even if they are present in New Zealand, unless they are risk group 2 pests in their own right. If the vectored organism is not present in the exporting country then the associated vector(s), if present in New Zealand, will be categorised as a non-regulated non-quarantine pest(s).

### **2.1.7 Vectored organisms**

Vectored organisms (denoted by "VO" on the pest list) are those quarantine pests that are able to enter New Zealand via a vector associated with the imported commodity.

### **2.1.8 Strains of pests**

Where there is documented evidence that a pest associated with the imported commodity has a different host range, different pesticide resistance, vectors a different range of organisms, or is more virulent than that of the same species present in New Zealand, then the different strain (denoted by "strain" on the pest list) of that pest will be categorised accordingly as a risk group 1 or 2 regulated pest.

### **2.1.9 Unidentifiable organisms**

Should identification of an organism not be possible within the required time frame, the organism will be categorised as a regulated pest (either risk groups 1, 2, or 3) until such time as shown otherwise.

### **2.1.10 Unlisted organisms**

Should an organism be intercepted that is not included on the pest list for that commodity, it will be categorised into the appropriate risk group and action taken accordingly.

## **2.2 NON-REGULATED ORGANISMS**

Non-regulated organisms are those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would not be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected. These would include new organisms which could not establish in New Zealand. Non-regulated organisms are sub-divided into the following groups:

### **2.2.1 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests**

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests are either already present in New Zealand and are not under official control or, could not establish in New Zealand.

### **2.2.2 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms**

Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms are not pests of plants and are not of concern to MPI or any other New Zealand government department.

### **2.3 CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING SOIL)**

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of regulated pests (e.g. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance.

## **3 APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied to pests in each risk group, depending on the commodity and the type of pest. These measures include:

### **3.1 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 1 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 1 pests may include:

- inspection and phytosanitary certification of the consignment according to appropriate procedures by the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country,
- testing prior to export for regulated pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material from accredited facilities), and verified by an additional declaration, to that given on the phytosanitary certificate,
- inspection/testing of the consignment by MPI prior to biosecurity clearance, to ensure the specified pest tolerance has not been exceeded.

### **3.2 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 2 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 2 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests and may also require pre-export pest control activities to be undertaken by the contracting party and confirmed by additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate.

### **3.3 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 3 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures applied to risk group 3 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests plus:

- the application of a pre-export treatment which has been developed in accordance with an approved MPI standard,
- an official bilateral quarantine arrangement between MPI and the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation which includes descriptions of each approved treatment system(s),
- specific additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate.

### **3.4 REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures applied to regulated non-quarantine pests will generally be the same as for risk group 1 pests, or according to the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

### **3.5 NON-REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS**

No phytosanitary measures are applied to non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

## **4 GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES**

Commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables includes fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption.

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

All host material (fruit/vegetables) of fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) of economic significance shall only be imported under the terms of a bilateral quarantine arrangement (e.g. agreement, workplan) between a MPI Chief Technical Officer and the head of the exporting country's national plant protection organisation.

## 5 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR KOREAN PEAR FROM THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

This import health standard covers the requirements for the entry of Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables from the Republic of Korea only.

### 5.1 PRE-EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

#### 5.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

MPI requires that the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation sample and inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all visually detectable regulated pests (as specified by MPI), with a 95% confidence level, that not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by quarantine pests in a sample size of 600 units).

#### 5.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for quarantine pathogens which are not visually detectable is not generally required for fresh Korean pear from the Republic of Korea.

#### 5.1.3 Documentation

**Bilateral quarantine arrangement:** Required

Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables, may only be imported into New Zealand from the Republic of Korea under the terms of the bilateral quarantine arrangement.

**Phytosanitary certificate:** Required.

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

#### 5.1.4 Phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must accompany all Korean pear, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables exported to New Zealand.

Before an export phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must be satisfied that the following activities required by MPI have been undertaken.

The Korean pear have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

AND

- undergone an agreed treatment that is effective against fruit flies.

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

*Carposina sasakii*

*Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

*Tetranychus kanzawai*

OR

- been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from the following:

*Carposina sasakii*

*Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

*Tetranychus kanzawai*

Note: Combinations of treatments and area freedom are permissible for *Carposina sasakii*, *Monilinia fructigena*, and *Tetranychus kanzawai*.

### 5.1.5 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken, the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The Korean pear in this consignment have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of any visually detectable quarantine pests specified by the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries.

AND

- been treated in accordance with Appendix 1 of the Arrangement between the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries and the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation concerning the access of host material of fruit fly species of economic significance into New Zealand from the Republic of Korea.

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Conogethes punctiferalis*

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against:

*Carposina sasakii*

*Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

*Tetranychus kanzawai*

OR

- been sourced from an area free (verified by an official detection survey) from the following:

*Carposina sasakii*

*Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

*Tetranychus kanzawai*."

Note: Combinations of treatments and area freedom are permissible for *Carposina sasakii*, *Monilinia fructigena*, and *Tetranychus kanzawai*.

## 5.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

The Korean pear must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent contamination by regulated pests.

The package should not be opened in transit. However, where a consignment is either stored, split up 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 it is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

## 5.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

MPI will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that it reconciles with the actual consignment.

MPI requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for Korean pear, a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, MPI will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

## 5.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

## 5.5 TESTING FOR REGULATED PESTS

MPI may, on the specific request of a Chief Technical Officer, test Korean pear (commodity subclass: fresh fruit/vegetables) from the Republic of Korea for regulated pests.



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

If regulated pests are intercepted/detected on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

### **5.6.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests**

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) of the consignment at the importer's risk,
- re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- reshipment of the consignment,
- destruction of the consignment.

### **5.6.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests**

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Plants Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- reshipment of the consignment,
- destruction of the consignment.

### **5.6.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests**

Actions for the interception of risk group 3 pests will include:-

- reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,
- AND
- the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate actions may be audited by MPI. Once the requirements of MPI have been met to the satisfaction of a Chief Technical Officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation, the trade suspension will be lifted.

### **5.6.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

### **5.6.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

### **5.6.6 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

### **5.6.7 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non plant pests/organisms.

### **5.6.8 Contaminants**

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit sample shall be treated, reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

## **5.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

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

## **5.8 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Republic of Korea national plant protection organisation will be informed by a MPI Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any regulated pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

## APPENDIX 1: PEST LIST

### Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Korean pear, *Pyrus pyrifolia* from the Republic of Korea

#### REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

##### Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

None

##### Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

##### Insect

###### Insecta

###### Lepidoptera

###### Carposinidae

*Carposina sasakii*

peach fruit moth

###### Pyralidae

*Conogethes punctiferalis*

yellow peach moth

##### Mite

###### Arachnida

###### Acarina

###### Tetranychidae

*Tetranychus kanzawai*

Kanzawa mite

##### Fungus

###### Ascomycota

###### Leotiales

###### Sclerotiniaceae

*Monilinia fructigena* (anamorph *Monilia fructigena*)

European brown rot

##### Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

##### Insect

###### Insecta

###### Coleoptera

###### Attelabidae

*Rhynchites foveipennis*

Korean pear weevil

*Rhynchites heros*

peach curculio

###### Chrysomelidae

*Aulacophora fermalis*

cucurbit leaf beetle

###### Nitidulidae

*Carpophilus chalybeus*

black flower beetle

###### Scarabaeidae

*Ectinohoplia rufipes*

scarab

*Gastroserica similis*

brown velvet chafer

*Holotrichia diomphalia*

Korean black chafer

<i>Holotrichia morosa</i>	large black chafer
<i>Holotrichia titanis</i>	scarab
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<b>Pentatomidae</b>	
<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	brown-marmorated stink bug
<i>Homalagonia obtusa</i>	four-spotted stink bug
<i>Nezara antennata</i>	green stink bug
<i>Plautia stali</i>	oriental stink bug
<b>Urostylidae</b>	
<i>Urochela leuteovaria</i>	pear stink bug
<i>Urostylis westwoodi</i>	chestnut-leaved oak bug
<b>Homoptera</b>	
<b>Aleyrodidae</b>	
<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	orange spiny whitefly
<b>Aphididae</b>	
<i>Hyalopterus pruni</i>	mealy plum aphid
<b>Coccidae</b>	
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	red wax scale
<b>Diaspididae</b>	
<i>Lepidosaphes conchiformioides</i>	pear oystershell scale
<i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i>	dark oystershell scale
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i>	orchid scale
<i>Parlatoria theae</i>	tea black scale
<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>	camphor scale
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	white peach scale
<b>Phylloxeridae</b>	
<i>Aphanostigma iakusuiense</i>	pear phylloxera
<b>Pseudococcidae</b>	
<i>Crisicoccus matsumotoi</i>	Matsumoto mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus wistariae</i>	pear mealybug
<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>	apple mealybug
<i>Planococcus kraunhiae</i>	Japanese wisteria mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Comstock mealybug
<b>Psyllidae</b>	
<i>Cacopsylla jukyungi</i>	psyllid
<i>Cacopsylla pyricola</i>	pear psyllid
<i>Cacopsylla pyrisuga</i>	pear psyllid
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<b>Tenthredinidae</b>	
<i>Hoplocampa coreana</i>	Korean pear fruit sawfly
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	
<b>Gracillariidae</b>	
<i>Spulerina astaurota</i>	pear bark miner
<b>Lasiocampidae</b>	
<i>Gastropacha quercifolia</i>	lappet
<i>Phyllodesma japonica</i>	smaller lasiocampid
<b>Lycaenidae</b>	
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	holly blue butterfly
<b>Lymantriidae</b>	
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	rusty tussock moth
<i>Orgyia thyellina</i>	white spotted tussock moth
<b>Noctuidae</b>	
<i>Acronicta intermedia</i>	noctuid moth
<i>Adris tyrannus amurensis</i>	-
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	copper underwing moth
<i>Calyptra lata</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Calyptra thalictri</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Catocala agitatrix</i>	small yellow-hindwinged catocala
<i>Catocala fulminea</i>	ring-marked yellow-hindwinged noctuid
<i>Eudocima fullonia</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Lagoptera juno</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Oraesia emarginata</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Oraesia excavata</i>	reddish oraesia

<i>Orthosia carnipennis</i>	cherry leafworm
<i>Serrodus campana</i>	fruit-piercing moth
<i>Telorta divergens</i>	peach flower moth
<b>Oecophoridae</b>	
<i>Stathmopoda masinissa</i>	persimmon budworm
<b>Psychidae</b>	
<i>Eumeta minuscula</i>	tea bagworm
<i>Mahasena aurea</i>	bagworm
<b>Pyralidae</b>	
<i>Conobathra bifidella</i>	pyralid moth
<i>Ectomyelois pyrivorella</i>	pear pyralid
<i>Eurhodope hollandella</i>	-
<i>Nephopteryx bicolorrella</i>	pear red-striped pyralid
<b>Tortricidae</b>	
<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	reticulated tortrix
<i>Ancylis selenana</i>	tortricid
<i>Archips asiaticus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips breviplicanus</i>	Asiatic leafroller
<i>Archips crataeganus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips fuscocupreanus</i>	apple tortrix
<i>Archips ingentanus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips nigricaudanus</i>	leafroller
<i>Archips xylosteanus</i>	golden variegated leafroller
<i>Hoshinoa longicellana</i>	leafroller
<i>Leguminivora glycinivorella</i>	soybean podborer
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	barred fruit tree tortrix
<i>Pandemis dumetana</i>	fruit tree tortrix
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	dark fruit tree tortrix
<i>Ptycholoma imitator</i>	networked marked leafroller
<i>Ptycholoma lecheana</i>	Leche's twist moth
<i>Sparganothis pilleriana</i>	leafroller
<i>Spilonota lechriaspis</i>	apple fruit lick
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	eyespotted bud moth
<i>Tortrix sinapina</i>	Japanese oak leafroller
<b>Unknown Lepidoptera</b>	
<i>Arcuate corella</i>	ramie caterpillar
<i>Bambalina sp.</i>	mulberry bagworm
<i>Viminia rumicis</i>	sorrel cutworm
<b>Yponomeutidae</b>	
<i>Argyresthia conjugella</i>	apple fruit moth
<b>Zygaenidae</b>	
<i>Rhagades pruni</i>	bluish zygaenid
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<b>Tettigoniidae</b>	
<i>Holochlora japonica</i>	Japanese broadwinged katydid
<b>Plecoptera</b>	
<b>Taeniopterygidae</b>	
<i>Rhabdiopteryx nohirae</i>	short-tailed stonefly
<b>Mite</b>	
<b>Arachnida</b>	
<b>Acarina</b>	
<b>Tetranychidae</b>	
<i>Epitrimerus pyri</i>	pear leaf blister mite
<i>Tetranychus viennensis</i>	twospotted mite
<b>Fungus</b>	
<b>Ascomycota</b>	
<b>Dothideales</b>	
<b>Botryosphaeriaceae</b>	

<i>Botryosphaeria berengeriana</i> f. sp. <i>piricola</i>	ring spot
<b>Venturiaceae</b>	
<i>Venturia nashicola</i>	Japanese pear scab
Basidiomycota: Teliomycetes	
Uredinales	
<b>Pucciniaceae</b>	
<i>Gymnosporangium asiaticum</i>	Japanese pear rust
<i>Gymnosporangium shiraianum</i>	rust
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)</b>	
<b>Sphaeropsidales</b>	
<b>Sphaerioidaceae</b>	
<i>Phomopsis fukushii</i>	Japanese pear canker
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)</b>	
<b>Hyphomycetales</b>	
<b>Dematiaceae</b>	
<i>Alternaria gaisen</i>	black spot

### Regulated non-quarantine pests

None

### Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

None

# NON-REGULATED PESTS (non-actionable)

## Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

### Insect

#### Insecta

##### Hemiptera

###### Pentatomidae

*Nezara viridula*

green vegetable bug

##### Homoptera

###### Aphididae

*Aphis gossypii*

cotton aphid

*Aphis spiraecola*

spirea aphid

*Brachycaudus helichrysi*

leafcurl plum aphid

*Eriosoma lanigerum*

woolly apple aphid

*Myzus persicae*

green peach aphid

*Rhopalosiphum padi*

bird cherry-oat aphid

###### Coccidae

*Coccus hesperidum*

brown soft scale

*Parasaissetia nigra*

nigra scale

###### Diaspididae

*Aulacaspis rosae*

rose scale

*Hemiberlesia lataniae*

latania scale

*Lepidosaphes ulmi*

oystershell scale

*Lopholeucaspis japonica*

pear white scale

*Parlatoria pergandii*

chaff scale

*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*

San Jose scale

###### Margarodidae

*Icerya purchasi*

cottony cushion scale

###### Pseudococcidae

*Planococcus citri*

citrus mealybug

##### Lepidoptera

###### Tortricidae

*Cydia molesta*

oriental fruit moth

### Mite

#### Arachnida

##### Acarina

###### Tetranychidae

*Bryobia praetiosa*

clover mite

*Panonychus citri*

citrus red mite

*Panonychus ulmi*

European red mite

*Tetranychus urticae*

twospotted spider mite

### Fungus

#### Ascomycota

##### Dothideales

###### Venturiaceae

*Venturia pyrina* (anamorph *Fusicladium pyrorum*)

scab

##### Hypocreales

###### Hypocreaceae

*Nectria galligena* (anamorph *Cylindrocarpon mali*)

European canker

##### Leotiales

###### Sclerotiniaceae

*Botryotinia fuckeliana* (anamorph *Botrytis cinerea*)

grey mould

<b>Phyllachorales</b>	
<b>Phyllachoraceae</b>	
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (anamorph <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> )	bitter rot
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)</b>	
<b>Sphaeropsidales</b>	
<b>Sphaerioidaceae</b>	
<i>Phoma pomorum</i>	phoma fruit and leaf spot
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)</b>	
<b>Hyphomycetales</b>	
<b>Dematiaceae</b>	
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	black stalk rot
<b>Bacterium</b>	
-	
-	
<b>Enterobacteriaceae</b>	
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	fire-blight
<b>Rhizobiaceae</b>	
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	crown gall
<b>Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms</b>	
None	



## APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT HISTORY

This document history lists amendments since 2023

Version Date	Section Changed	Change Description
29 July 1999	All	Standard issued
24 July 2023	Phytosanitary measures	Amended measures for <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>