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D-94-34: Import Requirements for Grapevine Propagative Material

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Effective Date: June 2, 2014
(3rd Revision)

Subject

This directive contains the requirements governing the importation of grapevine propagative material from all countries.

This directive has been revised to make minor administrative changes. The requirements in this directive have not changed. The lists in appendix will be updated at a later date.

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Review

This directive will be updated as required. For further information or clarification, please contact the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

Endorsement

Approved by:

Chief Plant Health Officer

Amendment Record

Amendments to this directive will be dated and distributed as outlined in the distribution below.

Distribution

1. Directive mail list (Regions, [PHRA \(Plant Health Risk Assessment\)](#), [USDA \(United States Department of Agriculture\)](#))
2. Provincial Government, Industry (determined by Author)
3. National Industry Organizations (determined by Author)
4. Internet

Introduction

Canada regulates the importation of grapevines from all countries in order to mitigate the risk of entry and establishment of quarantine pests of grapevines. Canada and the United States (U.S.) have very similar import requirements for grapevine propagative material, therefore Canada allows the importation of grapevine propagative material that has been certified under a [U.S. \(United States\) state certification program](#). Appendix 5 contains a list of [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\) approved U.S. \(United States\) *Vitis* certification programs](#).

Grapevines from sources other than the [U.S. \(United States\)](#) may be approved for entry into Canada on an individual evaluation basis. Currently, France and Germany are the only off-continent sources with [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\) approved nurseries certified to export certain grapevine rootstocks and varieties/clones for propagation to Canada](#).

Scope

This directive is to be used as a guide for Canadian importers, foreign exporters, shippers and brokers, [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) inspectors, the Canada Border Services Agency and National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs).

References

- [ISPM \(International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures\) No. \(number\) 4 \(1996\): Requirements for the Establishment of Pest Free Areas.](#)
- [D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action.](#)
- [D-08-04: Plant protection import requirements for plants and plant parts for planting.](#)
- [D-97-06: Plant Protection Export Certification Program for Grapevine Nursery Stock, *Vitis* spp. \(species\)](#)
- [D-95-09: Importation of Dried Plant Material](#)

This directive supersedes all previous versions of D-94-34, the Memorandum dated July 22, 1980, entitled "Policy Relating to the Importations of Grapevine Material Into Canada", the Memorandum dated 15-12-1980 entitled "Treatment of Rooted Grapevine Material from All Sources into British Columbia", and any other pre-existing policy documents regarding the import of grapevines into Canada from all countries.

Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

Definitions for terms used in the present document can be found in the [Plant Health Glossary of Terms](#).

1.0 General Requirements

1.1 Legislative Authority

The Plant Protection Act, [S.C. \(Statutes of Canada\) 1990, c. \(Chapter\)22](#)

The Plant Protection Regulations, [SOR \(Statutory Orders and Regulations\)/95-212](#)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice, [Canada Gazette: Part I \(1\)](#) (as amended from time to time)

1.2 Fees

The [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) is charging fees in accordance with the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Fees Notice*. For information regarding fees associated with imported product, please contact the [National Import Service Centre \(NISC\)](#). Anyone requiring other information regarding fees may contact any [local CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\) office](#) or visit our [Fees Notice Web Site](#).

1.3 Regulated Pests Associated With Grapevines Imported to

Canada

The [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) regulates grapevines for propagation for the presence of the pests listed in Appendix 3.

1.4 Regulated Commodities

[Vitis spp. \(species\)](#) plant material for propagation, other than seeds.

Appendix 1 lists the varieties/clones, rootstock and grafted grapevine plants that are permitted for importation from [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) approved nurseries.

Appendix 2 lists the foreign grapevine nurseries that are approved under this program.

Appendix 5 lists the Canadian approved [U.S. \(United States\)](#) [Vitis spp. \(species\)](#) certification programs.

Any previously non-approved grapevine rootstocks and varieties/clones that originate from any country other than the [U.S. \(United States\)](#) and that are produced by a non-approved nursery must be authorized by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) prior to importation, even if the material originates from within a country or certification program for which other material has previously been approved by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#). The new rootstocks and varieties/clones/nurseries may receive provisional approval only for the first two full years. During this period, importations of new grapevine rootstocks and varieties/clones will be sampled by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) for laboratory testing (serology and molecular) and inoculation onto herbaceous and woody indicator plants to ensure they are free from quarantine pests. If testing does not reveal any concern, provisional status will be removed after two years and restrictions on movement or propagation will be removed.

[Vitis spp. \(species\)](#) propagative material from any non-approved sources may only be imported into Canada under Section 43 of the *Plant Protection Regulations* for the purpose of being used for scientific research, or for educational, processing, industrial or exhibition purposes, on a case-by-case evaluation basis. Importations under Section 43 require a Permit to Import.

Regulated grapevines for propagation may be subject to other import requirements that are not specific to grapevines and that are contained in other [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) policy documents. For example, grapevines for propagation are regulated as a host for light brown apple moth under [D-07-03: Phytosanitary Import Requirements to Prevent the Entry of *Epiphyas postvittana* \(light brown apple moth\)](#).

Contact your local [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) office for more information regarding other phytosanitary requirements for the importation of grapevines.

1.5 Commodities Exempt

Grape seeds are admissible from all sources without additional conditions, provided that a Phytosanitary Certificate from the exporting country's [NPPO \(National Plant Protection Organization\)](#) accompanies the shipment.

Dried grapevines, not intended for propagation, are not subject to the requirements of this directive; they are regulated under [D-95-09: Importation of Dried Plant Material](#).

1.6 Regulated Areas

All countries.

2.0 Specific Requirements

2.1 Prohibited Commodities

Vitis spp. (species) propagative material (excluding seeds) originating from, or propagated within, Flavescence dorée (FD) Control Areas ¹ of France, or any other infested area of a country where the disease occurs.

Vitis spp. (species) propagative material (excluding seeds) from non-approved sources and material that has not been tested.

2.2 Import Requirements

All *Vitis* spp. (species) material in the consignment must be free of quarantine and regulated non-quarantine pests of Canada (Section 1.3, Appendix 3). All *Vitis* spp. (species) material that originates from any country, other than the U.S. (United States) must be free from soil, sand and related plant debris.

2.2.1 Permit to Import

A Permit to Import issued by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) is required to import grapevines for propagation into Canada.

2.2.2 Phytosanitary Certificate

The NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the exporting country must issue a Phytosanitary Certificate for *Vitis* spp. (species) consignments with the following additional declaration:

"The *Vitis* spp. (species) material originated from a source approved by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency)."

2.2.3 Treatments

The NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the exporting country must ensure that the hot water treatment described in Part A of Appendix 4 has been applied against diseases caused by the phytoplasma organisms listed in Appendix 3 (if they are present in the exporting country).

In certain cases the Permit to Import may specifically authorize treatment against phytoplasma organisms to be performed in Canada at treatment facilities approved by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) in accordance with the conditions on the Permit to Import.

The NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the exporting country will document the treatment on the Phytosanitary Certificate issued for the consignment.

2.2.3.1 Grapevines Originating from the United States and Destined to British Columbia

For grapevines originating from the U.S. (United States) and destined to B.C. (British Columbia), the

NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the U.S. (United States) must ensure that one of the treatments described in sections A and B of Appendix 4 (the treatments are numbered from 1 to 7) have been applied to control phylloxera and virus vectoring nematodes that are not known to occur in B.C. (British Columbia)

2.2.3.2 Grapevines Originating from the United States and Destined to Other Parts of Canada

Approved grapevine material originating from U.S. (United States) is not subject to the treatment requirements outlined in this directive when the material is not destined to B.C. (British Columbia)

2.2.4 Other requirements

For grapevine nursery stock in association with soil, please refer to *D-95-26: Phytosanitary requirements for soil and soil-related matter, and for items contaminated with soil and soil-related matter.*

See *D-08-04: Plant protection import requirements for plants and plant parts for planting,* for requirements related to soil-borne plant pests.

For countries other than the U.S. (United States)

Grapevine propagative material must originate from a CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) approved exporting nursery. Only the grapevine rootstocks and varieties/clones listed in Appendix 1 that have been grown in one of the approved nurseries listed in Appendix 2 are eligible for phytosanitary certification to Canada.

Certification Tag

The NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization), or the NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) approved certifying authority of the exporting country, will ensure that certification tags clearly indicating the source and its applicable certification code (in accordance with the official rules established by the certifying authority of the exporting country) are attached to each lot of grapevines exported to Canada.

Certificate of Origin

The certifying authority of the exporting country must provide Canada with separate certificates of origin for the mother blocks² of the imported rootstocks and varieties/clones for every shipment. The mother blocks of the exported varieties/clones and rootstock must originate from grapevines that have been fully tested, and found to be free of all regulated pests, by the approved certification body of the exporting country. Samples from these mother blocks must be submitted to the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) by the NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the exporting country for complete testing at the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) Sidney Laboratory in Sidney, B.C. (British Columbia)

2.3 Inspection Requirements

Upon arrival at the first point of entry in Canada, all shipments are subject to inspection, including verification of documentation, by CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency). CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) inspectors may collect samples of the plants for testing to ensure that no quarantine pests to Canada are present.

2.4 Non-Compliance

If Permits to Import, Phytosanitary Certificates or other required documents are not provided at time of entry to Canada, shipments will not be allowed entry and will be ordered removed from Canada.

During import inspection, if any pests or soil, sand, and related plant debris are found to be present, the shipment will be ordered removed from Canada pursuant to Section 8 of the *Plant Protection Act* or ordered disposed of pursuant to the *Plant Protection Regulations*. For non-compliance of other kinds, inspectors will detain the shipment and consult the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) before taking enforcement action. The [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) will advise the [NPPO \(National Plant Protection Organization\)](#) of the country of origin of any non-compliance with any conditions outlined in this directive as per directive [D-01-06: Canadian phytosanitary policy for notification of non-compliance and emergency action](#).

3.0 Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Countries and Grapevine Rootstocks and Varieties/Clones Approved for Import to Canada from Countries Other than the United States

As of April 2016

Rootstocks (*Vitis* spp. (species))

From France:

Variety Name	Clone Number
101-14	Clones 3, 759
110 R	Clones 6, 7, 151,152
140 Ru	Clones 101, 265
161-49 C	Clones 176, 198, 239
1103 P	Clones 113, 768
3309 C	Clones 111, 143, 144
41 B	Clones 153, 194, 195
420 A	Clones 10, 11, 241
5 C	Clones 6, 236
5 BB	Clones 106, 114
Fercal	Clone 242
Gravesac	Clone 264

Variety Name	Clone Number
Riparia Gloire	Clones 1, 1030
RSBI	Clones 109, 141
SO4	Clones 5, 102, 166, 762

From Germany:

Variety Name	Clone Number
SO4	Clone 31

Varieties (*Vitis vinifera*)**From France:**

Variety Name	Clone Number
Aligote	Clones 264, 651
Auxerrois	Clones 56, 57
Cabernet Franc	Clones 210, 214, 312, 327, 331, 332, 623
Cabernet Sauvignon	Clones 15, 169, 191, 339, 685
Chardonnay	Clones 75, 76, 77, 95, 96, 119, 124, 128, 277, 548, 809
Chasselas	Clones 60, 532
Chazan	Clone 538
Chenin	Clones 220, 982
Cinsault	Clones 3, 320
Colombard	Clones 551, 609
Cot-Malbec	Clone 598
Fer Servadou	Clones 421, 672
Gamay Noir	Clones 222, 282, 284, 356, 358, 489, 490, 509, 565, 656, 787
Gamay de Chaudenay	Clone 223
Gewurztraminer	Clones 47, 643
Grenache	Clones 70, 516
Marsanne	Clone 574

Variety Name	Clone Number
Marselan	Clone 980
Merlot	Clones 181, 182, 184, 314, 343, 346, 347, 447, 519
Muller Thurgau	Clone 647
Muscat Blanc	Clone 455
Muscat de Hambourg	Clone 202
Muscat Ottonel	Clone 59
Petit Verdot	Clone 400
Pinot Blanc	Clones 54, 55
Pinot Gris	Clones 52, 53, 457
Pinot Meunier	Clones 458, 925
Pinot Noir	Clones 113, 114, 115, 164, 375, 386, 459, 667, 777, 828
Riesling	Clone 49
Roussanne	Clone 522
Sauvignon	Clones 159, 242, 241, 297, 317, 376, 378, 530
Sauvignon Gris	Clone 917
Savagnin	Clones 612, 614
Semillon	Clones 299, 315, 908
Syrah	Clones 99, 100, 174, 877
Tanna	Clone 717
Ugni Blanc	Clones 479, 485
Viognier	Clones 642, 1042

From Germany:**Note: Weis Reben in Germany can export 3309 clone 143 and 144**

Variety Name	Clone Number
Weis Riesling	Clone W21
Pinot Noir	Clone 82

Appendix 2: Canadian-Approved Foreign Grapevine Nurseries (Other than in the United States)

As of April 2018

France:

Pépinières Viticole Jacques Gergaud
Nercillac
16200 Jarnac, France

Pépinière du Bas Viverais ³
M. (monsieur) Guy Ozil
Les Mazes
07150 Vallon-pont-d'arc, France

Établissement Chauvin ⁴
M. (monsieur) Jean Chauvin
Boulevard Albin Durand
84260 Sarrians
Vaucluse, France

Pépinières Hyacinthe Raymond
Chemin Carpenteras-Morlemort
Boite Postale #8, 84200
Vaucluse, France

E.A.R.L. Roch Lauriol
Pépinières Viticoles
07200 Saint Maurice D'Ardeche
France

GAEC de Monteillon ⁵
R. et L. Bertrand
30350 Maruejols les Gardons
France

Pépinière Mercier Frères
La Chaignee
85700 VIX, France

Pépinières Morrison-Couderc
07200 Vogue
France

Pépinières Guillaume Sarl
70700 Charcenne
France

S.A. Richter
Domaine-de-Saint-Clément
34980 St (saint)-Clément-la-rivière
France

Pépinières Tourette

Vogne 07200

Aubenas, France

Pépinières Tourette ⁵

Pierre Denis

Vogue 07200

France

Pépinières Velletaz ⁵

Jean Louis

73250 St (saint) Jean de la Porte

France

Pépinières Hebinger ⁵

15, rue de Colmar

68420 Eguisheim

France

Germany:

Weis & Rules Vines and Wines

St (saint) Urbanshof

54340 Leiwen

Appendix 3: Regulated Pests Associated with Grapevines Imported to Canada

- A. Certification may be issued for freedom from the pests listed below. Pest freedom is determined by official testing or approved treatment of material, or if the material originates from an area that has been officially surveyed and determined to be free from these pests. See Pests Regulated by Canada available on CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency)'s website
- B. Certification for freedom from the pests listed below is required only if the plants are destined to B.C. (British Columbia). Pest freedom is determined by official testing or approved treatment of material, or if the material originates from an area that has been officially surveyed and determined to be free from these pests.
1. *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch) (syn (synonym)) *Phylloxera vitifoliae* (Fitch)
 2. *Longidorus*, *Trichodorus* and *Xiphinema* spp. (species)
 3. *Phomopsis viticola* Sacc.

Appendix 4: Treatment Requirements for Grapevines Imported to Canada

All treatments that are required to meet the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency)'s phytosanitary requirements for grapevine material must be approved by the NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) of the exporting country and must be completed at the country of origin. Should an exporting NPPO (National Plant Protection Organization) wish to employ any treatment other than those listed in this directive, the treatment must first be approved by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency).

A) Phytoplasma Treatments

Treatment for imports from countries where phytoplasma diseases of grapevines occur

Examples of phytoplasma diseases of grapevines include: Flavescence dorée, bois noir/Vergilbungskrankheit, Australian grapevine yellows and Palatinate grapevine yellows. Treat by complete immersion of vines, cuttings or grafted plants in a hot water bath maintained at a minimum temperature of 50°C (Celsius) for a minimum duration of 35 minutes.

Notes:

Treatment time shall start when the water temperature has reached 50°C (Celsius) after plants have been immersed in water.

Other temperature and time combinations for phytoplasma control may be considered by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) if they are supported by scientific data and are approved by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#) prior to use.

This treatment is effective against phylloxera and virus vectoring nematodes.

Other Certification Options

In certain cases, when specifically approved in writing by [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#), certification against diseases caused by phytoplasmas may be based on clear absence of the pests from the areas where the grapevines are grown as well as areas where all propagative materials originated. The pest free area status must have been developed and provided by the exporting country in accordance with [ISPM \(International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures\) No. \(number\) 4 \(1996\)](#) and have been officially approved in writing by the [CFIA \(Canadian Food Inspection Agency\)](#), prior to export.

B) Nematode and Phyloxera Treatments

1. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (Celsius) (100°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 47.8°C (Celsius) (118°F (Fahrenheit)) for 30 minutes.
or
2. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (Celsius) (100°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 48.9°C (Celsius) (120°F (Fahrenheit)) for 30 minutes.
or
3. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (Celsius) (100°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 50.0°C (Celsius) (122°F (Fahrenheit)) for 10 minutes.
or
4. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (Celsius) (100°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 51.7°C (Celsius) (125°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes.
or
5. Treat in hot water previously heated to 43.3°C (Celsius) (100°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.7°C (Celsius) (127°F (Fahrenheit)) for 3 minutes.
or

6. Treat in hot water previously heated to 31.7°C (Celsius) (89°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes, then remove and again immerse in another water bath previously heated to 52.2°C (Celsius) (126°F (Fahrenheit)) for 5 minutes.

or

7. Treat using a chemical dip treatment of 0.5 g (grams) of Diazinon 50% wettable powder (WP) and 2 g (grams) of Malathion 50% WP (wettable powder) per liter of water for 20 minutes at a minimum temperature of 21°C (Celsius). These products may not currently be registered for use within Canada.

Alternative treatments may be considered by CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) at the request of certifying NPPOs (National Plant Protection Organizations).

Appendix 5: Canadian-Approved United States *Vitis* spp. (species) Certification Programs

State of California:

California Department of Food and Agriculture, Pest Exclusion/Nursery, Seed, and Cotton Program
1220 N (North) Street, Room A-372, Sacramento, CA (California) 95814

Telephone: 916-654-0435

Facsimile: 916-654-0986

State of Oregon:

Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division
635 Capitol St. (street) NE (North East) Salem, OR (Oregon) 97301-2532

Telephone: 503-986-4644

Facsimile: 503-986-4786

State of Washington:

Washington State Department of Agriculture, Plant protection Division
1111 Washington St. (street), P.O. (Post Office) Box 42560, Olympia, WA (Washington) 98504-2560


Telephone: 360-902-2062

Facsimile: 360-902-2094

Footnotes

- ¹ An area of France in which Flavescence dorée disease has been identified and which is under specific restrictions for control under regulation "Arrêté ministériel du 9 juillet 2003", defining the area and conditions of restriction and movement for the area.

- 2 For the purpose of this document, a mother block is a contiguous source planting of an individual rootstock and variety/clone, or a group of varieties or clones, at the same level of certification, according to approved official grapevine certification standards. Mother blocks must be isolated from other certified or uncertified grapevines according to the distances listed in the Canadian guidelines for the production of grapevines for export purposes. Refer to D-97-06: Plant Protection Export Certification Program for Grapevine Nursery Stock, *Vitis* spp. (species) for these guidelines.
- 3 Note: SO4 cl 102 and SO4 cl 5 are **not** approved for importation to Canada from Pépinière du Bas Viverais.
- 4 Note: 3309 cl 144 is **not** approved for importation to Canada from Établissements Chauvin.
- 5 Indicates provisional approval for two full years pending the results of testing of samples by the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) Sidney Laboratory. Grapevines may be imported and planted under restriction of movement and further propagation during the provisional approval period. If testing results reveal quarantine pests, approval will be cancelled and grapevines imported during the period of provisional approval shall be subject to removal from the country, or destruction. Provisional approval status may be extended beyond two years to ensure that enough grapevines can be tested to effectively evaluate phytosanitary status.

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