

AUSTRALIA

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IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED SPECIES

Case: *Xylella fastidiosa* and sudden oak death hosts for use as nursery stock Effective: 03 Feb 2018

Permitted species — Country of origin is a Sudden Oak Death host country and a high risk *Xylella* country — Tissue culture

Import Conditions

Import conditions define the biosecurity requirements which must be met for your import. Where import conditions have been developed, they will be listed below.

Warnings and Information Notices

Further information on importing live plants can be found on the [department's website](#).

***Xylella fastidiosa* high risk countries that are Sudden Oak Death host countries include:**

Canada, Chile, European countries and United States of America.

It is recommended that tissue cultures are imported between October – March in order to allow for establishment and disease screening to be undertaken in a timely manner.

Note: To ensure establishment, it is advisable for importers to import sufficient quantities of each cultivar (eg. 6 plantlets in individual vials). Tissue culture plantlets should be well rooted prior to arrival as this helps in their establishment ex agar.

- a. These import conditions apply to the following [scientific names](#).
- b. Prior to the importation of [goods](#) into Australian territory, a valid import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is required.

An import permit may be obtained by submitting an [import permit application](#) to the department (if viewed online, use the 'Apply Now' button at the bottom of this page).

- c. The tissue cultures must be free from *Xylella fastidiosa*.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#):

The additional declaration "*All tissue cultures in this consignment were derived from mother tissue cultures that were tested by PCR and found free of Xylella fastidiosa as indicated on laboratory test report number [insert number/code].*"

Warnings and Information Notices

Consignments not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate endorsed with the additional declaration must be tested for *Xylella fastidiosa* at the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine (PEQ) Facility (Mickleham, VIC), exported or disposed of at the importer's expense.

- d. The species of the plant/s must be identified.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#), [Manufacturer's declaration](#), [Invoice](#) or [Packing declaration](#):

The full botanical name.

- e. The cultures must be free from any bacterial or fungal infection, live insects, nematodes, disease symptoms or other extraneous contamination of quarantine concern.
- f. The containers/culture bags must be labelled with the full botanical name of the plant including genus and species.

The department permits the use of abbreviations on the labelling of the container/culture bags provided that the accompanying documentation (e.g. packing list, phytosanitary certificates, CITES certificates, invoices, etc.) and labels on the consignments correspond and that the documentation clearly identifies the plants by their botanical names.

If the documentation does not match the consignment, or if the documentation does not clearly provide the botanical name, then the consignment is to be held and the importer advised to supply further information or details to verify the identification of the plants.

- g. The tissue cultures must be contained in sterile and sealed containers/culture bags that prevent the passage of contaminating organisms into and out of the containers/culture bags.
- h. Containers/culture bags must be visually clear in construction so as to allow inspection of the culture and media by a biosecurity officer. Opaque containers and broken glass containers will not be accepted.
- i. The culture media must be clear, sterile and solid and placed into the container/culture bag prior to plant tissue implantation.
- j. For shipments arriving by commercial air or mail, plant material packed into boxes or secondary containers must weigh less than or equal to 20 kg in total weight.
- k. Airfreight and mail shipments must be addressed in the following manner:

Importer's Name

C/O- Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility - Plant Facility

135 Donnybrook Road

Mickleham VIC 3064

- l. In order to facilitate clearance, airfreight or mail shipments should have all documentation securely attached to the outside of the package, and clearly marked 'Attention Quarantine'.
- m. The importer must complete and submit a [Notice of Importation \(NOI\)](#) to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources regional office in the port of arrival. Full container load (FCL) shipments must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office prior to shipment of the container.

Shipments other than FCL must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office at least seven working days prior to the arrival of the consignment. Failure to do so may result in a delayed inspection of the consignment.

- n. On arrival in Australian territory, all consignments must be forwarded directly to the nominated post entry quarantine facility.

Note: For material requiring movement to an interstate facility, consignments must be presented to a biosecurity officer to confirm that the material is contained and securely packaged, before movement can occur.

- o. If material arrives direct to the importer without the correct biosecurity direction it is their responsibility to secure the material and contact the department to ensure all requirements are met (e.g. inspection, treatments and growth in approved arrangement sites).
- p. All plant material must be grown and disease screened/tested at the government post entry quarantine facility. The importer is responsible for making a booking at the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australia.

Name of facility	Contact details for lodging a booking
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility, Mickleham, VIC	Bookings are made online through the Post Entry Biosecurity System . Email: PEQservices@agriculture.gov.au Phone: 1800 900 090

Warnings and Information Notices

The importer is responsible for contacting the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australian territory. Importers must clearly nominate on the import permit applications the facility that their material is to be sent to.

- q. There are scheduled fees associated with the growth of nursery stock in an Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources post entry quarantine facility, which must be met by the importer. Refer to the department's [charging guidelines](#) for further information.
- r. On arrival at the post entry quarantine facility, all consignments must be inspected by the biosecurity officer for freedom from live insects, live snails, soil, disease symptoms and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern.
- s. Plants must be deflasked and grown in closed quarantine for a minimum of 12 months for visual screening¹ and pathogen screening as outlined in the table below:

Plant pathogen type	Mandatory PCR testing ^{2,3}
Fungi	1 test

- t. ¹Plants will be grown under high humidity for the first six weeks at 19-25°C to favour expression of Phytophthora spp. symptoms.
- u. ²Additional testing of symptomatic plants may include culturing, microscopy and molecular testing.
- v. ³The mandatory tests outlined above may be subject to change, depending on the availability of alternative testing methods and emerging quarantine risks.
- w. If live insects, disease symptoms or nematodes are detected at inspection or during the post entry quarantine period, the consignment will be placed on hold. An assessment of the

biosecurity risk will be made by a biosecurity plant pathologist or entomologist to determine the options that may be available to the importer. These options may include any one of the following:

1. appropriate risk mitigation measures (at the importer's expense and risk) which may include further identification by the department or external service providers, treatment or growth in post entry quarantine, or
2. exportation, or
3. disposal.

Further identification may not result in the release of goods and may incur substantial additional costs and time delays for the importer. Further identification will only be offered if it is deemed feasible and the importer agrees in writing to accept all costs and risks involved.

- x. No material will be released from biosecurity control until all testing and screening procedures have been completed and the material is screened for, and found negative of, biosecurity pathogens.
- y. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- z. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the BICON [Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance](#) case for further information.

Case: *Xylella fastidiosa* and sudden oak death hosts for use as nursery stock Effective: 03 Feb 2018

Permitted species — Country of origin is a Sudden Oak Death host country and a high risk *Xylella* country — Dormant budwood or cuttings

Import Conditions

Import conditions define the biosecurity requirements which must be met for your import. Where import conditions have been developed, they will be listed below.

Warnings and Information Notices

Further information on importing live plants can be found on the [department's website](#).

***Xylella fastidiosa* high risk countries that are Sudden Oak Death host countries include:**

Canada, Chile, European countries and United States of America.

Due to the increased risks, it is recommended that imported plant material is a maximum of one year old.

It is the importers responsibility to arrange provision of Australian high-health (e.g. virus tested) rootstocks for growth in post-entry quarantine, prior to the plant material arriving in Australian territory.

It is recommended that material sourced from the Northern hemisphere is imported during October - March, or May – September for material sourced from the Southern hemisphere, in order to allow for establishment and disease screening to be undertaken in a timely manner.

Note: To ensure establishment, it is recommended that sufficient quantities of each cultivar are imported (eg. 6 cuttings per cultivar each cutting measuring approximately 40cm in length).

- a. These import conditions apply to the following [scientific names](#).
- b. Prior to the importation of [goods](#) into Australian territory, a valid import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is required.

An import permit may be obtained by submitting an [import permit application](#) to the department (if viewed online, use the 'Apply Now' button at the bottom of this page).

- c. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) according to appropriate procedures and be considered free from biosecurity pests.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#):

The declaration "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

If the phytosanitary certificate is issued after dispatch the date of inspection must be identified as an additional declaration.

- d. The species of the plant/s must be identified.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#), [Manufacturer's declaration](#), [Invoice](#) or [Packing declaration](#):

The full botanical name.

- e. All plant material must be free from soil, disease symptoms and other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern.
- f. Plant material must be labelled with botanical names including both genus and species. Unidentified nursery stock is subject to export or disposal at cost to the importer.
- g. Plant material must be packed in clean, new packaging. For non-FCL consignments the packaging must be secure, rigid and insect proof. Sealed cardboard cartons in a sound undamaged state are acceptable.
- h. For shipments arriving by commercial air or mail, plant material packed into boxes or secondary containers must weigh less than or equal to 20 kg in total weight.
- i. Airfreight and mail shipments must be addressed in the following manner:

Importer's Name
C/O- Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility - Plant Facility
135 Donnybrook Road
Mickleham VIC 3064
- j. In order to facilitate clearance, airfreight or mail shipments should have all documentation securely attached to the outside of the package, and clearly marked 'Attention Quarantine'.
- k. The importer must complete and submit a [Notice of Importation \(NOI\)](#) to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources regional office in the port of arrival. Full container load (FCL) shipments must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office prior to shipment of the container.

Shipments other than FCL must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office at least seven working days prior to the arrival of the consignment. Failure to do so may result in a delayed inspection of the consignment.
- l. On arrival in Australian territory, all consignments must be forwarded directly to the nominated post entry quarantine facility.

Note: For material requiring movement to an interstate facility, consignments must be presented to a biosecurity officer to confirm that the material is contained and securely packaged, before movement can occur.
- m. If material arrives direct to the importer without the correct biosecurity direction it is their responsibility to secure the material and contact the department to ensure all requirements are met (e.g. inspection, treatments and growth in approved arrangement sites).
- n. All plant material must be grown and disease screened/tested at the government post entry quarantine facility. The importer is responsible for making a booking at the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australia.

Name of facility	Contact details for lodging a booking
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Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility, Mickleham, VIC	Bookings are made online through the Post Entry Biosecurity System . Email: PEQservices@agriculture.gov.au Phone: 1800 900 090
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Warnings and Information Notices

The importer is responsible for contacting the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australian territory. Importers must clearly nominate on the import permit applications the facility that their material is to be sent to.

- o. There are scheduled fees associated with the growth of nursery stock in an Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources post entry quarantine facility, which must be met by the importer. Refer to the department's [charging guidelines](#) for further information.
- p. On arrival at the post entry quarantine facility, all consignments must be inspected by the biosecurity officer for freedom from live insects, live snails, soil, disease symptoms and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern.
- q. All plant material must be immersed in a broad spectrum miticide/Insecticidal dip containing 100ppm Imidacloprid and 1% Eco-Oil® for 30 seconds.
- r. Plant material must be immersed in a sodium hypochlorite (NaOC1) solution of 1% available chlorine for 5 minutes.
- s. Plants must be grown in closed quarantine for a minimum of 12 months for visual screening¹ and pathogen screening as outlined in the table below:

Plant pathogen type	Mandatory testing ^{2,3}	
	Culturing	PCR
Bacteria		2 tests ⁴
Fungi	1 test	2 tests

- t. ¹ Plants will be grown under high humidity for the first six weeks at 19-25°C to favour expression of *Phytophthora* spp. symptoms.
- ² Additional testing of symptomatic plants may include culturing, microscopy and molecular testing.
- ³ The mandatory tests outlined above may be subject to change, depending on the availability of alternative testing methods and emerging quarantine risks.
- ⁴ Mandatory PCR testing is required to screen plants for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- u. If live insects, disease symptoms or nematodes are detected at inspection or during the post entry quarantine period, the consignment will be placed on hold. An assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by a biosecurity plant pathologist or entomologist to determine the options that may be available to the importer. These options may include any one of the following:

1. appropriate risk mitigation measures (at the importer's expense and risk) which may include further identification by the department or external service providers, treatment or growth in post entry quarantine, or
2. exportation, or
3. disposal.

Further identification may not result in the release of goods and may incur substantial additional costs and time delays for the importer. Further identification will only be offered if it is deemed feasible and the importer agrees in writing to accept all costs and risks involved.

- v. No material will be released from biosecurity control until all testing and screening procedures have been completed and the material is screened for, and found negative of, biosecurity pathogens.
- w. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- x. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the BICON [Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance](#) case for further information.

Case: *Xylella fastidiosa* and sudden oak death hosts for use as nursery stock Effective: 03 Feb 2018

Permitted species — Country of origin is a Sudden Oak Death host country and a high risk *Xylella* country — Bare rooted plants without foliage

Import Conditions

Import conditions define the biosecurity requirements which must be met for your import. Where import conditions have been developed, they will be listed below.

***Xylella fastidiosa* high risk countries that are Sudden Oak Death host countries include:**

Canada, Chile, European countries and United States of America.

Due to the increased risks, it is recommended that imported plant material is a maximum of one year old.

It is recommended that plant material sourced from the Northern hemisphere is imported during October – March, or May – September for material sourced from the Southern hemisphere, in order to allow for establishment and disease screening to be undertaken in a timely manner.

Note: To ensure establishment, it is recommended that sufficient quantities of each cultivar are imported (eg. 6 plants per cultivar).

- a. These import conditions apply to the following [scientific names](#).
- b. To minimise the risk of introduction plant pathogens of quarantine concern, plant germplasm must be defoliated prior to shipment.
- c. Prior to the importation of [goods](#) into Australian territory, a valid import permit issued by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources is required.

An import permit may be obtained by submitting an [import permit application](#) to the department (if viewed online, use the 'Apply Now' button at the bottom of this page).

- d. Prior to export, the plants or plant products must be inspected or tested by the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) according to appropriate procedures and be considered free from biosecurity pests.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#):

The declaration "This is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or tested according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests."

If the phytosanitary certificate is issued after dispatch the date of inspection must be identified as an additional declaration.

- e. The species of the plant/s must be identified.

To demonstrate compliance with this requirement you must present the following on a [Phytosanitary certificate](#), [Manufacturer's declaration](#), [Invoice](#) or [Packing declaration](#):

The full botanical name.

- f. All plant material must be free from soil, disease symptoms and other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern.
- g. Plant material must be labelled with botanical names including both genus and species. Unidentified nursery stock is subject to export or disposal at cost to the importer.
- h. Plant material must be packed in clean, new packaging. For non-FCL consignments the packaging must be secure, rigid and insect proof. Sealed cardboard cartons in a sound undamaged state are acceptable.
- i. For shipments arriving by commercial air or mail, plant material packed into boxes or secondary containers must weigh less than or equal to 20 kg in total weight.
- j. Airfreight and mail shipments must be addressed in the following manner:
 Importer's Name
 C/O- Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility - Plant Facility
 135 Donnybrook Road
 Mickleham VIC 3064
- k. In order to facilitate clearance, airfreight or mail shipments should have all documentation securely attached to the outside of the package, and clearly marked 'Attention Quarantine'.
- l. The importer must complete and submit a [Notice of Importation \(NOI\)](#) to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources regional office in the port of arrival. Full container load (FCL) shipments must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office prior to shipment of the container.

 Shipments other than FCL must have the NOI completed and faxed or emailed to the relevant regional nursery stock office at least seven working days prior to the arrival of the consignment. Failure to do so may result in a delayed inspection of the consignment.
- m. On arrival in Australian territory, all consignments must be forwarded directly to the nominated post entry quarantine facility.

 Note: For material requiring movement to an interstate facility, consignments must be presented to a biosecurity officer to confirm that the material is contained and securely packaged, before movement can occur.
- n. If material arrives direct to the importer without the correct biosecurity direction it is their responsibility to secure the material and contact the department to ensure all requirements are met (e.g. inspection, treatments and growth in approved arrangement sites).
- o. All plant material must be grown and disease screened/tested at the government post entry quarantine facility. The importer is responsible for making a booking at the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australia.

Name of facility	Contact details for lodging a booking
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Post Entry Quarantine Facility, Mickleham, VIC	Bookings are made online through the Post Entry Biosecurity System .

	Email: PEQservices@agriculture.gov.au Phone: 1800 900 090
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Warnings and Information Notices

The importer is responsible for contacting the facility to confirm all arrangements, including space availability and number of plants, prior to the plant material arriving in Australian territory. Importers must clearly nominate on the import permit applications the facility that their material is to be sent to.

- p. There are scheduled fees associated with the growth of nursery stock in an Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources post entry quarantine facility, which must be met by the importer. Refer to the department's [charging guidelines](#) for further information.
- q. On arrival at the post entry quarantine facility, all consignments must be inspected by the biosecurity officer for freedom from live insects, live snails, soil, disease symptoms and any other extraneous contamination of biosecurity concern.
- r. All plant material must be immersed in a broad spectrum miticide/Insecticidal dip containing 100ppm Imidacloprid and 1% Eco-Oil® for 30 seconds.
- s. Plant material must be immersed in a sodium hypochlorite (NaOC1) solution of 1% available chlorine for 5 minutes.
- t. Plants must be grown in closed quarantine for a minimum of 15 months for visual screening ¹ and pathogen screening as outlined in the table below:

Plant pathogen type	Mandatory testing ^{2, 3}	
	Culturing	PCR
Bacteria		2 tests ⁴
Fungi	1 test	2 tests

- u. ¹ Plants will be grown under high humidity for the first six weeks at 19-25°C to favour expression of *Phytophthora* spp. symptoms.
² Additional testing of symptomatic plants may include culturing, microscopy and molecular testing.
³ The mandatory tests outlined above may be subject to change, depending on the availability of alternative testing methods and emerging quarantine risks.
⁴ Mandatory PCR testing is required to screen plants for the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- v. If live insects, disease symptoms or nematodes are detected at inspection or during the post entry quarantine period, the consignment will be placed on hold. An assessment of the biosecurity risk will be made by a biosecurity plant pathologist or entomologist to determine the options that may be available to the importer. These options may include any one of the following:
 1. appropriate risk mitigation measures (at the importer's expense and risk) which may include further identification by the department or external service providers, treatment or growth in post entry quarantine, or

2. exportation, or
3. disposal.

Further identification may not result in the release of goods and may incur substantial additional costs and time delays for the importer. Further identification will only be offered if it is deemed feasible and the importer agrees in writing to accept all costs and risks involved.

- w. No material will be released from biosecurity control until all testing and screening procedures have been completed and the material is screened for, and found negative of, biosecurity pathogens.
- x. Under the [Biosecurity Charges Imposition \(General\) Regulation 2016](#) and Chapter 9, Part 2 of the [Biosecurity Regulation 2016](#), fees are payable to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for all services. Detail on how the department applies fees and levies may be found in the [charging guidelines](#).
- y. In addition to the conditions for the goods being imported, non-commodity concerns must be assessed including container cleanliness, packaging and destination concerns, and may be subject to inspection and treatment on arrival. Please refer to the BICON [Non-Commodity Cargo Clearance](#) case for further information.

Non-permitted species

Any species not listed as permitted require assessment. They are currently not permitted entry into Australian territory as insufficient information is available on their risk status. Please contact the [Import Services Team](#) for an assessment.