

# Northern Territory Plant Health Manual





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5.0	01/11/2023	Operations Manager	<p>Updated to reflect amendments to the Plant Health Regulations as in force 1 July 2020; new NTG template; title changed to Plant Health Manual</p> <p>Condition 4 – remove reference to related scheme Australian Citrus Nursery Certification Scheme (ACNCS)</p> <p>Removed Condition 15 – Peanut (related to Regulation s21 – repealed in 2019).</p> <p>Add Condition 15 – Hay &amp; Fodder</p> <p>Condition 17 – amend related scheme name to Australian Potato Industry Certification Authority (AUSPICA)</p> <p>Remove Condition 22 – Western Flower Thrips</p> <p>Add condition 23 – Tomato Potato Psyllid</p>

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This publication has been compiled by the Plant Biosecurity Branch, Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade.

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# Part 1: General

## 1.1 Introduction

Plant pests cause serious economic impacts, whether through direct yield losses, increased production costs, or loss of market access. Some pests also have negative social and environmental consequences. The Northern Territory (NT) is currently free from many serious exotic plant pests that negatively impact other countries and other Australian States and Territories. Plant pests can spread from one part of Australia to another through the movement of plants or plant products, soil, agricultural machinery and other equipment. The introduction of a pest into a production area can result in the implementation of expensive controls, loss of production and loss of market access (both domestically and internationally). Each State and Territory in Australia has legislation relating to plant health. Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation is intended to prevent or minimise entry or spread of pests to maintain and protect Australia's agricultural and horticultural industries, as well as in some cases the wider environment.

This document, referred as the Northern Territory Plant Health Manual (Plant Health Manual), is a summary of the requirements for the introduction of plants and plant-related material into and within the NT.

Requirements for the introduction of plants and plant-related material and the management of pests and diseases are specified in the *Northern Territory Plant Health Act 2008* (the Act), the Plant Health Regulations and Gazette notices under the Act.

The Act, Regulations and Gazette notices are statements of the legal requirements.

The objectives of the Act are to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to ensure the control of pests and diseases; and to facilitate the production and trading of plants and plant products that are free from pests.

The Act provides for:

- a) declaration of pests, notifiable pests and host plants;
- b) the obligations of owners to prevent infestation of a plant or plant-related material by declared pests and to prevent their spread;
- c) the establishment of requirements in relation to the introduction, export, possession, storage or transportation of plants or plant-related materials into or within the Northern Territory;
- d) the prescription of measures for the eradication or control of plant diseases or pests within the Northern Territory's boundaries including declaration of a quarantine place for control of a declared pest;
- e) the making and publication of plant health management plans;
- f) inspection certificates;
- g) declaration of accredited production places;
- h) establishment of plant health assurance schemes; and
- i) administrative functions such as appointment of a Chief Inspector and inspectors.

The Plant Health Manual provides a guide to the above legislation, accompanied by additional information relating to plant health that may assist users to comply with the relevant legislation.

Failure to comply with the requirements outlined in the Plant Health Manual may be an offence under the Act or the Regulations and may attract significant penalties.

## 1.2 About the Manual

The Plant Health Manual summarises the requirements for all commercial and non-commercial movements of plants, plant products and plant-related material including machinery and equipment which may pose a biosecurity risk to the NT.

The Plant Health Manual was established particularly for commercial trade. Members of the public may have difficulty in meeting some requirements or obtaining some services described. It is advised that any members of the public travelling across State and Territory borders plan their travel arrangements prior to reaching borders with minimal biosecurity risk material. If in doubt about requirements, travellers may also surrender fruit and other plant material into any of the available quarantine bins. The quarantine bins can be found at the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs Railway Terminals, at Darwin International and Domestic Airport, Katherine Airport and Alice Springs Airport, and at Kulgera, Aileron and Ti Tree Roadhouses, or dispose of the materials prior to entry into the NT.

Produce listed in this document must not be brought into the NT without an appropriate treatment, inspection and/or documentation. If a State or Territory has been granted State Freedom or Area Freedom from a particular pest, then the entry condition for that pest does not apply.

The Plant Health Manual, is a summary designed to accommodate changing conditions rapidly and effectively. Requirements for entry are established to comply with national biosecurity objectives. A formal expression of those objectives may be found in the Principles of Interstate Plant Market Access (refer to section 1.5).

Advice on best practice weed management and on legislation relating to weeds in the Northern Territory is provided by the Weed Management Branch of the Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security. Declared weeds must not be transported into or within the NT, including as a contaminant of produce. Please visit [www.nt.gov.au/weeds](http://www.nt.gov.au/weeds) for a copy of the current declared list. For further information on weed management in the NT, or to report a new weed incursion, contact the Weed Management Branch on (08) 8999 4567, or email [weedinfo@nt.gov.au](mailto:weedinfo@nt.gov.au).

## 1.3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Plant Health Manual the words and terms appearing below shall be interpreted as follows:

Definitions	
<b>Accredited person</b>	A person appointed as an accredited person by the Chief Inspector for a plant health assurance scheme. For example, for the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) scheme and for an Arrangement relevant to the plant or product they produce. An accredited person can issue their own assurance certificates for exporting produce to other states.
<b>Accredited production place</b>	Refers to a property or area of production that has been declared by Chief Inspector in a Gazette notice to be an accredited production place for a specified plant or plant product. The Chief Inspector may make the declaration only if the Chief Inspector is satisfied the place is free from one or more pests prescribed by regulation for each of the plants or plant products.

Definitions	
<b>Affected by pest</b>	A thing is affected by a pest if it contains the pest, or is, or has been in close proximity to, or in contact with, the pest.
<b>Approved inspection</b>	A specified inspection for the detection of a pest, approved by the Chief Inspector.
<b>Approved test</b>	A specified test for the detection of a pest, approved by the Chief Inspector.
<b>Approved treatment</b>	A specified treatment for the control of a pest, approved by the Chief Inspector.
<b>Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)</b>	The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority is responsible for regulating agricultural and veterinary chemicals (active constituents) and the products containing them in Australia, up to and including the point of retail sale.
<b>Area freedom or State freedom</b>	Means that a specified pest has not been recorded in a specified area of the Northern Territory, or if at some time it did occur, the Chief Inspector has certified that it has been eradicated from the area.
<b>Area freedom certificate</b>	In relation to a declared pest, means a certificate or other form of certification issued by a government official responsible for agriculture in a State or another Territory that certifies that the State or Territory, or a specified area of a State or another Territory, is free of the declared pest.
<b>Assurance certificate</b>	A certificate issued by an accredited person to state that specified requirements for the production of the plants or plant products have been met. This may be issued under a related scheme.
<b>Attached label</b>	For a plant or plant product, means a label attached to the plant, plant product or packaging of the plant or plant product.
<b>AUSPICA</b>	Australian Potato Industry Certification Authority
<b>Bare-rooted</b>	In relation to a plant, means the plant has no soil on or around its roots.
<b>Chief Inspector</b>	The person holding or occupying the office of the Chief Inspector of Plant Health, as appointed by the Minister.
<b>Compost</b>	A mixture of one or both of decaying or decayed organic matter.
<b>Control of a pest</b>	To control a pest is to either prevent an outbreak of a pest, manage the spreading of the pest, or to eradicate the pest.
<b>Corresponding law</b>	Refer to section 1.4.1.
<b>Cuttings</b>	Live plant material that is to be used as planting material and has not yet been planted in soil and has not yet developed any roots.
<b>Declared pest</b>	A pest declared by Gazette notice by the Chief Inspector. (Refer to section 2.1)



Definitions	
<b>Disease</b>	Includes bacterium, fungus, protozoon, virus or any other organism, pathogen, or condition that causes an abnormality, disorder or injury to any part of a fruit or plant.
<b>Equipment</b>	Refers to any equipment including hand held tools, harvesters, bins and containers that are used in the production and harvesting of plants and plant products or which has been exposed to plants or top soil.
<b>Export permit</b>	Means a permit issued by the Chief Inspector under regulation 36A, for a person to export specified plants or plant-related materials from the Territory to a State or another Territory.
<b>Fodder</b>	Means any dried feed that is given to livestock to supplement or replace their diet. It may include hay, lucerne, cereal stubble etc. For the purpose of condition 15 in this manual, fodder does not include processed plant material such as silage, chaff, grains, pellets or meals.
<b>Fruit</b>	Refers to fruit of a plant and includes the flesh, peel, skin, shell, husk, seed, stone or nut of any fruit.
<b>Government Certificate</b>	<p>In relation to a plant or plant related material being introduced into the Territory, means a certificate or other form of certification that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) certifies matters in relation to the plant or plant related material; and</li> <li>b) is issued by a government official responsible for agriculture in a State or another Territory.</li> </ul>
<b>Grape must</b>	Grape product produced by crushing grape berries and may include skins, seeds, pulp, stems and leaves.
<b>Grape plant</b>	Means the plant belonging to the genus <i>Vitis</i> .
<b>Grape product</b>	Refers to grape must and fresh unfiltered grape juice.
<b>Grapevine material</b>	Means any part of a grape plant, other than a grape product, table grape, wine grape or the dried berry.
<b>Hay</b>	Means pasture grasses that are cut and dried for uses such as fodder or mulching.
<b>Host plant</b>	A plant of a species that is susceptible to, uses or harbours a specified pest or disease.
<b>Household plant</b>	Means a plant intended to be grown at or within the vicinity of a dwelling house and that is grown in a container or is in a bare-rooted form.
<b>Inspector</b>	An inspector of plant health as appointed by the Chief Inspector.
<b>International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)</b>	Standards adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, which is the governing body of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Definitions	
<b>ICA</b>	Interstate Certification Assurance
<b>Interstate Assurance Certificate</b>	<p>In relation to a plant or plant related material being introduced into the Territory, means a certificate or other form of certification that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) is issued in the State or Territory where the plant was grown or the plant related material was produced; and</li> <li>b) is recognised in the Territory in accordance with section 45 of the Act as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) an assurance certificate made under a corresponding law in that State or Territory; or</li> <li>ii) a document that is in the nature of an assurance certificate and made under a corresponding law in that State or Territory.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Scheme</b>	A national system of plant health certification assurance developed to meet State or Territory government requirements for the certification of produce for interstate quarantine purposes.
<b>Introduction</b>	Of plants/plant-related material into the Northern Territory, includes the importation or transportation of plants into the Northern Territory, whether from another country, State or Territory.
<b>NT</b>	Northern Territory.
<b>Notifiable pest</b>	A declared pest that has been further specified as a notifiable pest by the Chief Inspector in a Gazette notice. A notifiable pest must be reported within 24 hours of a person becoming aware of its presence. (Refer to section 2.1)
<b>Nursery stock</b>	A plant that is grown for production or stock for planting elsewhere or for sale (whether it is for commercial or domestic purposes); e.g. cuttings, scions, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes.
<b>Owner</b>	<p>Of a place includes, but is not limited to, an occupier, e.g. manager, superintendent or person in charge.</p> <p>Of a thing includes, but is not limited to, someone having possession or control of the thing.</p>
<b>Packaging</b>	Of a plant or plant product, includes any container (for example, crate and carton) and any kind of covering for individual plants, plant products or a collection of plants or plant products.
<b>PBB</b>	Plant Biosecurity Branch.
<b>Permit for export</b>	A permit issued by the Chief Inspector outlining conditions to allow for the export of specified plants or plant-related materials.
<b>Permit for introduction</b>	A permit issued by the Chief Inspector outlining requirements to allow for the introduction of specified plants or plant-related materials.

Definitions	
<b>Pest</b>	An organism (whether or not taxonomically classified) that feeds on a plant or causes an abnormal or unhealthy condition in a plant. Pests may be declared by a Gazette Notice.
<b>Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)</b>	Means an area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) specified under a corresponding law as being free of the declared pest; or</li> <li>b) recognised by the National Vine Health Steering Committee as being free of the declared pest.</li> </ul>
<b>Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)</b>	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an area in the Northern Territory specified by the Chief Inspector to be infested with the pest grape phylloxera; or</li> <li>b) all or part of a State or another Territory specified under a corresponding law to be an area infested with the pest.</li> </ul>
<b>Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)</b>	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an area in the Northern Territory specified by the Chief Inspector that is neither PEZ nor PIZ; or</li> <li>b) all or part of a State or another Territory that is neither PEZ nor PIZ.</li> </ul>
<b>Place of consignment</b>	The destination or place to which the plant or plant-related material has been or will be sent.
<b>Place</b>	Includes an area of land and/or a building, vehicle or vessel, or any part of a building, vehicle or vessel, or aircraft.
<b>Place of origin</b>	For a plant or plant product being introduced into the Northern Territory, means the place where the product was last grown before its transportation into the Northern Territory.
<b>Plant Health Assurance Certificate (PHAC)</b>	See Assurance Certificate.
<b>Plant Health Assurance Scheme</b>	A scheme that provides for the making of assurance certificates by accredited persons for the production of a specified plant or plant product.
<b>Plant Health Certificate (PHC)</b>	See Government Certificate.
<b>Plant product</b>	A product that is wholly or partly derived from a plant.
<b>Plant</b>	Any kind of organism or part of an organism (including a genetically modified organism) in the plant kingdom, whether dead or alive.
<b>Plant-related material</b>	Is any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a product (plant product) that is wholly or partly derived from a plant;</li> <li>b) the used packaging of a plant or plant product;</li> <li>c) used containers or pallets;</li> </ul>

Definitions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) used agricultural and earth moving machinery and equipment;</li> <li>e) soil or a growth medium;</li> <li>f) a pest; and</li> <li>g) any other thing that is or might reasonably be affected by a pest.</li> </ul>
<b>Potting mix</b>	A growing medium for plants that is composed of organic and inorganic components (or both), and may include sand, perlite, vermiculite, peat, coir, woodchip and pine bark, but not soil.
<b>Production requirements</b>	The requirements for the production of the plant or product for the making of an assurance certificate under a scheme.
<b>Production</b>	Of a plant or plant product, includes the processing of the plant or product.
<b>QRM</b>	Quarantine Risk Material.
<b>Quarantine place</b>	A place declared by the Chief Inspector, by Gazette notice, to be a quarantine place if the Chief Inspector reasonably believes it is necessary to do so for the control of a declared pest.
<b>Regulation</b>	Refers to subordinate legislation made by the Administrator under authority of the <i>Plant Health Act 2008</i> , designed to provide for such matters as requirements for the entry, export, storage and transport of plants and plant-related materials, and the specifying of declared pests.
<b>Related scheme</b>	For an interstate assurance certificate, means the scheme under which the certificate is made.
<b>Rootlings</b>	Any grapevine material or other plant material that has developed roots (including callus) and includes original and grafted plants.
<b>Sand</b>	Naturally occurring granular material that is composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles, with no organic material or soil present; e.g. washed river sand and deep mined sand.
<b>Seed potato</b>	Potato grown for or intended for propagation.
<b>SMART</b>	Subcommittee for Market Access, Risk and Trade.
<b>Soil</b>	The upper layer of earth that is composed of rock and mineral particles that may contain organic matter.
<b>Table grapes</b>	Means whole berries of a grape plant, intended for consumption while fresh, including stalks to which the berries are attached but not including leaves or any other part of a grape plant.
<b>Tissue culture</b>	Means a plant form that is prepared under aseptic conditions, reducing the risk of pests and pathogens. The plant tissue culture is in fully sealed sterile flasks produced in commercial tissue culture facilities including approved facilities or under a related scheme.
<b>Turf</b>	A layer of live grass, and includes sods, stolons, runners and roots but not soil.



Definitions	
<b>Unfiltered grape juice</b>	Refers to the liquid fraction of must greater than 50 microns.
<b>Ware potato</b>	Potato grown for consumption rather than as seeds for propagation or any other purpose.
<b>Wine grapes</b>	Means whole berries of a grape plant intended for the production of wine. Including stalks to which the berries are attached, but not including leaves or any other part of a grape plant.

## 1.4 References

NT Plant Health Act 2008

NT Plant Health Regulations 2011

NT Plant Health (Fees) Regulations 2012

These documents can be found on the Northern Territory legislation database online:  
<https://legislation.nt.gov.au/>

### 1.4.1 Corresponding Laws

For section 45 of the Act, each of the following is declared to be a corresponding law:

- *Biosecurity Act 2015* (NSW);
- *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Qld);
- *Biosecurity Act 2019* (Tas);
- *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (WA);
- *Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005* (ACT) and *Plant Diseases Act 2002* (ACT);
- *Plant Biosecurity Act 2010* (Vic);
- *Plant Health Act 2009* (SA).

## 1.5 Principles of Interstate Market Access for Plants

The Northern Territory Government is represented on the Subcommittee for Market Access, Risk and Trade. This subcommittee ensures that the development of domestic market access conditions for plants and plant products is:

1. Ethnically justified to minimise regulatory burdens on industry.
2. Coordinated and harmonised (aligned and compatible), where possible, across the country and regions.
3. Consistent with Australia's international import and export plant market access conditions and policies.

Market access is mostly facilitated via the Interstate Certificate Assurance (ICA) scheme. The ICA scheme minimises the cost of certification for commercial interstate consignments of regulated plant products, and maintains a high level of assurance that interstate quarantine requirements are met. Links to information about this and Australian interstate quarantine conditions can be found at Appendix 4.1.

## 1.6 Certification of Plant Health

### 1.6.1 Government Certificates and Interstate Assurance Certificates

A government certificate, also known as an inspection certificate or plant health certificate (PHC) may be issued by an inspector, or in some States or Territories, by an authorised officer.

An interstate assurance certificate is an assurance certificate or plant health assurance certificate (PHAC) that is issued in the State or Territory where the plant or plant material originated. Either an accredited inspector or an accredited person may issue it. Original

certificates may be required to accompany plants or plant-related material when being introduced into the NT.

These certificates confirm that all requirements for import have been complied with. The relevant certificate required for particular plant materials is specified under each import requirement in this document. A copy of all appropriate certificates must be e-mailed or posted to NT Plant Biosecurity Branch prior to sending the consignment.

### 1.6.2 Matters Specified in Government Certificates or Interstate Assurance Certificates

If a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate is required to accompany plant or plant-related materials, the certificate must state the name of each plant and plant-related material, including genus and species. For convenience, these names can be written on a separate document attached to the certificate and, for consignments of many plants with the same name, the certificate is taken to accompany each plant.

In accordance with the *Plant Health Act 2008*, an inspector may record on a certificate the result of an inspection and may include any details of examination and treatment carried out in connection with the inspection.

### 1.6.3 Permit for Introduction

Some plants and plant-related materials, including machinery and equipment, soil, compost and potting mix may require a permit for introduction. The Chief Inspector may issue a permit only if satisfied that the introduction will not expose the NT to the risk of infestation of a declared pest or disease. A permit will outline further conditions (such as the requirement of a plant health certificate) that need to be met prior to importation. Applications must be applied for in writing on an approved application form and returned to the Plant Biosecurity Branch. For administrative purposes, applications need to be received at a Plant Biosecurity Branch office a minimum of 5 working days prior to the intended shipment date. Information on obtaining Permit applications can be found in Appendix 4.1 of this manual.

### 1.6.4 Area Freedom Certificate

In accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures number 4 (ISPM 4), a pest free area (PFA) is classified as 'an area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and where this condition of pest freedom is officially maintained. Three main components are considered in the development and declaration of a PFA.' They are:

- systems to establish freedom (e.g. general surveillance and specific surveys).
- phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom (e.g. regulatory controls for movement of plants and plant products, industry extension, routine monitoring and trapping).
- checks to verify freedom has been maintained (e.g. inspection of consignments, ongoing monitoring, and notification from technical experts).

The term 'area freedom' aligns to this ISPM and refers to a specific area or region that is proven to be free of a pest or disease. The process for determining area freedom aligns with the above components.

An area freedom certificate, certifies that area freedom exists for a particular pest in a specified area. They are issued by a government official in that State or Territory. Information regarding

area freedom for specific pests and diseases can be accessed by contacting the appropriate authority in the relevant State or Territory.

## 1.7 Inspection

In accordance with regulation 37, an inspector may request that a person introducing plants or plant-related material into the NT:

- a) present the thing to the inspector for the purpose of examination; and/or
- b) present a government certificate, assurance certificate or permit for introduction required to accompany the thing.

## 1.8 Labelling of Plants and Plant Products

In accordance with regulation 38, plants or plant products destined to be introduced for sale (nursery stock, propagation material, farm produce) in the NT must include the following information on an attached label:

- a) a detailed description of the plant or plant product;
- b) the names and addresses of the grower, consignor, packer or consignee for the plants or plant product;
- c) the place where the plants, or plant used in making the plant product, was grown;
- d) the date the plants or plant product was packed for transportation to the NT;
- e) if the plant or product has been produced under a plant health assurance scheme – the information required by the scheme;
- f) this information must be in English, clear and legible, and in lettering no less than 5mm in height.

Un-labelled or incorrectly labelled consignments may result in prosecution.

## 1.9 Approved Inspection, Tests and Treatments for Pests

In accordance with regulation 40, the Chief Inspector may in writing, approve an inspection, test or treatment in relation to a specified pest. In doing so, the Chief Inspector must be satisfied that the inspection, test or treatment:

- a) is identified in a current code, standard or protocol;
- b) is being used for a law of the Commonwealth, State or Territory governments for detection or control of a pest;
- c) corresponds with manufacturer's instructions in relation to the use of a product;
- d) follows provisions or laws of the Commonwealth, State or Territory in relation to the use of products; and
- e) corresponds with generally accepted scientific view about detecting or controlling of the pest.

## 1.10 Infringement Notices

Infringement notices may be given for any of the offences described in sections 19, 25, 27, 28 and 37 of the Act. These relate to:

- a) not complying with a notice to treat or dispose for the control of a pest;
- b) a person not giving information as required;
- c) removing or tampering with a sign or barrier;



- d) not complying with a requirement that is marked on a place or thing by an inspector in relation to storage, transportation or handling; and
- e) not complying with a notice about an accredited production place.

If an inspector reasonably believes a person has committed an offence under the Act, the inspector may issue an infringement notice. The infringement notice must specify:

- a) name and address of the person;
- b) date the infringement notice is given to the person;
- c) the date, time and place of the offence;
- d) a description of the offence;
- e) the prescribed amount payable for the offence; and
- f) the enforcement agency to whom the prescribed amount is payable.

A person may avoid further compliance action by paying the prescribed amount on the infringement notice within 28 days. If a person declines to pay the notice, enforcement action may be taken. To dispute the fine, persons should elect to do so within 28 days as guided by the infringement notice.

## 1.11 Biosecurity Fees

Plant Biosecurity fees will apply to businesses that participate in ICA/CA arrangements, inspections, application for permits, due diligence searches, and chemical samples.

Contact your local Plant Biosecurity Branch office for information regarding current fees.

## Part 2: Pest Status

### 2.1 Declared and Notifiable Pests

The following schedule lists organisms that the Chief Inspector has declared as pests via Gazette notice under section 6(2) of the *Plant Health Act 2008*. In the column headed 'Notifiable Pest', the letter 'Y' indicates that the pest has also been declared as a notifiable pest under section 6(4). The letter 'N' indicates it is not notifiable, but is a declared pest.

Pests in the schedule are listed firstly under the pest type as the common name for the Phylum or Class of organism (e.g. Bacteria, Fungi, Insects, Nematodes, Snails or Viruses) then listed alphabetically by common name, followed by scientific name.

#### Obligations

Under sections 13 and 14 of the Act, the owner of a plant or plant-related material has obligations to prevent infestation of the plant and material by a declared pest and to prevent spread of the pest.

Under section 15 of the Act, a person must notify an inspector of the presence of a declared pest which has been specified as being a notifiable pest.

Table 1. Schedule of declared pests

Common Name of or Condition Caused by the Pest	Pest Type and Scientific Name of Pest	Notifiable Pest
<b>Bacteria</b>		
Bacterial blight	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>glycinea</i>	Y
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cyamopsidis</i>	Y
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>manihotis</i>	Y
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vignicola</i>	Y
Bacterial canker	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> pv. <i>michiganensis</i>	Y
Bacterial leaf spot	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	Y
Bacterial leaf streak	<i>Xanthomonas</i> <i>vasicola</i> pv. <i>holcicola</i>	Y
Bacterial wilt (maize)	<i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i>	Y
Bacterial wilt (moko disease)	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 2	Y
Black leg	<i>Pectobacterium atrosepticum</i>	Y
Citrus canker	<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	Y
Common scab	<i>Streptomyces scabiei</i>	Y
Corm & rhizome rot	<i>Dickeya chrysanthemi</i>	N
Grapevine bacterial blight	<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>	Y
Wildfire	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i>	Y
<b>Fungi</b>		
Banana freckle	<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i>	Y
Banana freckle (Cavendish strain)	<i>Guignardia musae</i>	Y
Banana freckle (Cavendish strain)	<i>Phyllosticta cavendishii</i>	Y
Banana fusarium wilt (Panama disease Tropical race 4 )	<i>Fusarium odoratissimum</i> (syn <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i> Tropical race 4	Y

Common Name of or Condition Caused by the Pest	Pest Type and Scientific Name of Pest	Notifiable Pest
Banana fusarium wilt (Panama disease race 1 and 2)	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i>	Y
Black Sigatoka (Black Leaf Streak)	<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>	Y
Black Shank (top rot)	<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> var <i>parasitica</i>	Y
Citrus leaf spot	<i>Cryptosporiopsis citri</i>	Y
Cotton fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>vasinfectum</i>	Y
Covered kernel smut	<i>Sphacelotheca sorghi</i>	Y
Cucumber fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cucumerinum</i>	Y
Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>	Y
Eumusae leaf spot	<i>Pseudocercospora eumusae</i>	Y
Grapevine leaf rust	<i>Phakopsora euveitis</i>	N
Head smut (maize)	<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>	Y
Java downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i>	Y
Long smut	<i>Anthracozytis ehrenbergii</i>	Y
Loose kernel smut	<i>Sporisorium cruentum</i>	Y
Mango malformation	<i>Fusarium mangiferae</i>	Y
Mango malformation	<i>Fusarium sterilihyphosum</i>	Y
Myrtle rust	<i>Austropuccinia psidii</i>	Y
Papaya black spot	<i>Asperisporium caricae</i>	N
Passionfruit fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>passiflorae</i>	Y
Pea fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>pisi</i>	Y
Philippine downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	Y
Phytophthora rot (soybean stem rot)	<i>Phytophthora sojae</i>	Y
Powdery scab	<i>Spongospora subterranean</i> sp. <i>subterranean</i>	Y
Rockmelon fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>melonis</i>	Y
Root and Stem Rot / Top rot or dieback	<i>Phytophthora sojae</i>	Y
Rust (maize)	<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>	Y
Rust (maize)	<i>Physopella zeae</i>	Y
Rust (pigeon pea)	<i>Uromyces dolicholi</i>	Y
Soybean Rust	<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>	Y
Soft rot or fruit rot	<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>	Y
Sorghum downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	Y
Sugarcane downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i>	Y
Tomato fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i>	Y
Top rot or dieback	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Y
Verticillium wilt	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Y
<b>Insects</b>		
Argentine ant	<i>Linepithema humile</i>	Y

Common Name of or Condition Caused by the Pest	Pest Type and Scientific Name of Pest	Notifiable Pest
Bamboo borer	<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Y
Banana fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>	Y
Banana scab moth	<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>	Y
Browsing ant	<i>Lepisiota frauenfeldi</i>	Y
Cabbage looper	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	Y
Cabbage white butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Y
Citrus Gall Wasp	<i>Bruchophagus fellis</i>	Y
Colorado potato beetle	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Y
Cowpea weevils	<i>Callosobruchus</i> spp.	N
Cucumber fly	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>	Y
Drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes domesticus</i>	Y
Drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes dudleyi</i>	Y
Drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes primus</i>	Y
Electric ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	Y
European corn borer	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Y
European house borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	Y
Formosan termite	<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Y
Fruit Spotting bug	<i>Amblypelta nitida</i>	Y
Grape phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>	Y
Greenbug	<i>Schizaphis graminum</i>	Y
Hessian fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	Y
Japanese beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Y
Khapra beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Y
Mango fruit borer	<i>Citripestis eutrapphera</i>	Y
Mango fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i>	Y
Mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i>	Y
Mango leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus nitidulus</i>	Y
Mango pulp weevil	<i>Sternochetus frigidus</i>	Y
Mango seed weevil	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	Y
Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	Y
Melanesian corn borer	<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i>	Y
Melon Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Y
Melon thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>	N
Mexican bean beetle	<i>Epilachna varivestis</i>	Y
Mexican fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Y
Mosquito bugs	<i>Helopeltis</i> spp.	Y
Northern Territory fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i>	N
Orchid weevil	<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i>	Y
Oriental fruit fly species complex	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex	Y
Paddy bugs	<i>Leptocoris</i> spp.	Y



Common Name of or Condition Caused by the Pest	Pest Type and Scientific Name of Pest	Notifiable Pest
Parlatoria date scale	<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i>	N
Poinsettia whitefly (Silverleaf whitefly)	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Biotype B	Y
Purple scale	<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i>	N
Queensland fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	N
Red imported fire ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Y
Red-banded mango caterpillar	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i>	Y
Rice pink stem borer	<i>Sesamia inferens</i>	Y
San José Scale	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>	N
Small mango tip borer	<i>Chiumetia euthysticha</i>	Y
Soybean webspinner	<i>Omiodes indicata</i>	Y
Spiralling whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	Y
Spotted alfalfa aphid	<i>Therioaphis trifolii</i>	Y
Subterranean termite	<i>Coptotermes havilandi</i>	Y
Subterranean termite	<i>Coptotermes vastator</i>	Y
Warehouse beetle	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Y
West Indian drywood termite	<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	Y
Western flower thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	Y
White-fringed weevil	<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i>	Y
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Y
<b>Nematodes</b>		
Burrowing nematode or banana root nematode	<i>Radopholus similis</i>	N
Banana Spiral nematode	<i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i>	
Guava root-knot nematode	<i>Meloidogyne enterolobii</i>	
White Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Y
Yellow Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	Y
<b>Snails</b>		
Conical snail (or pointed snail)	<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>	Y
Giant African snail	<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	Y
Green snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>	Y
Small Conical Or Pointed Snail	<i>Prietocella barbara</i>	Y
Vineyard snail or common white snail	<i>Cernuella virgata</i>	Y
White Gardensnail	<i>Theba pisana</i>	Y
<b>Viruses and Viroids</b>		
Banana bract mosaic	Banana bract mosaic virus	Y
Banana streak disease	Banana streak virus (BSV)	Y
Bunchy top	Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV)	Y
Infectious chlorosis	Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV)	Y

Common Name of or Condition Caused by the Pest	Pest Type and Scientific Name of Pest	Notifiable Pest
Leaf shrivel	<i>Potato virus Y (PVY)</i>	Y
Mosaic	<i>Squash mosaic virus (SqMV)</i>	Y
Mosaic	<i>Cassava mosaic virus (CMV)</i>	Y
Mosaic	<i>Lettuce mosaic virus (LMV)</i>	Y
Mosaic	<i>Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) (tomato strain)</i>	Y
Mosaic and woodiness	<i>Passionfruit woodiness virus (PWV)</i>	Y
Mottle	<i>Peanut mottle virus (PeMotV)</i>	N
Mottle and Mosaic	<i>Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (CGMMV)</i>	Y
Pangola stunt	<i>Pangola stunt virus (PaSV)</i>	Y
Papaya ring spot	<i>Papaya ringspot virus (PRSV) (papaya strain)</i>	N
Potato spindle tuber	<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)</i>	Y
Stem pitting	<i>Citrus tristeza virus (CTV) (sweet orange stem pitting strain)</i>	N
Sun blotch	<i>Avocado sunblotch viroid (ASBVd)</i>	N
Tungro disease	<i>Rice tungro bacilliform virus (RTBV)</i>	Y
Yellow top	<i>Tomato yellow top virus (TYTV)</i>	Y

## 2.2 Northern Territory Freedom – Diseases

The following table lists diseases for which the NT has area freedom.

Table 2. Northern Territory Freedom - diseases

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bacterial blight	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>glycinea</i>
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>cyamopsidis</i>
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>manihotis</i>
Bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vignicola</i>
Bacterial canker	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> pv. <i>michiganensis</i>
Bacterial leaf spot	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>
Bacterial leaf streak	<i>Xanthomonas vasicola</i> pv. <i>holcicola</i>
Bacterial wilt (maze)	<i>Pantoea stewartii</i> subsp. <i>stewartii</i>
Bacterial wilt (moko disease)	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> Race 2
Banana freckle	<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i>
Banana fusarium wilt (Panama disease race 1 and 2)	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cubense</i>
Banana streak virus	<i>Banana streak virus</i>
Black shank (top rot)	<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> var <i>parasitica</i>
Black Sigatoka (Black Leaf Streak)	<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>
Boil smut	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>
Bunchy top	<i>banana bunchy top virus</i> (BBTV)
Citrus leaf spot	<i>Cryptosporiopsis citri</i>
Common smut (maize)	<i>Ustilago zeae</i>
Cotton fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>vasinfectum</i>
Covered kernel smut	<i>Sphacelotheca sorghi</i>
Cucumber fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cucumerinum</i>
Downy mildew	<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>
Freckle (banana)	<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i> (Cavendish strain) and <i>Guignardia musae</i> Racib.
Grapevine bacterial blight	<i>Xanthomonas ampelina</i>
Grapevine leaf rust	<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i>
Head smut (maize)	<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>
Leaf shrivel	<i>Potato virus Y</i>
Long smut	<i>Tolposporium ehrenbergii</i>
Loose kernel smut	<i>Sphacelotheca cruenta</i>
Mango malformation disease	<i>Fusarium</i> spp. (excluding <i>F. mangiferae</i> and <i>F. sterilihyposum</i> )
Mosaic	<i>Cassava mosaic virus</i>
Mosaic	<i>Lettuce mosaic virus</i>
Mosaic	<i>Squash mosaic virus</i>
Mosaic	<i>Tobacco mosaic virus</i> (tomato strain)
Mosaic & Woodiness	<i>Passionfruit woodiness virus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pangola stunt	<i>Pangola stunt virus</i>
Papaya black spot	<i>Asperisporium caricae</i>
Papaya ring spot	Papaya strain of the <i>papaya ring spot virus</i>
Passionfruit fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>passiflorae</i>
Pea fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>psi</i>
Philippine downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>
Potato spindle tuber	<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>
Rockmelon fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>melonis</i>
Rust (maize)	<i>Physopella zae</i>
Rust (maize)	<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>
Rust (pigeon pea)	<i>Uromyces dolicholi</i>
Sorghum downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>
Stem pitting	<i>Citrus tristeza virus</i> (sweet orange stem pitting strain)
Sugarcane downy mildew	<i>Peronosclerospora sacchari</i>
Sugarcane smut	<i>Ustilago scitaminea</i>
Tomato Fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i>
Top rot or dieback	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>
Top rot or dieback/ Root and Stem Rot	<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> f. sp. <i>glycinea</i>
Tungro disease	<i>Tungro virus</i>
Verticillium wilt	<i>Verticillium dahlia</i>
White root rot (apple trees)	<i>Dematophora necatrix</i>
Wildfire	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tabaci</i>

## 2.3 Northern Territory Freedom – Pests

The following table lists pests for which the Northern Territory has area freedom.

Table 3. Northern Territory Freedom – pests

Common Name	Scientific Name
Argentine Ant	<i>Linepithema humile</i>
Bamboo Borer	<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>
Banana Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>
Banana Scab Moth	<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>
Black Parlatoria Scale	<i>Parlatoria ziziphi</i>
Cabbage Looper	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>
Cane Weevil Borer	<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i>
Citrus Mite	<i>Panonychus citri</i>
Cocoa Pod Borer	<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>
Colorado Potato Beetle	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>
Cucumber fly	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>
Currant Lettuce Aphid	<i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i>
Drywood Termite	<i>Cryptotermes domesticus</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Drywood Termite	<i>Cryptotermes primus</i>
Electric ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>
European Corn Borer	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>
European House Borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Formosan Termite	<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>
Fruit Spotting Bug	<i>Amblypelta nitida</i>
Giant African Snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i>
Grape Phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
Green Snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>
Greenbug	<i>Schizaphis graminum</i>
Hessian Fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
Indian Cotton Leaf Hopper	<i>Amrasca biguttula</i>
Japanese Beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>
Khapra Beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
Leaf Miner	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>
Lesser Auger Beetle	<i>Heterobostrychus aequalis</i>
Mango Leafhopper	<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i>
Mango Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i>
Mediterranean Fruit Fly (Medfly)	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
Melanesian Corn Borer	<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i>
Melon Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>
Mexican Bean Beetle	<i>Epilachna varivestis</i>
Mexican Fruit Fly	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>
Orchid Weevil	<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i>
Oriental Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>
Oriental Fruit Fly Species Complex	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex
Papaya Fruit Fly	<i>Bactrocera papayae</i>
Potato Cyst Nematode	<i>Globodera pallida</i>
Potato Cyst Nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Purple Scale (Round)	<i>Chrysomphalus ficus</i>
Red Imported Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis saevissima</i>
Red-Banded Mango Caterpillar	<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> (syn. <i>Noorda albizonalis</i> )
Rice Pink Stem Borer	<i>Sesamia inferens</i>
San Jose Scale	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>
Small Conical Or Pointed Snail	<i>Prietocella barbara</i>
Small Mango Tipborer	<i>Chiumetia euthysticha</i>
Soybean Webspinner	<i>Omiodes indicata</i>
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid	<i>Therioaphis trifolii</i>
Subterranean Termite	<i>Coptotermes havilandi</i>
Subterranean Termite	<i>Coptotermes vastator</i>
Tomato Potato Psyllid	<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Vineyard Or Common White Snail	<i>Cernuella virgata</i>
Warehouse Beetle	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>
West Indian Drywood Termite	<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>
Western Flower Thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>
White Garden Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>
White-Fringed Weevil	<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i>

## 2.4 Declared Accredited Production Places

The following areas have been declared as being free of specified fruit flies and as accredited production areas. They are accredited production places for any plant product that is susceptible to the listed fruit flies.

Table 4. Declared accredited production places

Accredited Production Places	Declared free of the following pests
Arid Gold Farm	Mediterranean fruit fly, Northern Territory fruit fly, Queensland fruit fly
Rocky Hill	
Ti-Tree Farm Area	
Territory Grapes Area	

## Part 3: Requirements for Entry or Movement within the Territory

### 3.1 Explanatory Notes

Fruit, plants and certain related items may:

- a) be prohibited entry into the Northern Territory;  
**OR**
- b) be subject to treatment or other requirement before entry;  
**AND/OR**
- c) require a permit before entry when conditions under b) have been met.

Where such requirements apply, a certificate or other relevant declaration must accompany fruit, plants or plant-related materials. Plants may have multiple entry requirements which need to be met before importation into the Northern Territory. Please ensure that all relevant requirements have been met prior to importation. Copies of all appropriate documents must be e-mailed or posted to NT Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment.

Table 5. Pests and disease name key for Index of Requirements

Disease or Pest Key	Disease or Pest Name
AT	Ants (species listed under Conditions 1 and 1A)
EHB	European House Borer
FF	Fruit flies (species listed under Conditions 5 and 6)
FW	Fusarium wilt (various strains)
GP	Grape phylloxera
MT	Melon thrips
PCN	Potato cyst nematode
SC	Scale insects
SN	Snails (species listed under Condition 19)
SOSP	Sweet orange stem pitting virus
SWF	Spiralling white fly
TPP	Tomato Potato Psyllid
TR/DB	Top rot (or die back)

## 3.2 Index of Requirements

The following index table summarises the requirements of entry for a range of plants and plant products to be imported into the Northern Territory. The numbers in the table refer to the condition numbers in this document. For example, if numbers 1 and 10 are listed in the table for a plant or plant product, it is subject to the requirements listed under Condition 1: Ants in Potting Mix and Condition 10: Melon Thrips. The index table also identifies some of the main diseases and/or pests of major biosecurity concern. This list, while extensive, may not include all relevant products. If the product is not listed here, please contact NT Plant Biosecurity Branch for advice.

\* means plant or plant-related material may require a permit for introduction

^ plant-related material includes equipment, machinery, packaging and other plant material

Table 6. Index of Requirements

Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material ^	Disease or pest
Achachairu	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SWF
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth) family	10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF,, MT
Angled Luffa	6, 10	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Apple	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Apricot	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Aquatic Plants* (fisheries permit required)	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, SC
Asteraceae (Daisy) family		1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Avocado*	5, 6	1, 2, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT, verticillium wilt, top rot, sun blotch
Babaco	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Bamboo	10	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, SWF
Banana*	5, 6	1, 3, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, SWF, various other diseases
Bean	10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Bitter Gourd, Bitter Melon	6, 10	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT
Black Sapote	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF

Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material <sup>^</sup>	Disease or pest
Blackberry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Blueberry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Broccoli	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Cabbage	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Caimito, Star apple	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Cape Gooseberry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Capsicum / Chilli	5, 6, 10, 23	1, 10, 18, 19, 23	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT, TPP
Carambola, Star Fruit	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Carrot	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Casimoiira (White Sapote)	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Cassava	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Cauliflower	19	1, 18, 19, 22	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Cherry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Chives		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Citrus	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Convolvulaceae plant family (Includes sweet potato, Kangkong, and not otherwise specified.)	10, 18, 19, 23	1, 10, 18, 19, 23	12, 19, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, SWF, TPP
Cotton		1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FW, MT, SWF
Cucumber	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, SWF, MT
Custard Apple (Atemoya, Cherimoya, Sugar Apple, Sweetsop, Ramphala)	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Cut Flowers		10, 23	12, 19, 23	MT, TPP
Dates	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Dragon fruit (pitaya)		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Durian	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF

Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material ^	Disease or pest
Eggplant (Eggfruit, Aubergine)	5, 6, 10, 23	1, 10, 18, 19, 23	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT, TPP
Fig	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Fodder/ Hay*		1, 15, 19, 20	19	AT, SN, PCN
Garlic		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Ginger	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	SN, SWF
Grapefruit	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Grape marc and must	7	1, 18, 19,	8, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, GP
Grapes (Table)*	5, 6, 7	1, 18, 19	8, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, GP
Grapes (Wine)	5, 6, 7	1, 18, 19	8, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, GP
Grapevines*	7	1, 7, 18, 19	8, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, GP, SC, SWF
Guava	5, 6	1, 18, 19, 20	12, 19	AT, SC, SWF, FF
Hay/Fodder		1, 15, 19, 20	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN,
Herbs (Fresh)	10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Honeydew melon	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SWF
Jackfruit	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Kiwifruit	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Leafy Vegetables	10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Leek		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Lemon	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Lettuce	10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Lime	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Longan	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Loquat	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Lychee	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Maize	9	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, , Boil smut



Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material <sup>^</sup>	Disease or pest
Mandarin	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Mango	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Mangosteen	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Medlar	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Melons	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Mulberry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Myrtaceae (Myrtle) family	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Nectarine	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Okra	10	1, 10, 18, 19,	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Olive	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Onion (includes spring onion, shallot, leek, chives and garlic)		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Orange	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Papaya (Pawpaw)	5, 6, 13	1, 13, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, Papaya black spot, papaya ring spot
Passionfruit	5, 6	1, 14, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, SWF, passionfruit woodiness virus
Peach	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Pear	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Pea	10	1, 18, 19, 20	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FW, MT, SWF
Persimmon	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Pineapple		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Pinewood		12, 16	12, 16, 19	EHB
Plants (Household / Potted / Nursery)		1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT, PHY

Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material ^	Disease or pest
Plants General (not otherwise specified)	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT,PHY
Plum	5, 6	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, MT
Poaceae (Grass) family (not otherwise specified)		1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, MT
Pomegranate	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Potato*	17, 23	1, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23	12, 19, 20, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, SWF, TPP
Prickly Pear* (Weeds permit required)	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Pumpkin	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SWF
Quince	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Rambutan	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Raspberry	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Rockmelon	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, SWF, MT
Rollinia	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF
Sapodilla	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Seeds		9, 21*		
Shallot		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Silverbeet	10, 18, 19, 22	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, SWF
Smooth Loofah	10	1, 18, 19,	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT
Soil*			12, 19, 20	FW, SN, PCN, GP, TR/DB
Solanaceae (Nightshade) plant family (includes tomato, potato, eggplant, capsicum, chilli, and not otherwise specified.)	5, 6, 10, 17, 23	1, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23	12, 19, 20, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, TPP
Soursop	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF

Product	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants & Flowers	Plant-related material ^	Disease or pest
Soybean*	10, 21	1, 18, 19, 21	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, Phytophthora
Spinach	10, 18, 19, 22	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, SWF
Squash	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SWF
Strawberry	5, 6,	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF, TPP
Sweet corn		1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Sweet Potato	19, 23	1, 18, 19, 23	12, 19, 20, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF, TPP
Tahitian Limes	5, 6	1, 4, 10, 18, 19	11, 12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SOSP, SWF
Tamarillo	5, 6	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, SWF
Taro	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, SWF
Timber (wood products – pine, fir, spruce)			16	EHB
Tobacco		1, 10, 18, 19, 23	12, 19, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, MT, TPP
Tomato	5, 6, 10, 23	1, 10, 18, 19, 23	12, 19, 23	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, MT, SWF, TPP
Turmeric	19	1, 18, 19	12, 19	SN, SWF
Turf*		1, 1A, 18, 19, 20	12, 19, 20	AT, SN, PCN, SC
Watermelon	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, FW, MT, SWF
Wooden products (Timber – pine, fir, spruce)			16	EHB
Zucchini	6, 10	1, 10, 18, 19	12, 19	AT, SN, PCN, SC, FF, MT, SWF

## 3.3 Conditions for Entry or Movement

### Condition 1: Ants in Potting Mix

These requirements refer to regulation 7.

#### Intent

To provide for the control of the following declared pests:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red imported fire ant (RIFA)	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>
Argentine ant	<i>Linepithema humile</i>
Electric ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>

#### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant grown in potting mix unless:

- a) the plant was grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pests is in force;

**OR**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that:
  - i) the plant was inspected and found to be not infested with the declared pests before it is introduced;

**OR**

- ii) the place where the plant was grown is more than 5 km from the boundary of any area infested with the declared pests;

**OR**

- c) the plant is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction (a permit will stipulate further requirements that need to be met, including a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate).

#### Documentation

- Plants grown in potting mix must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 1A: Ants in Turf

These requirements refer to regulation 7A.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following declared pests.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red imported fire ant (RIFA)	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>
Argentine ant	<i>Linepithema humile</i>
Electric ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory any turf unless:

- a) the turf was grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pests is in force;

**OR**

- b) the turf is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- c) the turf has undergone an approved treatment for the pest.

### Approved Treatments

Turf must be treated with:

- chlorpyrifos in accordance with label directions;

**OR**

- bifenthrin in accordance with label directions.

### Documentation

- Turf must be accompanied by:

- a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);

**AND**

- b) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3).

- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all relevant documents must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 2: Avocado

These requirements refer to regulation 14.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests which could be carried with the plant *Persea americana* (avocado).

Pest Name	Disease Caused
Avocado sun blotch viroid	sunblotch
<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	top rot or die back
<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	verticillium wilt

### Requirements

Avocado plants, other than fruit, must not be introduced into the Northern Territory unless they are accompanied by:

- a) a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate stating:

- i) the place where the plants originated from is not infested by any of the above pests;

**AND**

- ii) for an interstate assurance certificate, the requirements under the related scheme for growing the plants have been met.

### Related Scheme

For the importation of avocado plants, plants must be grown and accredited under the Avocado Nursery Voluntary Accreditation Scheme (ANVAS).

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by:
  - a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);**AND**
  - b) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3)
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).



### Condition 3: Banana, Plantain and Manila Hemp

These requirements refer to regulation 15.

#### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests which could be carried with plants belonging to the genera *Musa* (including banana, plantain and Manila hemp) and *Ensete* (ornamental banana).

Table 7. Pests of the genera *Musa* and *Ensete*.

Common Name or Condition Caused by Pest	Name of Pest
Banana bract mosaic	Banana bract mosaic virus
Banana streak	Banana streak virus
Banana bunchy top	Banana bunchy top virus
Banana weevil borer or banana rot weevil	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>
Banana infectious chlorosis	Cucumber mosaic virus
Banana corm and rhizome rot	<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i>
Banana fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i> Race 1, Race 2, Race 4 and Tropical Race 4
Banana freckle	<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i> (Cavendish strain) and <i>Guignardia musae</i> and <i>Phyllosticta cavendishi</i>
Spiral nematode	<i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i>
Eumusae leaf spot	<i>Mycosphaerella eumusae</i>
Banana black sigatoka	<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>
Burrowing nematode or banana rot nematode	<i>Radopholus similis</i>
Banana bacterial wilt or bugtok or moko disease	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> biovar 1 or race 2

#### Requirements

Plants of the genera *Musa* (including banana, plantain and Manila hemp) and *Ensete* (ornamental banana) must not be introduced into the Northern Territory unless:

- a) the plant is accompanied by a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- b) one or both of the following apply:

- i) the plant consists of or includes a tissue culture grown in a laboratory under the related scheme and is accompanied by a government certificate specifying it is introduced into the Territory in the container in which it was grown in the laboratory;

**AND/OR**

- ii) the plant was originally grown as a tissue culture and is accompanied by a government certificate specifying it has been grown out under the related scheme.

## **Restrictions**

Despite the above requirements, a person must not introduce into the Territory a plant that consists of or includes fruit if the place of origin of the plant:

- a) is infected by banana black sigatoka;

**OR**

- b) is within 50 km from the boundary of a place infected by banana black sigatoka.

A person must not transport from one part of the Territory to another part of the Territory a plant (other than fruit) if it is infested with the pests specified in these requirements.

## **Related Scheme**

For the importation of banana plants, plants must be grown and accredited under the Quality Banana Approved Nursery scheme (QBAN).

## **Documentation**

- Plants must be accompanied by:

- a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);

**AND**

- b) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3).

- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 4: Citrus and Fortunella

These requirements refer to regulation 16.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest sweet orange stem pitting strain (SOSP) of *Citrus tristeza virus*, which could be carried on plants belonging to the genera *Citrus* and *Fortunella*.

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant (other than fruit) unless the plant is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate specifying:

a) the place of origin of the plant:

i) is not infested with the pest;

**AND**

ii) is at least 20 km from the boundary of any area infested with the pest during the immediately preceding 2 years;

**AND**

b) for an interstate assurance certificate – the requirements of the related scheme have been met in relation to the plant.

### Related Scheme

For the importation of citrus plants, plants must be propagated and grown from certified propagation material from the Australian Citrus Propagation Association Incorporated.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 5: Fruit Flies – Introduction of Fruits of Declared Host Plants into the Northern Territory

These requirements refer to regulation 8.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests which could be carried with the fruit of declared host plants listed in Appendix 4.2.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Banana fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>
Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>

### Requirements

Fruit of a declared host plant must not be introduced into the Northern Territory unless the fruit is accompanied by a government certificate or assurance certificate stating:

- a) the place where the fruit originated was not infested with any of the pests;
- OR
- b) the fruit is part of a consignment that was inspected and found free from the pests;
- OR
- c) the fruit has undergone an approved treatment for the pests.

### Approved Treatments

**Note:** Approved treatments are alternative.

**Caution:** The following treatments are accepted as individual treatments. They are generalised and are not suitable for all fruits. Some fruit may be damaged by these treatments. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the fruit to this treatment is known.

### Hard Green or Similar Condition

Host fruit from an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, must be of hard green or similar condition as specified below to ensure a stage of maturity in which damage or infestation by fruit fly is unlikely.

1. **Bananas** – must be hard green, have unbroken skin and be of Cavendish type derived from healthy plants of adequate vigour. For other varieties, fruit must be mature green with unbroken skin at the time of inspection and packaging.
2. **Pawpaw and Babaco** – must be immature hard green with no ripe colouration when assessed over the entire surface area or; must be mature hard green with no more than 25% ripe colouration when assessed over the entire surface area and must not be of defective flower end-type pawpaws.
3. **Passionfruit, Tahitian limes and black sapotes** – must be of mature green condition with unbroken skin. Mature green means for passionfruit the skin is free from any wrinkling; for Tahitian limes the fruit is free from any yellow colouring and; for black sapote the fruit is free from any black colouring.

4. **Achachairú, durian, jaboticaba, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mangosteen, rambutan and pomegranate**- must be firm with unbroken skin that has no pre-harvest crack, puncture, pulled stem or other break that penetrates through to the flesh and has not healed with callus tissue, at the time of inspection and packaging
5. **Avocados** – the varieties Hass and Lamb Hass (for Queensland fruit fly), and the varieties Fuerte, Hass, Lamb Hass, Reed and Sharwil (for Mediterranean fruit fly), must be harvested in a hard condition and have been stored in secure conditions within 48 hours of harvest

#### **Dipping With Dimethoate (with inedible peel only)**

**Note:** This applies to all host fruits specified by the APVMA for post-harvest dip treatment and used in accordance with label instructions, or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

The host fruit, from an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, must be treated after harvest with dimethoate such that full immersion of each fruit in the solution occurs for a period no less than 60 seconds. Dipping must be the last treatment before packing.

Pest	Dimethoate
Mediterranean fruit fly	
Other fruit fly species	400mg/L

Longan, Lychee, Passionfruit, Star Apple and Rambutan may be dipped for 10 seconds, after which they must remain wet for a period not less than 60 seconds.

If dipping with dimethoate, citrus fruit (inedible peel only) may:

- a) have a non-recovery gloss coating applied not less than 60 seconds after dipping;
- OR**
- b) be washed and treated with a fungicide and/or a gloss coating applied a minimum of 24 hours after dipping.

#### **Flood Spraying with Dimethoate (fruit with inedible peel only)**

**Note:** This applies to all host fruits specified by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for post-harvest dip treatment and used in accordance with label instructions or APVMA permits for minor use for Queensland fruit fly.

From an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, treatment after harvest via flood spraying the fruit in a single layer must occur. The mixture containing dimethoate in a high-volume application of at least 16L/minute per each square metre of the area being sprayed, should provide complete coverage of the fruit for a minimum of 10 seconds, after which the fruit must remain wet for not less than 60 seconds. Flood spraying must be the last treatment before packing.

Pest	Dimethoate
Mediterranean fruit fly	Not applicable
Other fruit fly	400 mg/L

If flood spraying with dimethoate, citrus fruit may:

- a) have a non-recovery gloss coating applied not less than 60 seconds after treatment;

OR

- b) be washed and treated with a fungicide and/ or a gloss coating applied a minimum of 24 hours after dipping.

### Cold Treatment

#### 1. Queensland Fruit Fly

Applicable host fruit (kiwifruit, citrus fruit, pome fruits, stone fruits, blueberries, and any other fruits that are unaffected by the treatment), from an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, must be held in cold storage for one of the following temperature ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature.

**Caution:** Some fruit may be damaged by this treatment. A trial treatment is recommended unless the response of the fruit to this treatment is known.

Temperature (°C)	Minimum Number of Days
0.0 ± 0.5	14
1 ± 0.5	16 (Lemons 14)
2-3 ± 0.5	16 (Lemons 14)

#### 2. Mediterranean Fruit Fly

Applicable host fruit (kiwifruit, citrus fruit, pome fruits, stone fruits, and any other fruits which are unaffected by these temperature/time regimes), from an area where Mediterranean fruit fly is known to occur must be held in cold storage for one of the following temperature ranges and duration in terms of centre core flesh temperature.

Temperature (°C)	Minimum Number of Days
0.0°C ± 0.5	14
1°C ± 0.5	16 (Lemons 14)
2°C ± 0.5	18 (Lemons 16)
3°C ± 0.5	20 (Lemons 18)

**Explanations:** A minimum of three sensors/probes, two for centre core flesh and one for air temperature are to be used for the first 250 cubic metres of fruit or less. For each additional 250 cubic metres, or part thereof, one additional centre core flesh sensor is to be used. In all instances the cold storage chamber must be capable of sustaining the stated temperatures throughout the prescribed time periods and records must be available to the supervising inspector to ensure that the temperature and time requirements have been met.

### Hot Water Treatment (Mangoes only)

From an area where pest fruit flies (Queensland fruit fly and Northern Territory fruit fly only) are known to occur, mango fruit treated by this method must be fully immersed in hot water and then maintained at 46°C for a minimum period of 10 minutes in an approved treatment facility under the supervision of an approved person.



### High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) (Pawpaw)

From an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, fruit treated under this method must be heated in an approved HTFA chamber over a period of no less than 3.5 hours until a minimum pulp temperature of 47.2°C is reached. This temperature must be taken from the heaviest fruit from each batch undergoing treatment. Fruit may be hydro-cooled immediately after treatment.

### Vapour Heat (Mangoes only)

From an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, mango fruit treated by this method must have done so in an approved vapour heat treatment facility under the supervision of an approved person.

Temperature (°C)	Time (minutes)
46.5	20
47	15

### Methyl Bromide Fumigation

From an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, fruit treated by this method must be fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the combinations of temperature and rate specified below.

Core Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide Concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
10-10.9	56
11-15.9	48
16-20.9	40
21-31.9	32

**Note:** Temperature prior to fumigation must be above 10°C.

### Irradiation

From an area where pest fruit flies are known to occur, fruit or vegetables (approved for irradiation by Food Standards Australia New Zealand) treated by this method must be treated with irradiation at a minimum dose rate of 150 Gy.

### Systems Approach

Any combination of procedures or measures under this category that have demonstrated efficacy against fruit fly and have been approved by the Chief Inspector.

### Documentation

- Fruit must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 6: Fruit Flies – Introduction of Fruits of Declared Host Plants into Accredited Production Places

These requirements refer to regulation 9.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests likely to be introduced into accredited production zones (refer 2.4), in the fruit of declared host plants listed in Appendix 4.2.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Northern Territory fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i>
Cucumber fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>
Banana fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>
Queensland fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>
Mediterranean fruit fly	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>

### Requirements

Fruit of a declared host plant must not be introduced into an accredited production place unless:

- a) the fruit is:
  - i) in transit through the accredited production place and is not to be unloaded in the accredited production place;

**AND**

  - ii) packaged and transported in such a way that will prevent the spread of any of the pest species listed under this condition;

**AND**
- b) the fruit is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate that states that the fruit:
  - i) originates from an area that is not known to be infested with the pest(s) and is in transit to a place that is also not known to be infested with the pest(s);

**OR**

  - ii) the fruit is in transit from an accredited production area in the Northern Territory to another accredited production place;

**OR**

  - iii) the fruit has undergone approved treatment for the pests.

### Approved Treatments

As outlined under Condition 5: Introduction of Fruits of Declared Host Plants into the Northern Territory.

### Documentation

- Fruit must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).

- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 7: Grapes, Grape Product and Grapevines

These requirements refer to regulation 17.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the declared pest grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) which could be carried on plants belonging to the genus *Vitis* (grapevines).

### Requirements

A person must not introduce grapevine material into the Territory from another State or Territory unless the grapevine material is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction.

Examples of grapevine materials include: cuttings, rootlings, grafted rootlings, diagnostic samples of the plant, germplasm material, leaves and roots.

1. **Grapevine material** must not be introduced into the Territory from another State or Territory unless:

- a) the grapevine material was grown in a PEZ or in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force;

**AND**

- b) the grapevine material is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- c) in the case of grapevine material consisting of, or including, cuttings or rootlings – a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the cuttings or rootlings were given an approved treatment for the declared pest before they are introduced.

2. **A grape product** must not be introduced into the Territory unless:

- a) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the grape product was grown in a PEZ;

**OR**

- b) the grape product comes from an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force.

3. **Table grapes** must not be introduced into the Territory unless:

- a) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the table grapes were grown in a PEZ;

**OR**

- b) the table grapes were grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force;

**OR**

- c) the table grapes are introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction and a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the table grapes were given an approved treatment for the declared pest before they are introduced.

4. **Wine grapes** must not be introduced into the Territory unless:

- a) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the wine grapes were grown in a PEZ;

**OR**

- b) the wine grapes were grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force.

### Approved Treatments

Plants must be washed free of soil and treated by submersion in a hot water bath at one of the following combinations.

Temperature (°C)	Time (minutes)
54 ± 1	5
50 ± 1	30

Table grapes requiring treatment (i.e. from a PIZ or PRZ) must be either packed with sulphur pads containing a minimum of 970g/kg of sodium metabisulphite at a rate specified on the label in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, or fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the combinations of temperature and rate specified below.

Core Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide Concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
10-10.9	56
11-15.9	48
16-20.9	40
21+	32

**Note:** Temperature prior to fumigation must be above 10°C.

### Documentation

- Plants and/or products must be accompanied by:
  - a) a permit for introduction for grapevine plant material or table grapes (Refer 1.6.3);
- AND/OR**
- b) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to NT Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 8: Grape Plant Related Equipment

These requirements refer to regulation 24.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the declared pest grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) which could be carried on equipment and machinery used in the production of grapes or grapevines belonging to the genus *Vitis*. Examples of grape plant related equipment includes: grape harvesters, hand tools, grape bins and used trellis posts.

### Requirements

A person must not introduce any equipment used in a vineyard into the Territory unless:

- a) the equipment is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the equipment:
  - i) was in a PEZ continuously for a minimum of 14 days immediately before it is introduced;

**OR**

- ii) was given an approved treatment for the declared pest prior to introduction.

### Approved Treatments

Machinery and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned and washed free of soil and plant material. Machinery should be sterilised via steam treatment applied above 100°C or via dry heat at the combinations specified below.

Temperature (°C)	Time (minutes)
40	120
45	75

Equipment including tools, bins and containers should be sterilised by hot water submersion at a minimum of 70°C for a minimum of 2 minutes.

### Documentation

- Grape plant related machinery and equipment must be accompanied by:
    - a) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3);
- AND**
- b) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
  - Copies of all certificates must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to shipment (Refer 3.1).



## Condition 9: Maize

These requirements refer to regulation 18.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest *Ustilago maydis*, which causes the disease boil smut, which could be carried with plants belonging to the species *Zea mays* (maize).

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant that consists of or includes maize seeds (other than sweet corn) from New South Wales or Queensland unless it is accompanied by a government certificate specifying:

- a) it has undergone an approved treatment for the pest;

**OR**

- b) both of the following:

- i) its place of origin is not infected by boil smut;

**AND**

- ii) it was cleaned and packed in premises that have not been used for handling maize seeds that originated from areas infected by boil smut.

### Approved Treatments

Seed of maize should be treated with 200g/L thiram plus 200g/L carboxin at 500ml of product per 100kg seed or an approved flowable fungicide following label directions or instructions for which the APVMA has issued a permit for the treatment of boil smut.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 10: Melon Thrips

These requirements refer to regulation 10.

### Intent

To restrict the movement of the pest melon thrips (*Thrips palmi*) on declared host plants and plant products, listed in Appendix 4.3, to accredited production places in the Northern Territory and to areas outside of a quarantine place.

**Note:** The area north of the Adelaide River Township is a quarantine place (current at time of printing). For more information on this quarantine place refer to [interstatequarantine.org.au](https://interstatequarantine.org.au).

### Requirements

Declared host plants and plant products must not be introduced into a part of the Territory that is an accredited production place for the plant, or to areas outside a quarantine place for the pest unless accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate stating:

- a) the place of origin of the plants or plant products has been monitored by regular trapping and inspection and found to be free of the pest during the 6 months immediately before transportation of the plants to the Northern Territory;

**OR**

- b) the place of origin of the plants or plant products has been inspected and found to be free of the pest and is at least 100 km from an area infested with the pest;

**OR**

- c) the plants or plant products have been inspected and found to be free of the pest;

**OR**

- d) the plants or plant products have undergone an approved treatment for the pest.

### Approved Treatments

**Note:** Approved treatments are alternative.

#### Fumigation with Methyl Bromide

Plants treated by this method must have a plant health certificate or a plant health assurance certificate stating the plants were fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the combinations of temperature and rate specified below.

Core Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide Concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
10-10.9	56
11-15.9	48
16-20.9	40
21+	32

### Approved Inspection

Host plants or plant products should be inspected at the international sampling rate of 2% or 600 units by a government inspector.

### Documentation

- Plants and plant products must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all documents and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

**Condition 11: Vacant**

## Condition 12: Used Machinery, Equipment and Other Plant Related Materials

These requirements refer to regulation 26.

### Intent

This regulation provides for the control of all declared pests.

Plant related materials include: packaging of a plant or plant product; used containers or pallets that might reasonably be affected by a declared pest; used agricultural machinery and equipment; used earth moving equipment; and any other thing that is, or might reasonably be, affected by a pest.

### Requirements

A person must not introduce the above plant related material into the Territory except in accordance with a permit for introduction.

To meet the test for issuing a permit, a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate is required to certify that:

- a) that the material was given an approved treatment for declared pests before it is introduced;

**OR**

- b) that the material was cleaned in an approved manner to remove all soil, plant residue, declared pests and any other matter that may transport declared pests before it is introduced.

**Note:** Machinery, equipment and other plant related material that is new and has not been used, is not subject to the above requirements. Agricultural equipment or earth moving equipment that has been used for field tests or factory trials is not considered to be new.

Additional requirements apply to equipment used in a vineyard, see Condition 8: Grape Plant Related Equipment.

### Approved Treatment

Machinery and equipment must be washed thoroughly with water under high pressure and must be visibly free of soil and plant material; and, following washing, machinery must be disinfected with a minimum 1% available chlorine-based solution, preferably applied with a foaming spray nozzle, left for 10 minutes, and then rinsed off with water.

### Documentation

- Used plant-related materials must be accompanied by;
    - a) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3);
- AND**
- b) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
  - Copies of all certificates must be forwarded to NT Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 13: Papaya

These requirements refer to regulation 19.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests which could be carried with the plants belonging to the species *Carica papaya* (papaya or paw paw).

Disease Caused	Scientific Name
Papaya black spot	<i>Asperisporium caricae</i>
Papaya ring spot	<i>Papaya ring spot virus</i>

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant whose place of origin is infected by any of the above diseases unless it is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate specifying:

- a) it has undergone an approved inspection for the pests and found to be free of the symptoms of the pests;

**AND**

- b) if its place of origin is infected by papaya black spot – it has undergone an approved treatment for the pest *Asperisporium caricae*.

### Approved Treatment and Inspection

Plants and fruit from an area known to be affected by Papaya black spot must be treated with Chlorothalonil and Difenconazole in accordance with AVPMA Permit 12592 requirements.

An approved inspection for Papaya ring spot virus may include testing of plants and fruit by Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

### Documentation

- Plants and fruit must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 14: Passionfruit

These requirements refer to regulation 20.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest Passionfruit woodiness virus which could be carried with plants belonging to the genus *Passiflora* (passionfruit).

### Requirements

A person must not introduce to the Territory a plant (other than fruit) unless it is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate specifying:

- a) its place of origin is not infested with the pest;

**AND**

- b) it has undergone an approved inspection for the pest and found not to be infested with the pest;

**AND**

- c) for an interstate assurance certificate – the requirements under the related scheme for growing the plant have been met.

### Approved Inspection

An approved inspection for Passionfruit woodiness virus may include testing of plants by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA).

### Related Scheme

For the importation of passionfruit plants, plants must be grown under an accredited scheme in which the plants have been virus-indexed for Passionfruit woodiness virus.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).



## Condition 15: Hay and Fodder

These requirements refer to regulation 25A.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the declared pests specified under Conditions 1, 1A and 19 of this manual.

### Requirements

A person must not introduce hay or other fodder into the Territory unless:

- a) the hay or fodder was grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pests is in force;

**OR**

- b) the hay or fodder is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by:
    - a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);
- OR**
- b) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3).
- Relevant documents must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 16: Pinewood, Seasoned Pinewood and Pinewood Articles

These requirements refer to regulation 26C.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) which could be carried with wood and wood products made from trees of the genera *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Picea*, *Pinus* and *Pseudotsuga*.

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a tree or any wood or wood product made from a tree of the genus *Abies*, *Araucaria*, *Picea*, *Pinus* or *Pseudotsuga* unless:

- a) it was grown in or comes from an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force;

**OR**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that it was given an approved treatment for European house borer within 72 hours before it is introduced;

**OR**

- c) it is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction (a permit will stipulate further requirements that need to be met, including a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate).

The above requirements do not apply to the following:

- (a) any wood product made only of heartwood;
- (b) any wood product made only of reconstituted wood;
- (c) wooden household goods or furniture introduced by or on behalf of a person for the personal use of the person or a member of the person's household in the Territory;
- (d) any wood less than 100 cm<sup>2</sup> in volume;
- (e) any wood less than 4 mm thick;
- (f) any wood treated with a preservative effective against European house borer in accordance with the Australian Standard for Preservative Treatments of Timber (AS 1604);
- (g) wooden pallets or packaging material from a supplier approved under a compliance scheme administered by Western Australia's Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.

### Approved Treatments

Pinewood building timber and firewood entering the Northern Territory from Western Australia may only do so if certified as being treated by one of the following methods:

#### Heat Treatment

The core of the Host Material at its greatest thickness is heated to at least 56°C and held at that temperature for at least 30 minutes.

## Fumigation with Methyl Bromide

The Host Material, must have a cross section less than 20 cm, is treated with Methyl Bromide Fumigation for 24 hours at a concentration indicated below and monitored at 2, 4, 12, and 24 hours to maintain those required concentrations;

### Minimum Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard

Temperature (°C)	Dosage (gm <sup>3</sup> )	Minimum concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> ) at:			
		2hrs	4hrs	12hrs	24hrs
21 and above	48	36	31	28	24
16 to 20.9	56	42	36	32	28
10 to 15.9	64	48	42	36	32

The treatment must be verified by using the IPPC (ISPM 15) mark and symbols and date of treatment must be stamped on the timber in an easily visible location, and the treatment must have occurred within 21 days prior to the arrival in the Northern Territory.

### Preservative Treatment (impregnation and envelope)

The pinewood has been treated with a specific insecticidal preservative treatment for European House Borer, either by vacuum pressure impregnation, dipping or spraying as approved by the Chief Inspector.

### Documentation

- Plants and wood products must be accompanied by:
  - a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);
- All wood and wood products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all relevant documents must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 17: Potato

These requirements refer to regulation 22.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest potato cyst nematode or PCN (*Globodera rostochiensis*), which could be carried with plants belonging to the species *Solanum tuberosum* (potato).

### Requirements

1. A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant that consists of or includes seed potatoes unless:

- a) it is accompanied by a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- b) it is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate specifying its place of origin is not:

- i) infested with, or within 20 km of the boundary of an area infested with, the pest;

**OR**

- ii) linked to an area that was infested with the pest (a place is considered linked if the place has shared ownership, equipment, seed, boundaries or drainage with that area);

**AND**

- c) the government certificate or interstate assurance certificate also specifies that the plant:

- i) has undergone an approved test for the pest and found to be not infested with the pest;

**AND**

- ii) has undergone an approved treatment for the pest.

2. A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant that consists of or includes ware potatoes unless:

- a) its place of origin is not infested with the pest and is not within 20 km of the boundary of an area infested with the pest;

**AND**

- b) if its place of origin is linked to an area infested with the pest at the time of the introduction – the plant is accompanied by a permit for introduction;

**AND**

- c) the plant has undergone an approved treatment for the pest.

3. A person must not introduce into the Territory a plant that is intended for propagation (but does not consist of or include seed potato) unless:

- a) it was grown as a tissue culture in a laboratory registered under a scheme;

**AND**

- b) it is in the original sealed container;

**AND**

- c) it is accompanied by a permit for introduction.

### **Related Scheme**

For the importation of potato plants intended for propagation, plants must be grown and accredited under the Australian Potato Industry Certification Authority (AUSPICA) certification scheme.

### **Approved Treatment and Tests**

All potatoes should be brushed free of soil to the Soil Adhesion Standard (previously the Thorpdale Standard).

Crops should be tested for PCN using fork testing following the National standards and protocol conducted on a grid system approved by the Chief Inspector. Tests must be conducted in the current growing season and found free of potato cyst nematode.

### **Documentation**

- Plants must be accompanied by:
  - a) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1);

**AND**

  - b) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all relevant documents must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 18: Scale Insects and Sucking Insects – Nursery Stock and Household Plants

These requirements refer to regulation 11.

### Intent

To provide for the control of a declared pest that belongs to the Superfamily *Coccoidea*, (such as scales) or Superfamily *Aleyrodoidea*, (such as whitefly) that could be carried with nursery stock and household plants.

### Requirements

Nursery stock and household plants must not be introduced into the Northern Territory unless:

- a) the plants were grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pests is in force;

**OR**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that the plants were given an approved treatment for the declared pests before the stock is introduced;

**OR**

- c) the plants are introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction (a permit will stipulate further requirements that need to be met, including a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate).

### Approved Treatments

All nursery stock and household plants must be certified to have received insecticide treatment against scale insects and whitefly within 72 hours before consignment. They must be treated with Bifenthrin together with a commercial wetting agent according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Vegetable and herb seedlings for transplanting must be treated with Bifenthrin as per APVMA Permit 9795 Version 6.

Vegetable and herb plants for growing on or pot culture must be treated with white oil as per APVMA Permit 12221 Version 4.

Herbs that are cut, washed and packaged in plastic sleeves for the supermarket trade are exempt from the treatment, as they are not considered to be nursery stock.

**Note:** Some plants may be damaged by chemical treatment. Seek advice on chemical use specific to your requirements.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 19: Soil Borne Pests and Snails – Plants Generally

These requirements refer to regulation 12

### Intent

To provide for the control of the following pests that could be carried in soil or plants.

Table 8. Soil borne pests and snails

Common Name	Scientific Name
1. Grape phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
2. Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
3. Top rot (or die back)	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>
4. Green snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>
5. Vineyard or common white snail	<i>Ceruella virgata</i>
6. Conical or pointed snail	<i>Cochlicella acuta</i>
7. Small conical or pointed snail	<i>Prietocella barbara</i>
8. White Italian snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>
9. Cucumber fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cucumerinum</i>
10. Tomato fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i>
11. Rockmelon fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>melonis</i>
12. Watermelon fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>niveum</i>
13. Passionfruit fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>passiflorae</i>
14. Pea fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>lisi</i>
15. Cotton fusarium wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>vasinfectum</i>

### Requirements

1. A person must not introduce a plant into the Territory unless:
  - a) the plant was grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pests is in force;

**OR**

  - b) the plant is completely free of soil and a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies the matters required under point 3 below (for example, plants that are bulbs and rhizomes must be bare-rooted and otherwise free of soil.
2. If the plant is growing in a medium other than soil (for example, compost or potting mix), the person must not introduce the plant into the Northern Territory unless:
  - a) both the medium and container for the medium are completely free of soil;

**AND**

  - b) the plant is accompanied by a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate specifying the plant:
    - i) has been inspected and found to be not infested with the pests specified in items 4 to 8 of Table 8;

**OR**



- ii) has undergone an approved treatment for the pests;

**AND**

- iii) the plant is also accompanied by the government certificate or interstate assurance certificate mentioned below.

3. Government certificates or interstate assurance certificates mentioned above must specify that the plant:

- a) is free of visible symptoms of the pests specified in items 1, 3 and 9 to 15 of Table 8;

**AND**

- b) for a plant other than a grape plant – was grown more than 50 m from a grape plant;

**AND**

- c) was grown more than 20 km from the boundary of any area infested with green snail;

**AND**

- d) was grown and packed more than 25 km from the boundary of an area infested with green snail (does not apply if the plant is accompanied by an interstate assurance certificate specifying the plant was grown and packed under a related scheme).

### **Related Scheme**

For the importation of plants (nursery stock), plants must be grown and accredited under the Victorian Interstate Movement of Plants **PS-27: Property Accreditation** scheme.

**Note:** Certification under PS-27 may not fulfil all quarantine entry conditions for all stock. It is the responsibility of the business consigning the stock to ensure compliance with all applicable quarantine requirements.

### **Approved Treatments**

#### **Snails**

All plants, other than those bare rooted, that have been inspected for snails and found to be infested must receive a treatment with Methiocarb 750g/kg or Metaldehyde 50g/kg as per manufacturer's instructions or an APVMA Permit.

### **Documentation**

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 20: Soil, Compost and Potting Mix

These requirements refer to regulation 25.

### Intent

To provide for the control of any declared pest that could be carried in soil, compost or potting mix.

### Requirements

1. A person must not introduce soil into the Northern Territory unless it is accompanied by a permit for introduction.

**Note:** These requirements do not apply to light road dust on the surface of vehicles, shoes and equipment. The person who has control over the vehicle, shoes or equipment must exercise reasonable caution in preventing the introduction of soil.

**Note:** These requirements do not apply to soil attached to ware potatoes that are being imported under the requirements listed in Condition 17: Potato.

2. A person must not introduce compost or potting mix that is packaged or in bulk into the Territory (other than compost or potting mix in which plants are being grown) unless:
  - a) it is accompanied by a government certificate specifying it was manufactured in accordance with the requirements in the relevant Australian Standard;

**OR**

  - b) it was manufactured in accordance with the requirements in the relevant Australian Standard and is clearly labelled as such.

**Note:** Relevant Australian Standard:

- a) for compost – Australian Standard AS 4454;
- b) for potting mix – Australian Standard AS 3743.

### Documentation

- Compost or potting mix must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- Soil must be accompanied by:
  - a) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3);

**AND**

  - b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

## Condition 21: Soybean

These requirements refer to regulation 23.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the pest *Phytophthora sojae*, which causes phytophthora rot and could be carried with the plant species *Glycine max* (soybean).

### Requirements

A person **must not** introduce into the Northern Territory a plant of the species mentioned above that consists of or includes seed for sowing unless it is accompanied by a permit for introduction.

### Documentation

- Plants must be accompanied by:
  - a) a permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3);

#### AND

- b) a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1)
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all relevant documents must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

Condition 22: Revoked (previously Western Flower Thrips)

## Condition 23: Tomato Potato Psyllid

These requirements refer to regulation 26B.

### Intent

To provide for the control of the declared pest tomato potato psyllid or TPP (*Bactericera cockerelli*). Declared host plants of TPP are those from the families *Solanaceae* (including potatoes, tomatoes, eggplant, capsicum and chillies) and *Convolvulaceae* (including sweet potato and kangkong).

### Requirements

A person must not introduce into the Territory a declared host plant for TPP unless:

- a) the host plant was grown in an area where an area freedom certificate for the declared pest is in force;

**OR**

- b) a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate certifies that before the host plant is introduced, it is:

- i) given an approved treatment for TPP;

**AND**

- ii) given an approved inspection at a rate of 2% or 600 unit inspection prior to dispatch and found to be free of TPP;

**AND**

- iii) packed in an secure and approved manner to prevent infestation with TPP following treatment and inspection;

**OR**

- c) the host plant is introduced in accordance with a permit for introduction (a permit will stipulate further requirements that need to be met, including a government certificate or interstate assurance certificate).

**Note:** The inspection specified in ii) is not required if the declared host plant is fumigated before it is introduced.

### Approved treatments

**Note:** Approved treatments are alternative.

#### Fumigation with Methyl Bromide

This treatment is relevant for the following host material: solanaceous fruit, solanaceous tubers and convolvulaceous tubers.

Fumigated with 1000g/kg active constituent methyl bromide by a licensed fumigator prior to dispatch at one of the following temperatures and rates for 2 hours:

Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide Concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
10-10.9	56
11-15.9	48
16-20.9	40

Temperature (°C)	Methyl Bromide Concentration (g/m <sup>3</sup> )
21-31.9	32

Host material is fumigated with methyl bromide at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an APVMA emergency use/minor use permit).

### **Insecticide treatment**

This treatment is relevant for the following host material: solanaceous fruit, field packed leafy vegetables and nursery stock other than dormant plants.

Host material is treated with an insecticide effective against all life stages of TPP and registered for the control of TPP at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an APVMA emergency use/minor use permit).

**Note:** Permits can be found through the APVMA Online Permits search [website](#)<sup>1</sup>.

### **Treatment for cut flowers**

Treated with a fumigant effective against all life stages of TPP and registered for the control of TPP at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an APVMA emergency use/minor use permit).

### **Treatment for machinery and equipment used in the production of host plants or plant material**

- a) Washed and cleaned free of plant material and soil with high pressure hot water to a temperature  $\geq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;

**OR**

- b) Treated with an insecticide effective against all life stages of TPP and registered for the control of TPP at rates specified on the label (or in accordance with an APVMA emergency use/minor use permit).

### **Documentation**

- A permit for introduction (Refer 1.6.3);

**AND**

- Plants must be accompanied by a government certificate or an interstate assurance certificate (Refer 1.6.1).
- All plants and plant products must be labelled correctly (Refer 1.8).
- Copies of all certificates and plant lists must be forwarded to Plant Biosecurity prior to sending the consignment (Refer 3.1).

<sup>1</sup> <https://portal.apvma.gov.au/permits>

## Part 4: Appendices

### 4.1 Application Forms, Reference Materials and Fees

A copy of the following documents and forms can be obtained by contacting a Plant Biosecurity Branch office or by visiting our website:

<https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/food-crops-plants-and-quarantine>

- Application for permit to import plant related material, machinery and equipment.
- Application for permit to import soil, compost and potting mix.
- Application for permit to import plants and plant products.
- Application for permit to import hay and other fodder.

#### Interstate Market Access Arrangements

Information regarding Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) arrangements, including Operating Procedures and application forms can be obtained from the Australian Interstate Quarantine website:

<https://www.interstatequarantine.org.au/>

#### Fees

Current biosecurity service related fees and charges can be found [online](#)<sup>2</sup>; via the Northern Territory Government website.

Fees are subject to change. Contact the Plant Biosecurity Branch to confirm current fees.

Services categories include:

- ICA/CAA application fee
- ICA/CAA annual renewal fee
- ICA/CAA late annual renewal fee
- ICA/CAA audits
- Inspections – issue PHC
- Travel -audits & inspections
- Due diligence search
- Overtime
- Emergency duty
- Permits
- Chemical samples

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<sup>2</sup> <https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/food-crops-plants-and-quarantine/plants-and-quarantine/interstate-certification-assurance>



## 4.2 Fruit Fly host list

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Achachairu	<i>Garcinia humilis</i>	Y	Y			
Acerola, Barbados cherry, West Indian cherry	<i>Malpighia glabra</i> <i>M. glabra</i> x <i>M. puniceifolia</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Akia	<i>Wikstroemia phillyreifolia</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Almond (with husk)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> <i>Prunus dulcis</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Angled luffa	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Apple, Crab apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Babaco (ripe)	<i>Vasconcellea</i> × <i>heilbornii</i> (syn. <i>Carica pentagona</i> )	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bamaga stainash	<i>Syzygium bamagense</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Billy-goat plum	<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
Bitter Gourd, Bitter Melon	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y
Black sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> <i>Diospyros digyna</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Blue quandong	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <i>Vaccinium ashei</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bourbon orange	<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Boxthorn	<i>Lyceum europaeum</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Boysenberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> var. <i>loganobaccus</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
Brazil Cherry, Grumichama	<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> <i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Broad-leaved lilly pilly	<i>Acmena hemilampra</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
Brown damson	<i>Terminalia arenicola</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Caimito (Star apple)	<i>Chrysophyllum caimito</i> , <i>C. cainito</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Calamondin orange	<i>X Citrofortunella mitis</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Cape canary beech	<i>Polyalthia australis</i>	Y	N	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Cape gooseberry, Goldenberry, Ground cherry, Peruvian cherry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Capsicum	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var. <i>grossum</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Carambola, Five corner fruit, Star fruit	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Cashew apple	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cherrimoya	<i>Annona cherimolia</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i> (sweet cherry) <i>Prunus cerasus</i> (sour cherry)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Chilli	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Choko	<i>Sechium edule</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Citron, tangor	<i>Citrus medica</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Citrus, not otherwise listed	<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Coast caper	<i>Capparis lucida</i>	Y	N	Y	N	N
Coffee cherry	<i>Coffea canephora</i> <i>Coffea excelsa</i> (excelsa coffee) <i>Coffea liberica</i> (Liberian coffee) <i>Coffea robusta</i> (robusta coffee)	N	Y	N	N	N
Coffee Cherry	<i>Coffea arabica</i> (Arabian coffee)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Corky passionfruit	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativas</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Custard apple, Cherimoya, Sugar apple, Sweetsop	<i>Annona squamosa</i> <i>A. squamosa</i> x <i>A. cherimolia</i> <i>A. cherimolia</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Feijoa	<i>Acca sellowiana</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Fibrous satinash	<i>Syzygium fibrosum</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Grape (Table)	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (table grape)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Grape (Wine)	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (wine grape) <i>Vitis labrusca</i> (Isabella grape)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Guada bean	<i>Trichoanthes anguina</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Guava	<i>Psidium</i> spp.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	N	Y	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Honeydew, Casaba	<i>Cucumis melo</i> Cv.	N	N	N	Y	N
Ironwood	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Ixora	<i>Ixora timorensis</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jambu	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jerusalem cherry	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Jew plum, Ambarella, Hog plum, Golden apple, Otaheite apple, Polynesian plum, Tahitian Quince, Yellow apple	<i>Spondias cytherea</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jujube, Chinese date	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> <i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Laurel, Coconut Laurel	<i>Cryptocarya cunninghamii</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i> <i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>C. chinense</i> <i>Citrus meyeri</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (West Indian lime) <i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>austera</i> (Rangpur lime)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lime berry	<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Loganberry	<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Loquat, Japanese medlar	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Madagascar olive	<i>Noronhia emarginata</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Malay apple	<i>Eugenia malaccensis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Malaysian persimmon	<i>Diospyros maritima</i> .	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mamey sapote	<i>Pouteria sapota</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Maranthes	<i>Maranthes corymbosa</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Medlar	<i>Mespilus</i> Spp	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mock orange	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Mombin	<i>Spondias</i> spp.	N	Y	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Monstera	<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Mountain apple	<i>Syzygium malaccensis</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Mueller's damson	<i>Terminalia Muelleri</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Nashi	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> var. <i>culta</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Natal plum	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> Subsp. <i>Europea</i>	N	Y	N	N	N
Orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (Seville or sour orange) <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (Sweet orange)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Orange berry	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> <i>Glycosmis trifoliata</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
Papaya, Pawpaw	<i>Carica papaya</i> (non-defective flower end-type papaws) <i>Carica papaya</i> (defective flower end-type papaws)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i> (Purple passionfruit) <i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> (Yellow passionfruit)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Peacharine	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros kaki</i> (Japanese persimmon) <i>Diospyros decandra</i> (persimmon)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Pineapple	<i>Ananus comosus</i>	N	N	N	N	N
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (prune) <i>Prunus insitita</i> (damson plum) <i>Prunus salicina</i> (Japanese plum)	Y	Y	N	N	N
Plumwood	<i>Terminalia grandiflora</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> <i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pummelo, Shaddock	<i>Citrus grandis</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> <i>C. moschata</i> (Tropical)	N	N	N	Y	N
Putit	<i>Ximemia Americana</i>	N	N	Y	N	N
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Quinine tree	<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Rockmelon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> Cv.	N	N	N	Y	N
Rollinia	<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i> <i>Rollinia mucosa</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Rose apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sand palm	<i>Livingstonia humilis</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Santol	<i>Sandoricum indicum</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Soursop	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Spanish cherry	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Squash	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>meloepo</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria X ananassa</i>	Y	N	N	N	N
Striped cucumber	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N
Swamp satinash	<i>Syzygium angophoroides</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sweetsop, sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tahitian lime	<i>Citrus. latifolia</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tamarillo, Tree tomato	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tangelo	<i>Citrus tangelo</i> ( <i>C. reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i> ).	Y	Y	N	N	N
Tomato, Cherry tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tropical almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> <i>T. chebula</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Vegetable sponge	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	N	N	N	Y	N
Wax apple, Malabar plum, Rose apple, Wax jambu	<i>Eugenia jambos</i> <i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N
White apple	<i>Syzygium forte</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
White bush apple	<i>Syzygium armstrongii</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
White sapote, Casimiroa, Mexican apple	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Wild apple	<i>Syzygium suborbiculare</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Wild Plum	<i>Terminalia platyphylla</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y
Wild prune/mongo	<i>Pouteria sericea</i>	N	N	N	N	Y
Youngberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i> x <i>R. loganobaccus</i>	Y	N	N	N	N

Common Name	Scientific Name	QFF	MFF	BFF	CF	NTFF
Zucchini	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	N	N	N	Y	N

## 4.3 Melon Thrip host list

Host Common Name	Host Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Amaranthus	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Y	Y
Angled luffa	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Y	
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.		Y
Asthma plant (weed)	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>		Y
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>		Y
Bamboo	Poaceae family	Y	
Beans	Fabaceae family	Y	Y
Bitter melon	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Y	Y
Bunchgrass	<i>Eragrostis tenella</i>		Y
Calopo (weed)	<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i>		Y
Capsicum, chilli	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Y	Y
Carnations	<i>Dianthus</i> spp.		Y
Certastium	<i>Certastium</i> spp.		Y
Chocolate-weed	<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>		Y
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Y	Y
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.		Y
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.		Y
Coast button grass, Egyptian grass (weed)	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>		Y
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Y	
Cotton	<i>Gossypium</i> spp.		Y
Cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Y	
Crowsfoot grass (weed)	<i>Eleusine indica</i>		Y
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Y	Y
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.		Y
Eggplant / Aubergine	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Y	Y
Endive	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	Y	Y
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp. [Moraceae]		Y
Five leafed cassia (weed)	<i>Cassia mimosoisea</i>		Y
French, Snake, Wing (bean)	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Y	Y
Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> spp. [Asteraceae]		Y
Helitrope (weed)	<i>Heliotropium ventricosum</i>		Y
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.		Y
Honeydew Melon, Hami Melon, Rockmelon, Green Delicia Melon, Asian melon, Hairy melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Y	Y

Host Common Name	Host Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Kang kong	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Y	
Leafy vegetables		Y	Y
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>		Y
Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Y	Y
Oldenlandia (weed)	<i>Hedyotis corymbosa</i>		Y
Orchids	Orchidaceae family		Y
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>		Y
Peas	<i>Pisum</i> spp.	Y	
Pennywort	<i>Centella asiatica</i>		Y
Pigweed (weed)	<i>Portulaca</i> spp.		Y
Plum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		Y
Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Y
Pumpkin, Squash, Zucchini, Gourds (Bitter Gourd)	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.	Y	Y
Purpletop chloris (weed)	<i>Chloris inflata</i>		Y
Rice flat sedge (weed)	<i>Cyperus iria</i>		Y
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Y	Y
Silverbeet	<i>Beta</i> spp.	Y	Y
Smooth luffa	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>	Y	
Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>	Y	
Spade flower (weed)	<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i>		Y
Spinyhead sida	<i>Sida acuta</i>		Y
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annus</i>		Y
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>		Y
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Y	Y
Turkey Berry (Cherry eggplant)	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Y	Y
Water grass (weed)	<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i>		Y
Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Y	Y
Wild gooseberry	<i>Physalis minima</i>		Y



## 4.4 Spiralling White Fly (SWF) host list

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Abiu	<i>Pouteria caimito</i>		SWF
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> spp.		SWF
Acalypha	<i>Acalypha</i> spp.		SWF
Acerola	<i>Malpighia glabra</i> <i>M.glabra</i> x <i>M.punicifolia</i> (Barbados cherry)		SWF
Alders	<i>Alnus</i> spp.		SWF
Almond (With Husk)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> <i>Prunus dulcis</i>		SWF
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.		SWF
American Agave	<i>Agave americana</i>		SWF
Aniseed (Fresh Herb)	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	SWF	SWF
Apple of Peru	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>		SWF
Apple crab apple	<i>Malus domestica</i> <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (crab apple)		SWF
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>		SWF
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>		SWF
Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i>		SWF
Artichoke (Chinese)	<i>Stachys affinis</i>		SWF
Artichoke (Globe)	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>		SWF
Artichoke (Jerusalem)	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>		SWF
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.		
Asian herbs			SWF
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>		SWF
Atemoya	<i>Annona</i> x <i>atemoya</i>		SWF
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>		SWF
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.		SWF
Babaco	<i>Carica pentagona</i>		SWF
Bamboo	Poaceae family		SWF
Banana	<i>Musa</i> spp.		SWF
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>		SWF
Beans	Fabaceae family		SWF
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.		
Beetroot	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>		SWF
Belladonna	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>		SWF
Berry (Blueberry Bilberry Cranberry Huckleberry)	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Berry (Raspberry Thornless blackberry Boysenberry)	<i>Rubus</i> spp.		SWF
Betel Pepper	<i>Piper betle</i>		SWF
Birches	<i>Betula</i> spp.		SWF
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum</i> spp.		SWF
Black Sapote	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> <i>Diospyros digyna</i> .		SWF
Blue petrea	<i>Petrea volubilis</i>		SWF
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.		SWF
Bourbon Orange	<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i>		SWF
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>		SWF
Broccoli brussel sprouts	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus</i> spp.		
Bunium	<i>Bunium</i> spp.		SWF
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		
Cabbage	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.		SWF
Calamondin Orange	X <i>Citrofortunella mitis</i>		SWF
Californian Christmas Berry	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>		
Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>		SWF
Canna Lilly	<i>Canna</i> spp.		SWF
Cape Gooseberry	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>		SWF
Capsicum	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.		SWF
Carambola (Star Fruit)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>		SWF
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>		SWF
Cashew (Fresh)	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>		SWF
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>		SWF
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Cedars	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.		SWF
Celery celeriac	<i>Apium graveolens</i> <i>Apium graveolens rapaceum</i>		SWF
Centro	<i>Centrosema pubescens</i>		SWF
Cherry (Sour and Sweet Cherry)	<i>Prunus avium</i> <i>Prunus cerasus</i>		SWF
Cherry Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>		SWF
Chestnuts	<i>Castanea</i> spp.		SWF
Chick pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Chilli	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.		SWF
Chinese Lantern	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>		SWF
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia</i> spp.		
Choko	<i>Sechium edule</i>		SWF
Chrysanthemum Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.		SWF
Citron (Tangor)	<i>Citrus medica</i>		SWF
Coconut	<i>Cocus nucifera</i>		SWF
Coffee	<i>Coffea</i> spp.		SWF
Coleus	<i>Coleus</i> spp. <i>Solenostemon</i> spp.		SWF
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum</i> spp.		SWF
Coral creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>		SWF
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>		SWF
Corn (Maize Sweet Corn and Popcorn)	<i>Zea mays</i>		SWF
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.		SWF
Cotton	<i>Gossypium</i> spp.		SWF
Cowpea	<i>Vigna</i> spp.		SWF
Cranberries	<i>Oxycoccus</i> spp.		SWF
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.		
Crotolaria	<i>Crotolaria</i> spp.		SWF
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>		SWF
Custard Apple	<i>Annona</i> spp.		SWF
Dahlias	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.		SWF
Daikon	<i>Raphanus</i> spp.		SWF
Daphne	<i>Daphne</i> spp.		SWF
Date (Fresh)	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>		SWF
Daylily Plants	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.		SWF
Dragonfruit (Pitaya)	<i>Hylocereus</i> spp.		SWF
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i> spp.		SWF
Eggplant (Aubergine)	<i>Solanum melongena</i>		SWF
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.		SWF
Elms	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.		SWF
Endive	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>		SWF
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.		SWF
Eugenia	<i>Eugenia</i> spp.		SWF
Euphorbias (Poinsettia)	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		SWF
False Azalea	<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i> Sm.		SWF
Feijoa (Pineapple Guava)	<i>Acca sellowiana</i>		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Fig	<i>Ficus</i> spp.		SWF
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.		
Frangipani	<i>Plumeria</i> spp.		SWF
Galangal	Genera <i>Alpinia</i> or <i>Kaempferia</i>		SWF
Gerbera	<i>Gerbera</i> spp.		SWF
Ginger (Wild Ginger)	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>		SWF
Golden cane plam	<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>		SWF
Granadilla	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>		SWF
Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.		SWF
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradise</i>		SWF
Ground Orchid	<i>Spathoglottis plicata</i> .		SWF
Groundcherry	<i>Physalis</i> spp.		SWF
Guava	<i>Psidium</i> spp.		SWF
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.		
Heliconia	<i>Heliconia</i> sp		SWF
Hemlocks	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.		
Herbs			SWF
Hibiscus Rosemallows	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.		SWF
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.		
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.		
Hollyhocks	<i>Alcea</i> spp.		
Horseradish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i> syn. <i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>		SWF
Hugeria	<i>Hugeria</i> spp.		
Hydrangeas	<i>Hydrangeas</i> spp.		
Impatiens	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.		
Indian mast tree	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> var. <i>pendula</i>		SWF
Indian Potato	<i>Claytonia</i> spp.		
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>		SWF
Jack Fruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>		SWF
Japonica	<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.		
Jew Plum	<i>Spondias cytherea</i>		
Ju Jube	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>		SWF
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.		
Kale	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Kiwano	<i>Cucumis metuliferus</i>		
Kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>		SWF
Kohl Rabi	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i> <i>F. margarita</i>		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Larches	<i>Larix</i> spp.		
Leafy Vegetables (not otherwise specified)			SWF
Lemon	<i>Citrus</i> spp.		SWF
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>		SWF
Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.		
Lilacs	<i>Syringa</i> spp.		
Liliums	<i>Lilium</i> spp.		SWF
Lime	<i>Citrus</i> spp.		SWF
Liquidambar	<i>Liquidambar</i> spp.		SWF
Longan	<i>Euphoria longan</i> <i>Dimocarpus longan</i>		SWF
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>		SWF
Lotus Roots	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>		SWF
Lupin	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.		SWF
Lychee	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>		SWF
Lyonia	<i>Lyonia</i> spp.		SWF
Macadamia	<i>Macadamia</i> spp.		SWF
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>		SWF
Magnolias	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.		SWF
Malanga	<i>Xanthosoma</i> spp.		SWF
Mandarin	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>		SWF
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>		SWF
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>		SWF
Maples	<i>Acer</i> spp.		SWF
Marrow	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.		SWF
Mashua	<i>Tropaeolum tuberosum</i>		SWF
Medlar	<i>Mespilus</i> spp.		SWF
Melons	<i>Cucumis</i> spp.		SWF
Milkweed	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>		SWF
Millets	All grain producing species in the family Poaceae		SWF
Mint	<i>Menth</i> sp.		SWF
Miracle Fruit	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>		SWF
Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.		SWF
Monstera	<i>Monstera</i> spp.		SWF
Mulberry	<i>Morus nigra</i>		SWF
Mung Bean	<i>Vigna radiata</i>		SWF
Murraya	<i>Murraya</i> spp.		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Nashi (Apple/ Pear)	<i>Pyrus</i> spp.		SWF
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i>		SWF
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.		SWF
Oca	<i>Oxalis tuberosa</i>		SWF
Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>		SWF
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>		SWF
Onion (Including spring onion shallot chives leek garlic)	<i>Allium</i> spp.		SWF
Orange	<i>Citrus</i> spp.		SWF
Orchids	Orchidaceae family		SWF
Papaya (Pawpaw)	<i>Carica papaya</i>		SWF
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>		SWF
Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>		SWF
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.		SWF
Pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>		SWF
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>		SWF
Peacharine	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>		SWF
Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>		SWF
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>		SWF
Peonies	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.		SWF
Peperomia	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.		SWF
Pepino	<i>Solanum muricatum</i>		SWF
Pernettya	<i>Pernettya</i> spp.		SWF
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.		SWF
Petunias	<i>Petunia</i> spp.		SWF
Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.		
Phyllirea	<i>Phyllirea</i> spp.		
Pieris	<i>Pieris</i> spp.		SWF
Pineapple	<i>Ananus comosus</i>		SWF
Pines	<i>Pinus</i> spp.		SWF
Plantain	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i>		SWF
Plants (not specified elsewhere)			SWF
Plum	<i>Prunus</i> spp.		SWF
Pod Mahogany	<i>Azalia quanzensis</i>		SWF
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>		SWF
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>		SWF
Poplars	<i>Populus</i> spp.		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Potato	<i>Solanum</i> spp.		SWF
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.		SWF
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.		SWF
Pseuderanthemum	<i>Pseuderanthemum</i> spp.		SWF
Pumpkin (All Types)	<i>Cucurbita</i> spp.		SWF
Pyrethrum	<i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.		SWF
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>		SWF
Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>		SWF
Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>		SWF
Rangoon creeper	<i>Quisqualis indica</i> .		SWF
Redbuds	<i>Cercis</i> spp.		
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum</i> spp.		SWF
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i> <i>Oryza glaberrima</i>		
Rollinia	<i>Rollinia</i> spp.		SWF
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>		SWF
Roses	<i>Rosa</i> spp.		SWF
Rowan	<i>Sorbus</i> spp.		SWF
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>		SWF
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon</i> spp.		SWF
Santol	<i>Sandoricum</i> spp.		SWF
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>		SWF
Sapote	Sapotaceae family		SWF
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>		SWF
Silverbeet	<i>Beta</i> spp.	SWF	SWF
Snapdragons	<i>Antirrhinum</i> spp.		SWF
Snowflake	<i>Euphorbia leucocephala</i> .		SWF
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum</i> spp.		SWF
Soursop (Guanabana)	<i>Annona muricata</i>		SWF
Soyabean	<i>Glycine max</i>		SWF
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	SWF	SWF
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.		SWF
Star Apple	<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i>		SWF
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>		SWF
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		SWF
Swede	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Sweet Potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>		SWF
Tahitian Lime	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>		SWF
Tamarillo (Tree tomato)	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>		SWF

Host Common Name	Scientific Name	Fruit and Vegetables	Plants and Flowers
Tangelo	<i>Citrus x tangelo</i>		SWF
Tangerine	<i>Citrus x tangerine</i>		SWF
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>		SWF
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>		SWF
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana</i> spp.		
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>		SWF
Tropical Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>		SWF
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>		SWF
Turnip	<i>Brassica</i> spp.		SWF
Ulluco	<i>Ullucus tuberosus</i>		SWF
Vegetables (not otherwise specified)			SWF
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.		SWF
Wattles	<i>Acacia</i> spp.		SWF
Wax Jambu	<i>Syzygium jambolana</i>		SWF
Weeping rosewood	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>		SWF
White Sapote	<i>Casimiro edulis</i>		SWF
Willows	<i>Salix</i> spp.		SWF
Witlof	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>		SWF
Yacon	<i>Smallanthus sonchifolius</i>		SWF
Yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> spp.		SWF
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.		SWF
Zingiber	<i>Zingiber</i> spp.		
Zucchini	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>		SWF



