Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

Import Health Standard

Prunus Plants for Planting

MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP

24 June 2024

Issued under the Biosecurity Act 1993

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

TITLE

Import Health Standard: Prunus Plants for Planting

COMMENCEMENT

This import health standard comes into force on 24/06/2024.

REVOCATION

This import health standard revokes and replaces *Import Health Standard: Prunus Plants for Planting* and all prior amendments to that standard.

The amendment history to this import health standard is set out in the introduction.

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.

Dated at Wellington, 24 June 2024

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Import Health Standard (IHS) but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

An IHS specifies the requirements for importing risk goods into New Zealand from all countries. This IHS specifies the requirements that must be met when importing *Prunus* plants for planting into New Zealand.

Background

An IHS issued under the New Zealand Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) specifies the requirements to be met to effectively manage biosecurity risks associated with importing risk goods, including the risks from incidentally imported new organisms. IHSs include measures that must be applied in the exporting country before the risk goods are exported. IHSs also include requirements that must be met by importers during importation, including while the risk goods are in transit to New Zealand and held in a transitional facility, before biosecurity clearance can be given.

Post-clearance conditions may also be specified in an IHS.

Who should read this?

This IHS should be read by anyone involved in the process of importing *Prunus* plants for planting into New Zealand (or who has an interest in importing *Prunus* plants for planting).

Why is this important?

It is the responsibility of the importer to ensure that risk goods (i.e. *Prunus* plants for planting) comply with the requirements of the relevant IHS. Risk goods that do not comply with the requirements of an IHS may not be cleared for entry into New Zealand and may be directed for treatment, re-export, destruction, or further action deemed appropriate by a Chief Technical Officer (CTO). The pathway may be suspended if certain types of viable regulated pests or weed seeds are intercepted on the consignment.

Importers are liable for all associated expenses.

Equivalence

A CTO may consider an application for an equivalent phytosanitary measure to be approved, different from that provided for in this IHS, to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the current measure(s).

Equivalence will be considered with reference to the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures ISPM 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures* (2011).

Document History

Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
23 January 2020	All	Import requirements for ***Prunus* plants for planting**
12 August 2021	Part 2.4, Part 3.3, and Schedule 2	Correction of formatting and grammar
20 December 2021	Part 1.7	Extension of the transitional period from 23 January 2022 to 23 January 2025. Amendment to the guidance box in Section 1.7 to clarify that the transitional period can be removed prior to the expiry date by consulted amendment.
12 July 2023	Schedule 1 and 2	Removed the requirements and guidance for herbaceous indexing. Removed *American plum line pattern virus*, *Little cherry virus-2*, and *Plum bark necrosis stem pitting-associated virus* from the regulated pest list. Amended the entry for *Raspberry ringspot virus* to only apply to strains not in New Zealand.
16 October 2023	Schedule 3 and 4	Urgently amended insects and mites treatments to align the treatments with MPI-Approved Biosecurity Treatment Standard.
24 June 2024	Part 2.3.2.2, Schedule 1 and 2	Addition of High Throughput Sequencing (HTS) with restricted analysis as an option for predetermined testing of viruses and viroids.

Other information

Guidance boxes are included within this IHS for explanatory purposes. The guidance included in these boxes is for information only and has no legal effect.

Part 1: Requirements

1.1 Application

(1) This Import Health Standard (IHS) applies to species and hybrids of *Prunus* plants for planting that are listed in the MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI) with an import specification for nursery stock of "see MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP".

(2) The following types of *Prunus* plants for planting are eligible for import from all countries under this standard:

a) dormant cuttings;
b) tissue cultures.

Guidance

- The IHS applies to all members of the *Prunus* genus (including apricot, cherry, peach, plum, nectarine and ornamental cultivars) that are listed in the PBI with an import specification of "see MPI.IHS.PRUNUS.PFP".
- Interspecific hybrids are eligible for import provided that every species in the parentage is listed as eligible in the PBI.

1.2 Incorporation by reference

(1) The following documents are incorporated by reference under section 142M of the Act:

a) ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
b) ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
c) ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
d) ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
e) ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
f) ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
g) ISPM 23. *Guidelines for inspection.* Rome, IPPC, FAO;
h) ISPM 24. *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
i) ISPM 27. *Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
j) ISPM 36. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*. Rome, IPPC, FAO;
k) MPI Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR). Wellington, MPI;
l) MPI Plants Biosecurity Index (PBI). Wellington, MPI;
m) MPI Schedule of Regulated (Quarantine) Weed Seeds. Wellington, MPI.

(2) Under section 142O(3) of the Act it is declared that section 142O(1) does not apply, that is, a notice under section 142O(2) of the Act is not required to be published before material that amends or replaces any material incorporated by reference has legal effect as part of those documents.

1.3 Definitions

(1) Definitions are listed in Schedule 5.

1.4 General requirements for *Prunus* plants for planting

(1) Importers may only import *Prunus* plants for planting from a country where:

a) the NPPO has provided evidence to the satisfaction of a CTO that the exporting country has a phytosanitary certification system that complies with ISPM 7. *Phytosanitary certification system*. The phytosanitary certification system (including programmes and standards) must demonstrate the process used to provide export assurance.

(2) In order for *Prunus* plants for planting to obtain authorisation for movement to a transitional facility, *Prunus* plants for planting must:

a) meet the requirements of Parts 1.5 *Import permit* and 1.6 *Options for import*;
b) meet the requirements of Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings* or Part 2.2 *Tissue cultures*;
c) be accompanied by documentation that meets the requirements of Part 3: *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements*; and

(3) In order to obtain biosecurity clearance into New Zealand, all *Prunus* plants for planting must also:

a) meet the requirements of Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post entry quarantine*;
b) be free from viable regulated pests, soil, and other contamination.

Guidance

- The list of regulated pests for which specific disease screening is required is given in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.
- The full list of regulated and non-regulated pests for New Zealand can be found in ONZPR and the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds. In order for a *Prunus* plant for planting to obtain biosecurity clearance, it must be free from all regulated pests, not just the pests listed in Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 of this IHS. Schedules 1 and 2 list the pests for which specific phytosanitary measures must be applied in post entry quarantine.

1.5 Import permit

(1) An import permit is required for all consignments of *Prunus* plants for planting.

(2) The import permit will identify the following:

a) the regulated pests for which screening is required in New Zealand;
b) the transitional facility to which plants must be directed on-arrival;
c) the minimum post entry quarantine period, based on those regulated pests for which screening is required;
d) the level of quarantine greenhouse and/or quarantine tissue culture laboratory in which consignments must be held, based on those regulated pests for which screening is required.

1.6 Options for import

(1) All *Prunus* plants for planting must be produced using one of the following options:

a) produced under an Export Plan as described in Part 1.6.1; or
b) produced at an offshore facility as described in Part 1.6.2; or
c) produced in any way other than listed above as described in Part 1.6.3.

1.6.1 *Prunus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan

(1) Importers may import *Prunus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan from a country where an Export Plan has been approved by a CTO. The Export Plan will detail the activities and processes established to achieve the measures identified in clause 1.6.1(2).

(2) *Prunus* plants for planting must meet one of the following measures to manage the risk in relation to each regulated pest identified in the Export Plan:

a) Country freedom: The *Prunus* plants for planting are sourced from a country that has country freedom from the pest in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*;
b) Pest free area: The *Prunus* plants for planting are sourced from a pest free area established in accordance with ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*;
c) Pest free place of production: The *Prunus* plants for planting are sourced from a pest free place of production established in accordance with ISPM 10. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*;
d) Integrated measures for plants for planting: The *Prunus* plants for planting are sourced from a production site that uses integrated measures for plants for planting in accordance with ISPM 36. *Integrated measures for plants for planting*.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* that is not identified in the Export Plan, must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post entry quarantine*.

1.6.2 *Prunus* plants for planting produced at an offshore facility

(1) Importers may import *Prunus* plants for planting produced at an offshore facility.

(2) All *Prunus* plants for planting produced at an offshore facility must meet all of the phytosanitary measures described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* in relation to each regulated pest listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility.

(3) A phytosanitary measure for any regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* that is not applied at the offshore facility, must be applied on arrival in New Zealand as described in Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post entry quarantine*.

1.6.3 *Prunus* plants for planting produced in any other way

(1) For *Prunus* plants for planting that are not produced under an Export Plan or at an offshore facility, all phytosanitary measures described in Parts 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests* and 2.4 *Post entry quarantine* must be applied for each regulated pest on arrival in New Zealand.

1.7 Transitional arrangements

(1) If a consignment of *Prunus* plants for planting is imported from an offshore facility before 23 January 2025 compliance with Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a) is not required provided the following conditions are met:

a) Plants must be quarantined into a Level 2 quarantine greenhouse for a minimum period of nine months active growth;
b) Leaf material samples must be collected from each actively growing plant and tested by plating on potato dextrose agar (PDA). Each plant in quarantine must be sampled and tested separately;
c) Specific testing, using PCR or plating on agar, must be done for all members of the *Pseudomonas* genus listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*. Samples for testing must be taken after a period of growth under summer-like conditions in post entry quarantine;
d) Plants must be irrigated using a method which prevents water coming into contact with plant foliage (such as drip irrigation). Overhead irrigation must not be used;
e) Irrigation water must be collected and either allowed to evaporate or treated prior to disposal;

f) Any debris on the greenhouse floor must be swept up or vacuumed (and disposed of in the normal quarantine waste stream) rather than being hosed into the drain;

g) The following post-clearance requirements must be applied to all consignments imported under transitional arrangements:

   i) Traceability of all plants (and their progeny) must be maintained for a minimum of one year after plants receive a biosecurity clearance, with records of traceability provided to MPI on request;

   ii) The owner of all plants that receive a biosecurity clearance must ensure that the plants are regularly inspected by a person authorised by a CTO for one year following clearance. The owner of the plants must ensure, at a minimum that there must be at least one inspection every two weeks during periods of active growth and an inspection at the start and end of any dormancy period. Records must be retained of all inspections and made available to MPI on request.

Guidance

- The transitional arrangements in regards to Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a) are intended to allow existing quarantine greenhouses sufficient time to make any changes that are needed to allow a facility operator to apply all post entry quarantine requirements set out in those Parts.
- Consignments imported before the end of the transitional period (i.e. before 23 January 2025) must *either* comply with all requirements set out in Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a) of this IHS, *or alternatively* comply with additional requirements set out in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements* before they can receive a biosecurity clearance. Consignments that comply with Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements* do not need to comply with requirements set out in Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a) of this IHS. After 23 January 2025, the transitional arrangements will be removed from this IHS. Alternatively, if a development occurs which means a transitional period is no longer required, the transitional arrangements may be removed from this IHS prior to the 23 January 2025 expiry date by consulted amendment. All consignments imported after the transitional period ends will need to meet all requirements of Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a).
- When doing plant inspections as a post-clearance requirement, any symptoms of disease that appear to be caused by a pest not normally seen or otherwise detected in New Zealand must be reported to the MPI Pest and Disease hotline immediately. The following procedures should be used when inspecting plants (based on information in the MPI Guidance Document Post Entry Quarantine for Plants): The person authorised to do plant inspections should be regularly examining all plants (at least once every two weeks) for obvious symptoms of pests or disease not normally seen or otherwise detected in New Zealand, and selecting a small number of plants for a more detailed inspection (for example using a hand lens).

Part 2: Specific requirements

(1) All dormant cuttings must meet all requirements described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

(2) All tissue cultures must meet all requirements described in Part 2.2 *Tissue cultures*.

(3) All *Prunus* plants for planting must be screened in New Zealand for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*, as described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*, unless:

a) phytosanitary measures in relation to a regulated pest have been applied in accordance with an agreed Export Plan or at an offshore facility. In this case the import permit will identify the regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(4) All *Prunus* plants for planting that require phytosanitary measures to be applied on arrival in New Zealand must be held in a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants as described in Part 2.4 *Post entry quarantine*.

2.1 Dormant cuttings

(1) Prior to export, all dormant cuttings must be:

a) free from soil and other regulated articles;
b) clearly labelled with the full botanical name (genus and species) of all plants;
c) treated for insects and mites prior to export using one of the treatment options listed in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4, respectively, and held in a manner to prevent recontamination after insect and mite treatments have been applied;
d) shipped in packaging that:
    i) is clean and free from soil, visible regulated pests, and other regulated articles;
    ii) prevents the plant material from becoming contaminated with regulated pests or other regulated articles.
e) accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described in Part 3.3 *Phytosanitary certification*;

2.2 Tissue cultures

(1) Prior to export, all tissue cultures must be:

a) derived from aerial plant parts;
b) grown in a pest proof and transparent vessel;
c) grown in a medium free from fungicides, antibiotics, and charcoal;
d) grown in the vessel in which they will be exported for at least 14 days prior to shipment;
e) free from visible fungal or bacterial contamination;
f) accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as described in Part 3.3 *Phytosanitary certification*.

2.3 Screening for regulated pests

(1) To ensure freedom from regulated pests all *Prunus* plants for planting must be screened for each regulated pest listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*, on arrival in New Zealand as described in this Part unless:

a) phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan, or at an offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

2.3.1 Environmental conditions

(1) Specific environmental conditions must be applied in the first and the second growing seasons, as follows:

a) a continuous 120-day (four month) period of spring-like conditions in the first growing season, and 90-day (three month) period of spring-like conditions in the second growing season. The daytime temperature must be 19°C (± 3°C) and the night time temperature must be 17°C (± 3°C);
b) a continuous 120-day (four month) period of summer-like conditions in the first and second growing season, with a daytime temperature of 23°C (± 3°C) and a night time temperature of 20°C (± 3°C). During the 120-day period of summer-like conditions there must also be a continuous 30 day period where plants are held at 29°C (± 3°C) during the day and at 23°C (± 3°C) at night;
c) a continuous 60-day (two month) period of autumn-like conditions, with a temperature (day and night) of 16°C (± 3°C).

(2) Plants must be held dormant at temperatures below 16°C for at least two months between the first and second growing season.

a) temperatures and procedures that will be applied during dormancy must be described in the post entry quarantine transitional facility operating manual and approved by MPI before use.

(3) If there are deviations from the requirements in clauses 2.3.1(1) and 2.3.1(2) whilst plants are being held in post entry quarantine at a transitional facility (i.e. in a quarantine greenhouse), the facility operator must inform the MPI Inspector as soon as practical.

(4) The operating manual for the quarantine greenhouse must describe the environmental conditions that will be applied during each growing season, and during dormancy, and how these will be monitored, maintained, and recorded.

Guidance

- Specific environmental conditions are required to increase the likelihood of detecting regulated pests listed in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.
- Plants may be transferred to a refrigerated room that is part of the quarantine greenhouse in order to provide optimal temperatures (for example between 2°C and 7°C) for plant chilling during the two-month winter dormancy period.
- As noted in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements*, a transitional period applies with regards to temperature regimes and quarantine requirements set out in Parts 2.3.1 and 2.4(2)a). The transitional period applies only to plants imported from an offshore facility. Any consignments imported from an offshore facility prior to 23 January 2025 do not need to comply with these requirements. Consignments that do not comply must meet all requirements set out in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements*.

2.3.2 Testing for regulated pests

(1) All testing for regulated pests must be done at a transitional facility approved to the MPI Standard 155.04.03: A standard for diagnostic facilities which undertake the identification of new organisms, excluding animal pathogens.

2.3.2.1 Reporting pest and disease symptoms

(1) When a pest is found, or signs or symptoms of a pest are observed on a *Prunus* plant for planting by the facility operator, the facility operator must inform the MPI inspector within 24 hours of detection.

Guidance

- Diagnostic testing may be undertaken when symptoms are reported to the MPI inspector to verify the regulatory status of the organism causing the symptoms.
- Depending on the type of symptoms, samples may be tested for the presence of various classes of disease organism, including bacteria, fungi, oomycetes, phytoplasmas, viroids and viruses.
- The exact diagnostic test(s) that will be done will be decided on by the MPI Inspector, and by staff at the diagnostic facility. This will depend on the type of disease symptom(s) that are present.
- Procedures that must be followed when the presence, or symptoms, of any pests or diseases are observed by the facility operator are contained in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants.
- All diagnostic testing will be done at the importers expense.

2.3.2.2 Mandatory testing

(1) All *Prunus* plants for planting must be tested for all regulated pests identified in Schedule 2, regardless of whether or not the plant is showing signs or symptoms of pests or disease (mandatory test).

(2) Samples for a mandatory test must be collected during the first and second growing seasons, and/or (for dormant cuttings) on first arrival in New Zealand, according to the timetables in Schedule 2.

(3) Each *Prunus* plant in a quarantine greenhouse, or dormant cutting on first arrival in New Zealand, must be individually labelled and tested, with the following exception:

a) for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing and high-throughput sequencing (HTS), samples taken from up to five plants of the same species can be combined to form a single composite sample for mandatory testing.

Guidance

- Mandatory testing is targeted testing that must be done for specified regulated pests (identified in Schedule 2 of the IHS), regardless of whether or not the plant is showing signs or symptoms of pests or disease.
- Mandatory testing is required in addition to growing season inspection to provide additional assurance that a consignment is free from specified high risk regulated pests. Mandatory testing may also be required when there is evidence that using growing season inspection under conditions described in this IHS as the sole method for disease screening may not effectively manage the risk. For example, this may apply when it is known that a particular regulated pest has a prolonged latent period, meaning that infected plants are unlikely to show symptoms in post entry quarantine.
- All mandatory testing will be done at the importers expense.
- When mandatory testing is required on first arrival in New Zealand, the import permit will specify the diagnostic facility to which the dormant cuttings must be directed. As soon as the diagnostic facility has collected samples for testing, the imported plants may be directed to the post entry quarantine facility identified on the import permit.

2.3.3 Inspection

(1) All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the facility operator at least twice per week during periods of active growth and once per week during dormancy.

(2) All plants must be inspected for signs and symptoms of regulated pests by the MPI Inspector according to the timetable in Schedule 2.

Guidance

- The first inspection by an MPI Inspector will not be completed until quarantine greenhouse plants are in a state of active growth.

- In cases where some plants, or some individual buds on plants grafted with buds taken from imported dormant cuttings, do not enter a state of active growth in the first (or a subsequent) growing season, this should be discussed with the MPI Inspector in regards to the growth status of each plant.
- More information about plant inspections by the facility operator is included in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants.
- As stated in the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants, if plants are bagged and held in cool storage during dormancy, weekly plant health inspections by the facility operator are not required over this period. However, all plants must be thoroughly inspected when returned to the quarantine greenhouse.
- All inspections by the MPI inspector will be done at the importers expense.

2.4 Post entry quarantine

(1) For all *Prunus* plants for planting, all requirements must be applied as described in this Part, unless:

a) phytosanitary measures for a particular pest have been applied as described under an agreed Export Plan or at an offshore facility. In this case, the import permit will identify the requirements of this Part that must be applied on arrival in New Zealand.

(2) *Prunus* plants for planting must be quarantined into a transitional facility approved to the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants. The type and level of transitional facility will be specified on the import permit unless:

a) plants are imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS (from an offshore facility), in which case the minimum period of post entry quarantine will be 270 days (nine months) in a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse.
b) plants are imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS, in which case the minimum period of post entry quarantine will be 630 days (21 months), of which at least the first 300 days (10 months) must be in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse.

(3) The post entry quarantine period for *Prunus* plants for planting:

a) begins after imported plants held in a quarantine greenhouse have started active growth.

i) for plants derived from imported dormant cuttings, active growth begins when all buds grafted from the imported dormant cuttings have developed fully expanded leaves;
ii) for plants imported as tissue cultures, active growth begins after the plants have been deflasked into a quarantine greenhouse.

b) for plants imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS (from an offshore facility), the post entry quarantine period must be a minimum of one growing season of at least 270 days (nine months), as described for the second growing season in Part 2.3.1.
c) for plants imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS, the post entry quarantine period must be a minimum of 630 days (21 months). This must include two distinct growing seasons, the first of at least 10 months (300 days) long, and the second of at least 270 days (nine months) long, with a 60 day (two month) dormancy period in between the first and second growing seasons (as described in Part 2.3.1).

Guidance

- For any *Prunus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.1 of this IHS (i.e. under an Export Plan), the level of quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post entry quarantine period will depend on the specific regulated pests for which phytosanitary measures have been applied prior to export. This will be different for each Export Plan. The Director-General will identify the level of quarantine greenhouse and the length of the post entry quarantine period on the import permit. This information will also be made available on the MPI website at the time an Export Plan is approved by a CTO.

- For any *Prunus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS, the transitional arrangements identified in Part 1.7 *Transitional arrangements* will apply *unless* plants are imported into a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse and plants also comply with all requirements of Part 2.3.1 of this IHS. Transitional arrangements apply only to plants imported before 23 January 2025.
- For any *Prunus* plants for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS (i.e. from a source that is not approved by MPI), the import permit may give the option for plants to be transferred to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse for the second growing season (after a minimum of 10 months in a Level 3B quarantine greenhouse). Transfer to a Level 3A quarantine greenhouse will only be considered if all mandatory testing required in the first growing season has been completed with negative test results returned, and provided that plants were effectively treated for any regulated pests detected during the first growing season. For all plants imported under Part 1.6.3, the import permit will specify that the total post entry quarantine period will be a minimum of 21 months.
- 21 months is the minimum period a *Prunus* plant for planting imported under Part 1.6.3 of this IHS must be in quarantine. Nine months is the minimum period a *Prunus* plant for planting imported under Part 1.6.2 of this IHS must be in quarantine. A *Prunus* plant for planting may be in quarantine for longer than the periods indicated above especially if the plant does not meet the requirements of this IHS. For example, a *Prunus* plant may be in quarantine for longer if the material is slow growing, pests and disease are detected, or if additional testing or treatment is required. MPI inspectors are responsible for determining when biosecurity clearance is given.

(4) All dormant cuttings must be dipped in 1% sodium hypochlorite for a minimum period of 2 minutes on arrival at the quarantine greenhouse.

(5) If tissue cultures are sub-cultured in a quarantine tissue culture laboratory before they are transferred to a quarantine greenhouse, the following requirements must be met:

a) at least one sub-culture from each imported tissue culture plant must be developed to the stage where it can be deflasked into the quarantine greenhouse and screened for regulated pests as described in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*:

i) this sub-culture should be taken during the first round of multiplication after tissue culture plants arrive in New Zealand;
ii) if only one plant is obtained during the first round of multiplication, further rounds of multiplication may be undertaken. In this case, a sub-culture for transfer to the quarantine greenhouse must be taken from the first round of multiplication where more than one plant is obtained.

b) surplus sub-cultures that are produced as described in clause (5)a) above may be retained at a Level 3 quarantine tissue culture laboratory throughout the post entry quarantine period:

i) these plants may be sub-cultured and multiplied during the post entry quarantine period;
ii) these plants may also be considered for biosecurity clearance provided that traceability is maintained.

c) All plants that are traceable back to either the original imported tissue culture plant, *or* to a bud from an imported dormant cutting, and the subsequent generations of those plants, will be considered for biosecurity clearance provided that:

i) those plants are also traceable back to a representative plant that complies with Part 1.4 *General requirements for Prunus plants for planting*.

Guidance

- The operator of the post entry quarantine transitional facility should ensure that the MPI Inspector is notified:

i) when plants enter a quarantine greenhouse;
ii) when plants start active growth at the start of both the first and second growing season;
iii) before the environmental conditions described in clause 2.3.1(1) and 2.3.1(2) are applied.

- If the inspector is not notified this may lead to delays in the inspector doing growing season inspections and/or collecting samples for mandatory testing. This could result in delays to plants being cleared.

Part 3: Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements

3.1 Inspection

(1) The NPPO of the exporting country must:

a) visually inspect each sample unit according to official phytosanitary procedures and in accordance with ISPM 23: *Guidelines for Inspection* for all visually detectable pests that are regulated by New Zealand;
b) reconcile that the number of units presented for inspection is consistent with documentation;
c) verify that traceability labelling is complete; and
d) verify that phytosanitary security is maintained for the consignment.

(2) A sample unit for the purpose of this IHS is an individual dormant cutting or an individual tissue culture plant.

(3) If pests are found which are not listed in Schedule 1 *Regulated pest list*, or in ONZPR, the NPPO must contact MPI to establish their regulatory status before issuing the phytosanitary certificate.

3.2 Verification

(1) For dormant cuttings, the NPPO must verify that the plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

(2) For plants in tissue culture, the NPPO must verify that all plants comply with all requirements set out in Part 2.2 *Tissue cultures*.

(3) For any *Prunus* plants for planting produced under an Export Plan, the NPPO must verify that they are:

a) free from regulated pests listed in the Export Plan; and
b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

(4) For any plants produced at an offshore facility, the NPPO must verify that they are:

a) free from regulated pests listed in the agreement between MPI and the offshore facility; and
b) held in a manner to ensure that infestation/reinfestation does not occur following inspection and certification.

3.3 Phytosanitary certification

(1) Each consignment must meet the requirements set out in Part 3 *Inspection, Verification and Documentation Requirements* and be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the NPPO in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates*.

(2) The phytosanitary certificate must include the following:

a) sufficient detail to enable identification of the consignment and its component parts. Information must include country/place of origin;
b) the botanical name (genus and species) of all *Prunus* plants for planting in the consignment;
c) all relevant additional declaration(s) as described in Part 3.4 *Additional declarations*;
d) full treatment details in the "Disinfestation and/or Disinfection Treatment" section of the phytosanitary certificate (applies to dormant cuttings only, as described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*);

e) the following declaration, or a variation that is compliant with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates* and has been approved by a CTO:

i) "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."

(3) If a consignment of *Prunus* plants for planting is stored in another country in transit to New Zealand or opened, split up or has its packaging changed prior to when it arrives in New Zealand, a phytosanitary certificate for re-export is required from the transiting country, in accordance with ISPM 12. *Phytosanitary certificates,* and must accompany each consignment.

3.4 Additional declarations

(1) The NPPO must include the following additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate:

a) for all *Prunus* plants for planting produced under an agreed Export Plan (produced under Part 1.6.1 of the IHS):

i) "This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreed Export Plan."

b) for all *Prunus* plants for planting produced at an offshore facility (produced under Part 1.6.2 of the IHS):

i) "This consignment was produced and prepared for export in accordance with the agreement between MPI and [list name of approved offshore facility]."

Schedule 1: Regulated pest list

Regulated pest	Mandatory testing requirements[1]
Bacteria	
Pseudomonas amygdali	
Pseudomonas avellanae pv. *morsprunorum*	
Pseudomonas cerasi	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. avii	
Pseudomonas syringae pv. cerasicola	
Spiroplasma citri	PCR
Xanthomonas prunicola	
Xylella fastidiosa	PCR
Fungi	
Apiosporina morbosa	
Blumeriella jaapii	
Ceratocystis variospora	PCR using genus specific primers
Monilinia fructigena	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Monilinia kusanoi	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Monilinia mumeicola	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Monilinia polystroma	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Monilinia yunnanensis	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Passalora circumscissa	
Phaeoacremonium parasiticum	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phaeoacremonium minimum	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phomopsis vexans	
Podosphaera clandestina	
Polystigma rubrum	
Taphrina communis	
Oomycetes	
Phytophthora drechsleri	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phytophthora palmivora	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phytophthora parsiana	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phytophthora ramorum	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Phytophthora tropicalis	PCR or plating onto suitable isolation medium
Viruses	
Apple stem grooving virus [*Prunus*-infecting strain]	PCR or HTS
Apricot latent virus	PCR or HTS
Apricot latent ringspot virus	
Carnation Italian ringspot virus	PCR or HTS
Cherry-associated luteovirus	
Cherry leaf roll virus [strains not in New Zealand]	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Cherry mottle leaf virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Cherry rasp leaf virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Cherry rusty mottle associated virus (and related *Betaflexiviridae* viruses)	
Cherry twisted leaf associated virus	PCR or HTS

Myrobalan latent ringspot virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Nectarine stem pitting-associated virus	
Peach mosaic virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Peach rosette mosaic virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Petunia asteroid mosaic virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Plum pox virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Prunus necrotic ringspot virus (almond calico and cherry rugose mosaic strains)	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Raspberry ringspot virus [strains not in New Zealand]	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Sowbane mosaic virus	PCR or HTS
Stocky prune virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Tomato bushy stunt virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS
Tomato ringspot virus	PCR or ELISA or HTS

Viroids

Apple scar skin viroid	PCR or HTS
Hop stunt viroid (strains not present in New Zealand)	PCR or HTS

Phytoplasmas

'*Candidatus* Phytoplasma' spp. (species not present in New Zealand)	PCR using universal phytoplasma primers

Diseases of unknown aetiology

Amasya cherry disease
Cherry chlorotic rusty spot disease
Cherry necrotic crook agent
Cherry short stem agent
Cherry spur cherry agent
Peach red marbling agent
Peach stubby twig agent
Sour cherry pink fruit agent

[1] Mandatory testing requirements identified in Schedule 1 are specific testing requirements that must be completed in addition to growing season inspection (which is required for all regulated pests). Mandatory tests identified above must be done using samples collected in accordance with the timetables shown in Schedule 2.

Guidance

- Schedule 1 identifies all priority regulated pests of *Prunus* plants for planting, and any regulated pests that require specific disease screening in post entry quarantine to verify their absence.
- A full list of regulated pests is identified in ONZPR; if detected in imported *Prunus* plants for planting MPI will identify the causal agent of disease symptoms, and confirm regulatory status by reference to ONZPR.
- If an organism is detected that is not listed in ONZPR, the CTO will make a decision on the regulatory status of that organism, and will update ONZPR accordingly.
- The full pest list will eventually be listed in the new PIER (Plant Import and Export Requirements) tool, currently being developed by MPI.
- Mandatory testing (as identified in Schedule 1) is specific testing that is required in addition to other disease screening measures identified in Part 2.3 *Screening for regulated pests*.

Schedule 2: Schedule of inspections and mandatory testing requirements

On arrival mandatory testing requirements for dormant cuttings of *Prunus* plants for planting

Timing of sample collection	Sample type	Regulated pest	Type of test
On arrival in New Zealand	Budstick material, including two buds from each imported budstick	• *C. variospora* • *Phaeoacremonium spp.* • *Phytophthora spp.*	**PCR or culture based identification** • The type of test required for each species is identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list* • A cross section of budwood must be used for nucleic acid isolation and/or for culture based identification

Testing requirements during post entry quarantine for *Prunus* plants for planting

Season		Timing of inspection by MPI Inspector	Mandatory testing requirements			
			Timing of sample collection	Sample type	Regulated pest	Type of test
First growing season	**'Spring-like' conditions for four months** as described in clause 2.3.1(1)	**Inspection 1** Within 14 to 28 days of plants starting active growth in the quarantine greenhouse. **Inspection 2** Within the last 14 days of the spring-like growth period.	**Sample set 1** Leaves must be collected from new growth using samples collected from the middle to end of spring.	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem. • An older leaf from a midway position.	**Viruses** • The virus species for which testing is required are identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*.	**PCR or HTS** • The type of test required for each species is identified Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list*. • Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used.

	'Summer-like' conditions for four months as described in clause 2.3.1(1) and clause 2.3.1(3)	**Inspection 3** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 30 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C).	**Sample set 2** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 30 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C).	**Stem/shoot** Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: • One shoot at the base of the stem. • One shoot in the middle section of the stem.	**Fungi and oomycetes** • *Ceratocystis variospora* • *Monilinia spp.* • *Phaeoacremonium spp.* • *Phytophthora spp.*	**PCR or culture based identification** • The type of test required for each species is identified in Schedule 1: *Regulated pest list.* • A cross section of budwood must be used when testing for fungi and oomycetes.
		Inspection 4 Within the final 7 days of growth at 29°C (± 3°C), or within 7 days of the completion of this period.	**Sample set 3a** Within 14 days of completing growth at 29°C (± 3°C).	**Leaf** Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including: • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem. • An older leaf from a midway position.	**Phytoplasmas and viroids** • '*Candidatus* phytoplasma' spp. • *Apple scar skin viroid* • *Hop stunt viroid*	**PCR (for phytoplasmas) PCR or HTS (for viroids)** • Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used for testing.
			Sample set 3b Within 14 days of completing growth at 29°C (± 3°C).	**Leaf** Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including: • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem. • An older leaf from a midway position. • When testing for *X. fastidiosa*, samples must be taken from five different parts of each plant.	**Bacteria** • *S. citri* • *X. fastidiosa*	**PCR** • Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used for PCR.
	'Autumn-like' conditions for two months as	**Inspection 5** Within the last 28 days of the period				

	described in clause 2.3.1(1)	of autumn-like conditions.				
Two month dormancy as described in clause 2.3.1(2)						
Second growing season	**'Spring-like' conditions** as described in clause 2.3.1(1)	**Inspection 6** Within the first 14 to 28 days of plants coming out of dormancy. **Inspection 7** Within the last 14 days of the spring growth period.	**Sample set 4** Leaves must be collected from new growth using samples collected from the middle to end of spring.	**Leaf** Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem. • An older leaf from a midway position.	**Viruses** • *Plum pox virus*	**PCR or HTS** • Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used.
	'Summer-like' conditions as described in clause 2.3.1(1)	**Inspection 8** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 30 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C).	**Sample set 5** After growth at 23°C (± 3°C) for at least 30 days, and before plants are exposed to 29°C (± 3°C).	**Stem/shoot** Collected from at least two positions on each stem of each plant, including: • One shoot at the base of the stem. • One shoot in the middle section of the stem.		
		Inspection 9 Within the final 7 days of growth at 29°C (± 3°C), or within 7 days of the completion of this period.	**Sample set 6** Within 14 days of completing growth at 29°C (± 3°C).	**Leaf** Collected from at least 2 positions on each stem, including: • A young fully expanded leaf at the top of the stem. • An older leaf from a midway position. • When testing for *X. fastidiosa*, samples must	**Bacteria** • *S. citri* • *X. fastidiosa*	**PCR** Leaf petioles and mid veins to be used for PCR.

				be taken from five different parts of each plant.		
	'Autumn-like' conditions as described in clause 2.3.1(1)	**Inspection 10** Within the last 28 days of the autumn growth period				

Schedule 3: Approved insecticide treatments – *Prunus* dormant cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

<table>
<tr><th>Treatment</th><th>Specification</th></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl bromide (MeBr)
(Option 1)</td><td>Apply one of the treatment options from the table below:

<table>
<tr><th>CT</th><th>Initial dose</th><th>Minimum end point dose</th><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>Time</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>74</td><td>48 g/m³</td><td>28.8 g/m³</td><td>10-15</td><td>2 hrs</td><td rowspan="4">The treatment must achieve the CT product, minimum concentration, temperature, and time listed. Used packaging is to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9* or destroyed</td></tr>
<tr><td>62</td><td>40 g/m³</td><td>24 g/m³</td><td>16-20</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>32 g/m³</td><td>19.2 g/m³</td><td>21-27</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>37.2</td><td>28 g/m³</td><td>14.4 g/m³</td><td>28-32</td><td>2 hrs</td></tr>
</table>
*See the ABTRT for more details

Guidance:
• While a number of combinations of time and initial concentration may be used to achieve the minimum requirements (CT and minimum final concentration (g/m³)) of the treatment, care must be taken to avoid phytotoxicity. Phytotoxic effects of the treatment may increase when a higher initial concentration at lower temperature and reduced duration is used.
• It is the importers responsibility to choose which ‘duration of treatment (time (h))’ option will be undertaken.
• The importer undertakes treatments at their own risk (see legal disclaimer in Approved Biosecurity Treatments (ABTRT))

The concentration-time product (CT) utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the fumigant concentration readings (g/m³) over time (h). This is in accordance with ISPM 43*: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hot water treatment followed by chemical treatment
(Option 2)</td><td>All treatments must be applied in the following order:
1) Immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 24°C for a minimum period of 2 hours;
2) Immersion in water at a minimum continuous temperature of 45°C for a minimum period of 3 hours;
3) Dipping (with agitation) for a minimum of two minutes in chlorpyrifos dip (2.4 g active ingredient per litre, or label rates) containing a non-ionic surfactant. If bubbles are present on the plant surface after the initial two-minute period, the immersion period must be extended to a minimum of five minutes.</td></tr>
</table>

Chemical treatment (Option 3)

Apply two active ingredients via spraying or dipping, one organophosphate and one from another different chemical group listed below:

Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate (g a.i./L)	Time	Comments
Organophosphate	Acephate	0.75	2-5 mins	Dip/spray at room temperature. Refer to pesticide label to check the need for surfactants, the suitability for specific species See **Note** below.
	Chlorpyrifos	0.8		
	Dimethoate	0.5 to 1.9		
	Malathion	1.5		
	Pirimiphos-methyl	0.475		
Carbamate	Carbaryl	1.2		
Diamide	Cyantraniliprole	0.15		
Diacylhydrazine	Tebufenozide	0.06		
Neonicotinoid	Imidacloprid	0.16		
	Thiacloprid	0.16		
Synthetic pyrethroid	Deltamethrin	0.025	15 mins	
	Esfenvalerate	0.03		
	Fenvalerate	0.03		
	Lambda-cyhalothrin	0.05		
Spinosyns	Spinosad	0.048	2-5 mins	

Note: The above contact and systemic insecticidal dips may be used instead of fumigation, but only if the used packaging material is separately fumigated (FVT8) or destroyed. Plants are to be immersed completely or all surfaces sprayed to runoff. For dipping, the treatment time is normally 2 mins (except those requiring 15 mins) but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. The chemicals, if compatible, may be combined as a single treatment. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations

Schedule 4: Approved miticide treatments – *Prunus* dormant cuttings

(1) One of the treatment options listed below must be applied as described in Part 2.1 *Dormant cuttings*.

<table>
<tr><th>Treatment</th><th>Specification</th></tr>
<tr><td>Methyl bromide (MeBr)
(Option 1)</td><td>Apply one of the treatment options from the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>CT</th><th>Initial dose</th><th>Minimum end point dose</th><th>Temperature (°C)</th><th>Time</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>68 g/m^3</td><td>51 g/m^3</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">2 hrs</td><td rowspan="12">The treatment must achieve the CT product, minimum concentration, temperature, and time listed. Used packaging is to be dipped or fumigated as per FVT9* or destroyed</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>57 g/m^3</td><td>43 g/m^3</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>48 g/m^3</td><td>36 g/m^3</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>40 g/m^3</td><td>30 g/m^3</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>56 g/m^3</td><td>41 g/m^3</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">2.5 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>48 g/m^3</td><td>35 g/m^3</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>40 g/m^3</td><td>29 g/m^3</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>32 g/m^3</td><td>23 g/m^3</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>48 g/m^3</td><td>34 g/m^3</td><td>10-15</td><td rowspan="4">3 hrs</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>40 g/m^3</td><td>28 g/m^3</td><td>16-20</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>34 g/m^3</td><td>24 g/m^3</td><td>21-27</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>28 g/m^3</td><td>20 g/m^3</td><td>28-32</td></tr>
</table>
*See the ABTRT for more details
Note: This treatment can be applied to manage both insects and mites. When this treatment is used to manage mites, Methyl bromide treatment for insects mentioned above is not required.

Guidance:
• While a number of combinations of time and initial concentration may be used to achieve the minimum requirements (CT and minimum final concentration (g/m^3)) of the treatment, care must be taken to avoid phytotoxicity. Phytotoxic effects of the treatment may increase when a higher initial concentration at lower temperature and reduced duration is used.
• It is the importers responsibility to choose which ‘duration of treatment (time (h))’ option will be undertaken.
• The importer undertakes treatments at their own risk (see legal disclaimer in Approved Biosecurity Treatments (ABTRT))

The concentration-time product (CT) utilized for methyl bromide treatment in this standard is the sum of the fumigant concentration (g/m^3) over time (h). This is in accordance with ISPM 43*: Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure*.</td></tr>
</table>

Chemical treatment (Option 2)

Apply one of the following treatments (containing one or two active ingredients) via spraying or dipping:

Treatment/ Chemical	Active ingredient (a.i.)	Application Rate (g a.i./L)	Time	Comments
Acequinocyl		0.15	2-5 mins	Dip/spray at room temperature. Refer to pesticide label to check the need for surfactants, the suitability for specific species See **Note** below
Chlorfenapyr		0.087		
Abamectin + pyridaben		0.012 + 0.34		
Abamectin + spiromesifen		0.012 + 0.152		
Emamectin benzoate + pyridaben		0.002 + 0.34		
Emamectin benzoate + spiromesifen		0.002 + 0.152		
Fenazaquin + pyridaben		0.5 + 0.34		
Fenazaquin + spiromesifen		0.5 + 0.152		

Note: Chemical treatment may be used instead of fumigation but only if the used packaging material is separately fumigated or destroyed. Treatments may be in the form of spray, or preferably immerse the item in a dip(s) with agitation, according to the following conditions:

• Dipping - the treatment time is normally 2 mins but must be increased to 5 mins if bubbles remain present on the plant surface. Dip solutions must be used no more than twice or as per manufacturer's recommendations. All treatments must be carried out in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations using either the recommended label rate or the rates shown in the table above; or

• Spraying - all surfaces of the plant must be sprayed to the point of runoff (including the under surfaces of leaves). Packing material (arriving with the plant) must be treated the same as the product or destroyed

Schedule 5: Definitions

Definitions have the same meaning as defined by ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* or the Act unless set out below. Derived forms of terms set out in the aforementioned sources, e.g. *inspect* from *inspection*, are considered to have the same meaning as the defined term.

Active growth
A plant on which at least two fully expanded leaves, which have developed from dormant buds in the current growing season, are present

Additional declaration
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Arrives in New Zealand
Definition as per the Act.

Biosecurity clearance/cleared
Definition as per the Act

Biosecurity Organism Register for Imported Commodities (**BORIC**)
A retired MPI database which identified the quarantine status for an organism as either regulated or non-regulated for New Zealand. This database has been replaced with the Official New Zealand Pest Register (ONZPR).

Consignment
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Contamination
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Cutting
A plants for planting commodity sub-class for propagation material from the stem only (no roots)

Chief Technical Officer (**CTO**)
Definition as per the Act

Dormant
Temporarily inactive/suspended growth (cuttings of deciduous species should have no leaves; bulbs should have no leaves or roots)

Entry (of a consignment)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Entry (of a pest)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Equivalence/equivalent
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Export Plan
An Export Plan is a document negotiated between MPI and the NPPO of the exporting country that details how the exporting country will meet the import requirements (*Targeted Measures* and/or *MPI-Specified Measures*) for New Zealand

Facility operator
Definition as per the Act

FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Free from
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Import/imported
Definition as per the Act

Import health standard (IHS)
Definition as per the Act

Import permit
Official document issued by the Ministry for Primary Industries that authorises import of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements

Importation
Definition as per the Act

Importer
Definition as per the Act

In transit
Refers to risk goods (consignments) in the process of being shipped to New Zealand, for example risk goods in sea containers on board a vessel. These risk goods or consignments may have treatments applied (for example, cold treatment) while the risk goods are en route to New Zealand

Incidentally imported new organism
Definition as per the Act

Infestation/infested
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Inspection/inspect
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Inspector
Definition as per the Act

International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (**ISPM**)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms.* The list of ISPMs are available from: https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms/

Mandatory testing
Specific testing for pests and diseases as stated in the IHS

National Plant Protection Organisation (**NPPO**)
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Official/officially
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Official New Zealand Pest Register (**ONZPR**)
The Official New Zealand Pest Register is the site for official information about pests and disease causing organisms in New Zealand, authorised by the Ministry for Primary Industries. This site replaces the Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities (BORIC).

Offshore facility
A production site approved by MPI to the MPI standard PIT-OS-TRA-ACPQF: Accreditation of Offshore Plant Quarantine Facilities and Operators (or any subsequent version of that standard) for the export of *Prunus* plants for planting to New Zealand

Organism
Definition as per the Act

Packaging/packaged
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pathway
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest free area
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Pest free place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary certification/phytosanitary certificate
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary measure
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary procedure
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Phytosanitary security
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Planting
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Plants
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Plants Biosecurity Index
MPI database that lists plant species that have been approved for import into New Zealand as plants for planting or seed for sowing. The PBI is available at https://www1.maf.govt.nz/cgi-bin/bioindex/bioindex.pl

Plants for planting
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Plants in vitro
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Place of production
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Post entry quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Production site
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine greenhouse
A greenhouse that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants for the purpose of holding any plant material imported as plants for planting or seed for sowing that requires post entry quarantine before the plants can be given a biosecurity clearance

Quarantine pests
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Quarantine tissue culture laboratory
A tissue culture laboratory that is approved by MPI as a transitional facility under the MPI Facility Standard: Post Entry Quarantine for Plants for the purpose of holding any plants imported as tissue cultures that require post entry quarantine before the plants can be given a biosecurity clearance

Re-export/re-exported
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Regulated article
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Regulated pest
A pest that is identified as a regulated pest in ONZPR or the Schedule of regulated (quarantine) weed seeds

Risk goods
Definition as per the Act

Seed
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Test
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Tissue culture
Plants in vitro that have been prepared as tissue culture from one parent by asexual reproduction (clonal techniques) under sterile conditions

Transitional facility
Definition as per the Act

Treatment/treated
Definition as per ISPM 5. *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*

Viable regulated pest
Any regulated pest that is capable of reproduction and development, including insects, plants, seeds and other organisms