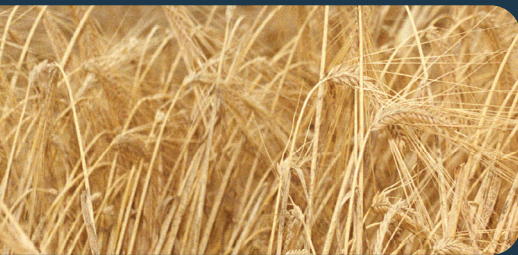


Plant  
**Biosecurity**  
*Manual Tasmania*



**2026** *Edition*

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i

# GROUP PERMIT

## Import of Restricted Matter (Plants, Plant Products & Horticultural Material)

*Biosecurity Act 2019*  
Section 110

The *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* contains conditions on the import of restricted matter enforced by Group Permit issued under section 110 of the *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

For the current relevant Group Permit please refer to the Biosecurity Tasmania [website](#).

### **Explanatory Note:**

Suppliers and importers of plants, plant products and other restricted matter, and other interested parties must comply with the conditions and restrictions on the import of restricted matter as specified in the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania 2026 Edition* (the Manual).

The Manual includes but is not limited to the following revisions:

- Simplified description of Section 1.4 – Fees and Charges;
- Improvements to the definitions of 'raw wood', 'raw timber' and 'wood' in *Section 1.10 – Interpretation*, with revisions to *Section 2.11 – Wood and Wood Products* regulatory conditions;
- Exclusion of 'seed for sowing' from regulations held within *Section 2.6.4 – Re-entry of Restricted Matter originating from Tasmania*;
- Revisions to the wording of *Section 2.8.2 – Phytosanitary Certificates*;
- Simplification of *Section 2.9 – Semi-processed and Processed Plant Products*, highlighting the fact that such plant products which are not listed as Permitted Matter must meet all relevant Import Requirements or be subject of an Individual Permit;
- Major revisions to *Section 2.10 – Tissue Culture* regulatory entry conditions;
- Multiple minor amendments to existing plant product entries held in Tables 2 -4 regulatory summary indexes for commonly imported plants or plant products;
- Confirmation of Biosecurity Tasmania's non-acceptance of CTM-01 (Condition and Treatment of Mangoes) in *IR8A - Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Treatment with Dimethoate*;
- Major revisions to *IR9 – Potatoes – Import Conditions* based on the recommendations of the recently published *Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Potato: Part A Report – Risk Analysis and Risk Management*;
- Major revisions to *IR10* based on the recommendations of the recently published *Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Import Requirement 10 – Grape Phylloxera Hosts and Vectors*;
- Amendments to *IR15 - Red Imported Fire Ant – Carriers* with respect to Clause I and Clause II pest area freedom recognition requirements for fire ants, along with recognition that consignments that are certified under *BioSecure HACCP ECCPRIFA25* satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement;
- Amendments to *IR36 – Seeds for Sowing*, re small weight seed imports no longer requiring a Statement of Seed Analysis for imports of 1kg or less per variety of seed if certain pre-existing conditions defined in Clause I(b) are met, along with clarification on what an Approved Seed Supplier or Approved Seed Importer are, and how to apply;
- Refinement to *IR45 - Fruit Fly and Grape Phylloxera Host Produce – Repacking, Processing and Composite Lots*, about condition of entry for fruit of a plant that is a fruit fly host product which may be processed prior to repacking under an approved method prior to entry into Tasmania;
- Revisions to *IR46 – Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers*, import conditions for leafy carrier hosts and non-carrier hosts as previously published on 19 December 2025;
- Introduction of a new import requirement, *IR47 – Myrtle Rust – Hosts and Vectors*, based on the recommendations of the recently published *Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Myrtle Rust - Austropuccinia psidii (syn. Puccinia psidii sensu lato) complex*; and
- Removal of *Appendix 1.1 – Restricted Plants of Particular Concern* from the Manual.



Tasmanian  
Government

# PLANT BIOSECURITY MANUAL TASMANIA

**Conditions on the import of restricted matter enforced by Group Permit**

Conditions and restrictions prepared by Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania for the import and export of plants, plant products and other related restricted matter for the purpose of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (Tasmania)

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### **About the Manual**

Parts 1 - 3 of this Manual set out [specified biosecurity requirements](#) for the lawful importation of plant related restricted matter in accordance with the [Biosecurity Act 2019 \(TAS\)](#)

The *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* is prepared by Biosecurity Tasmania for the use of businesses and individuals involved in importing and exporting plants, plant products and other restricted matter.

The Manual is a managed document. The Manual's subsequent revision(s) and re-issue are controlled and issued by the Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch, Biosecurity Tasmania. For identification of amendments, each page contains an Edition number and a page number. Changes will only be issued as a complete replacement document. Recipients should remove superseded versions from circulation. Recipients are responsible for accurate citation when referring to the Manual.

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### **Disclaimer**

The information provided in the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* is provided in good faith. The Crown, its officers, employees and agents do not accept liability however arising, including liability for negligence, for any loss resulting from the use of or reliance upon the information in this manual and/or reliance on its availability at any time.



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## Part 1 - Background

### 1.1 Biosecurity Tasmania Contacts Page

When contacting Biosecurity Tasmania please note specific contact points apply for any matters relating to 'market access issues', versus day-to-day operational matters and/or restricted matter inspection at the biosecurity border. Key contacts are as follows:

#### GENERAL CONTACTS

Ph. +61(0)3 6165 3777

General enquiries: [biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au)

For bookings: [biosecurity.bookings@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.bookings@nre.tas.gov.au)

Provision of Notice(s) of Intention: [noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:noi.biosecurity@nre.tas.gov.au)

#### BIOSECURITY OPERATIONS BRANCH CONTACTS

SOUTH	NORTH	NORTH WEST
13 St John's Ave New Town Research Labs New Town	165 Westbury Rd, Mt Pleasant Labs Prospect	Stony Rise Government Centre Rundle Road Devonport
<b>Postal:</b> 13 St John's Ave New Town 7008	<b>Postal:</b> PO Box 46 Kings Meadows 7249	<b>Postal:</b> PO Box 303 Devonport 7310
Ph. +61(0)3 6165 3750	Ph. +61(0)3 6777 2162	Ph. +61(0)3 6478 4110

#### PLANT BIOSECURITY & DIAGNOSTICS BRANCH

##### Market Access Team\*

Email: [biosecurity.marketaccess@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.marketaccess@nre.tas.gov.au)

Ph. +61(0)3 6478 4138

\* Primary contact for enquiries on Import Requirements & Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) matters of concern

#### PLANT DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

(Includes both entomology, plant pathology and virology)

Ph. +61(0)3 6165 3777

Email: [plantdiagnosticservices@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:plantdiagnosticservices@nre.tas.gov.au)

Web portal: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant-biosecurity/plant-diagnostic-services>

#### EMERGENCY PLANT PEST HOTLINE

(Australia-wide plant pest emergency contact)

Ph. 1800 084 881

## 1.2 Purpose

### 1.2.1 Introduction

The *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* (this Manual) aims to give practical expression to the law, to enable timely changes to be made in response to new situations, and to assist business and the public to comply with the law.

Tasmania's [Biosecurity Act 2019](#) ("the Act" or "Biosecurity Act") contains a new, consolidated legal framework for regulating the importation of plants, animals, and other material into Tasmania from interstate, and the management of them once they are here. With regards to imports, the Biosecurity Act is only concerned with imports to Tasmania from other parts of Australia because regulation of imports of goods directly from overseas is a function of the Commonwealth.

The Act establishes the key definitions of "*biosecurity matter*" and "*carrier*". [Biosecurity matter](#) includes any living thing, part of a living thing or product of a living thing (other than a human), or a disease or contaminant, or a disease agent that can cause disease. Examples include plants and plant products, seeds, animal products, insects (pests) and microorganisms. [Carrier](#) means any thing or substance (living, dead or inanimate) that biosecurity matter might be contained within or on. Examples include plants or animals or related products and materials, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, agricultural equipment, soil, gravel, water, recreational equipment, shoes, and clothing.

In respect to importing to Tasmania, there are two general classes of biosecurity matter and carriers that have been classified as either permitted for import into Tasmania without restrictions ([permitted matter](#)) or otherwise may not be imported into Tasmania, except under a permit ([restricted matter](#)). There is also the category of [prohibited matter](#) (see Section 1.2.4), which comprises mainly of pests and diseases which were previously classified as List A Pests (and Diseases) of concern under the repealed *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*.

These categories of matter represent a "permitted list approach" whereby any animal or plant, animal product or plant product, or animal or plant disease that is not on either the permitted or prohibited lists is restricted from import by default and may only be imported to Tasmania under a permit.

The purpose of this Manual is to stipulate the standard conditions and restrictions prepared by Biosecurity Tasmania for the import of plants, plant products and other related restricted matter for the purpose of the Act.

### 1.2.2 Permitted Matter

[Section 19](#) of the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act; *BA2019*) defines "**permitted matter**" as follows:

#### 19. Permitted Matter

- (1) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare any biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, to be **permitted matter** if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that
  - (a) the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, does not pose a biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; **or**
  - (b) any biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, is not significant and is able to be effectively controlled.
- (2) A declaration under this section may be made subject to such conditions, requirements or restrictions in respect of biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, as the Minister considers reasonable in the circumstances.

Permitted matter comprises mainly beneficial or commercially valuable products and goods that have been assessed to present a low biosecurity risk to Tasmania.

Permitted matter may be imported into Tasmania without any specific permit restrictions or requirements. However, the general biosecurity duty (GBD) will still apply to all dealings with all biosecurity matter and carriers, including permitted matter.

## Current list of Permitted Matter

A full list of current **permitted matter** under [section 19](#) of the Act can be found at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/the-tasmanian-biosecurity-compendium/biosecurity-matter-listings/permited-matter>.

### 1.2.3 Restricted Matter

[Section 21](#) of the Act defines “**restricted matter**” as follows:

#### 21. Restricted Matter

- (1) Biosecurity matter or a carrier, or a class of biosecurity matter or carriers, is **restricted matter** if –
  - (a) it is an animal or plant, or an animal or plant product, that is not permitted matter or prohibited matter; **or**
  - (b) it is an animal disease or plant disease that is not permitted matter or prohibited matter; **or**
  - (c) it is declared by the Minister under [subsection \(2\)](#) to be restricted matter.
- (2) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare biosecurity matter or a carrier, or a class of biosecurity matter or carriers, to be **restricted matter** if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –
  - (a) the biosecurity matter or carrier, or class of biosecurity matter or carriers, poses a biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; **and**
  - (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter or carrier, or class of biosecurity matter or carriers.

The importation of restricted matter into Tasmania (except under a permit) is an offence under [section 75](#) of the Act.

## Current list of Restricted Matter

A full list of current **restricted matter** under [section 21](#) of the Act can be found at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/the-tasmanian-biosecurity-compendium/biosecurity-matter-listings/restricted-matter>.

### 1.2.4 Prohibited Matter

[Section 20](#) of the Act defines “**Prohibited matter**” as follows:

#### 20. Prohibited Matter

- (1) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare any biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, to be prohibited matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –
  - (a) the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, poses a significant biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
  - (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter or class of biosecurity matter.
- (2) The Minister may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, declare any carrier, or class of carriers, to be prohibited matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –
  - (a) the carrier, or class of carriers, poses a significant biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
  - (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the carrier or class of carriers.

- (3) A declaration under this section may make provision for transitional arrangements –
- (a) for the lawful disposal, treatment or destruction of any biosecurity matter, or carrier, that becomes prohibited matter as a result of the declaration; and
  - (b) that specify certain provisions of this Act as not applying in respect of such disposal, treatment or destruction of the biosecurity matter or carrier.

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter or carriers assessed to be of greatest biosecurity concern. A person cannot possess or engage in any form of dealing with prohibited matter without an import permit.

### **Current list of Prohibited Matter**

A full list of current **prohibited matter** under [section 20](#) of the Act can be found at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/the-tasmanian-biosecurity-compendium/biosecurity-matter-listings/prohibited-matter>.

## **1.3 Authority and Range of Powers**

### **1.3.1 Import Permits**

[Section 75 of the Act](#), prohibits the import of restricted matter into Tasmania from another part of Australia.

All plants, plant products, and carriers such as soil that are classified as restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act can only be imported into Tasmania from interstate under a permit, and in accordance with the conditions of the permit.

The two main types of permits (that can authorise imports of restricted matter into Tasmania) under the Biosecurity Act are:

- (1) an [individual permit](#) – which is granted on a case-by-case basis to individual importers. These will most likely be used for imports of restricted matter under conditions of equivalence to the standard conditions set out in this Manual where the standard conditions cannot apply; and
- (2) a [group permit](#) – which is granted by the CPPO or Secretary of NRE Tas to a general class of persons, such as all importers of a specific class of plants and plant products. Group permits are issued by general publication on the NRE Tas website. The conditions contained within this Manual are enforced via group permit.

### **1.3.2 Authorised Officer's Risk Management Functions**

[Authorised officers](#) have a broad range of inspection and other risk management functions which are set out in [Part 4 of the Act](#).

An authorised officer's functions must only be exercised for an "authorised purpose" which is defined (in [section 41 of the Act](#)) as follows:

- (a) to assess, prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage any biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact, or suspected biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact;
- (b) to investigate, monitor and enforce compliance with the Act;
- (c) to administer or execute the Act;
- (d) to obtain information or records necessary for the administration or enforcement of the Act;
- (e) to assist a biosecurity auditor to perform the biosecurity auditor's functions in connection with a biosecurity audit;
- (f) if the authorised officer is a biosecurity auditor, to perform a biosecurity audit.

It is an offence under the Act to fail to comply with a requirement or direction of an authorised officer, or to obstruct, abuse or assault an officer performing functions under the Act (see [Part 13 of the Act](#)).

### 1.3.3 Penalties for Non-Compliance

The Biosecurity Act (*BA2019*) has a penalty regime that is commensurate with the nature and gravity of biosecurity offences.

Any compliance and enforcement action taken under the Act will be in line with the [NRE Tas Compliance and Enforcement Policy and Procedures](#), published on the Department's website.

## 1.4 Fees and Charges

Operational fees and charges are to be set administratively by the Secretary on a cost-recovery basis (as has been the case with inspection fees for animal imports to Tasmania). The fees and charges schedule for biosecurity operations will be published each year on the NRE Tas website and/or in the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium.

## 1.5 Audits

Audits of quality assurance arrangements, and of other types of arrangements between Biosecurity Tasmania and accredited businesses, are undertaken on a regular basis. The procedures for performing audits and the frequency of audits will be discussed at the time the business enters into an arrangement with NRE Tas.

## 1.6 Individual Permits

A person may apply to Biosecurity Tasmania for an Individual Permit that authorises a departure from the measures in this Manual, in respect of the importation of restricted matter. For information on how to do so applicants should contact the Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch at "[biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au)", in the first instance. The Individual Permit application form can be found on the Biosecurity Tasmania [website](#).

## 1.7 Biosecurity Duties

### 1.7.1 General Biosecurity Duty:

The [general biosecurity duty](#) (GBD) creates an obligation on all Tasmanians and businesses to use reasonable standards of care when dealing with any biosecurity matter or carrier. Under the GBD, any person dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier who knows, or ought reasonably to know, that a biosecurity risk is posed or is likely to be posed has a legal duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.

The import requirements and conditions applying under the Biosecurity Act will be offences in their own right, and will also form part of the GBD – as [specified biosecurity requirements](#). Importing restricted matter without a permit is an offence under [section 75 of the Biosecurity Act](#). Failing to comply with any condition of a permit relating to the import of any biosecurity matter or carrier is an offence under [section 119 of the Act](#).

An importer will also be in breach of the GBD (an offence under [section 71 of the Act](#)) if the person knowingly or negligently fails to comply with any specified import conditions or requirements relating to the import (i.e. the [specified biosecurity requirements](#)).

Furthermore, an importer can still be in breach of the GBD, even when all specified import conditions have been complied with, if the importer knowingly or negligently fails to take all other reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risks posed by the importation.

### 1.7.2 Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium:

[Section 9 of the Biosecurity Act](#) requires the creation and publication of a Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium which contains the following:

- (a) a list of all prohibited matter under [section 20\(2\)](#) of the Act;
- (b) a list of all permitted matter under [section 19\(1\)](#) of the Act, including any conditions, requirements and restrictions applying in respect of the permitted matter;
- (c) a list of all restricted matter declared under [section 21\(2\)](#) of the Act; and
- (d) any explanatory material or supporting information and material that the Secretary considers appropriate.

The Compendium must be made available to members of the public and be published as correct at that point in time on 1 July every year.

The Compendium will also include a list of known pests and diseases that have been specifically listed as “notifiable”, meaning any new detection of the disease or pest in Tasmania (or a part of Tasmania where the pest or disease is not known to occur) is a reportable “[biosecurity event](#)”

[Section 73 of the Act](#) imposes mandatory notification requirements in respect of biosecurity events, which apply to specified classes of persons and require notification of the biosecurity event to an authorised officer as soon as practicable after the person becomes aware of the biosecurity event.

### 1.7.3 Plant Biosecurity Manual Publication and Updates

As stated previously in the *Introduction (Section 1.2.1)*, the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* (this Manual) is a reporting tool of the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium which aims to give both:

- (1) practical expression to the law; and
- (2) enable timely changes to be made in response to new situations, and to assist business and the public to comply with the law.

This Manual can be accessed through the [Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium](#) on the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania website.

The Manual is updated periodically. Updates between manual editions are also advised electronically to registered biosecurity stakeholders.

Register for such news items at:

<https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant-biosecurity/plant-biosecurity-manual>

### 1.7.4 Publication of Lists of Pests and Diseases

The Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium [website](#) houses lists of permitted matter, restricted matter, prohibited matter and declared pests and diseases as defined by the Act, and Regulation 4 of the [Biosecurity Regulations 2022](#).

It also houses Group Permits issued under section 110 of the Act, General Biosecurity Directions issued under 192 of the Act, and an archive of any Tasmanian Gazette notices within which biosecurity matter has been declared under the Act.

Please note that the Lists of pests and diseases can be modified at any time. Additional declarations may be made for pests or diseases that have been either:

1. newly declared; **or**
2. amended in scientific name; **or**
3. altered in terms of their List status; **or**
4. revoked from the Lists.

Any pest declaration changes are normally notified to stakeholders through its online voluntary registry of biosecurity stakeholders.

A list of Prohibited Pest's and Declared Pests (of plants) is published online through the [Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium](#) website.

## 1.8 Tasmanian Plant Biosecurity Pest Categorisation System

Biosecurity Tasmania uses a three-tier pest categorisation system for plant pests (and diseases), when risk assessing the level of risk a given pest presents to the State. After applying the process of pest risk analysis (see Biosecurity Tasmania's [Risk Analysis Framework](#)), a target pest will be recommended as being either:

1. A **Prohibited Pest** under the *BA2019* (previously known as a List A Regulated Quarantine Pest (RQP) of concern to the State under the *PQA1997*); or
2. A **Restricted Pest** under the Act, or a **Declared Pest** under [Regulation 4](#) of the *Biosecurity Regulations 2022* (previously known as either an Unwanted Quarantine Pest (UQP) or a List B Regulated Quarantine Pest, of concern to the State under the *PQA1997*); or
3. A **Non-Quarantine Pest** (previously known as a Non-Quarantine Pest (NQP) of no to very low concern to the State under the *PQA1997*).

The first two categories of pest are quarantinable in nature. However, it is only the first level of quarantine pest categorisation, the Prohibited Pest's, which are specifically regulated through Import Requirement (IR) in the *Biosecurity Compendiums* reporting tool, the *Plant Biosecurity Manual of Tasmania (PBMTas)*.

'**Non-Quarantine Pest**' means a pest that conforms to the definition of pest in [Section 16](#) of the Act, but is not categorised as either a declared pest, or an invasive pest, or prohibited matter; i.e. a 'non-quarantine pest' of no to very low concern to Tasmania.

## 1.9 References

- *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act) (see [www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au));
- *Biosecurity Regulations 2022* (the Regulations) (see [www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au));
- Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium, as published annually under Section 9 of the Act;
- Group permits and general biosecurity directions (see the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium).

## 1.10 Interpretation

In this Manual, unless the contrary intention appears, expressions used have the same meaning as in the *Biosecurity Act 2019* (the Act), including any regulations made under that Act.

The following interpretations cover some of the commonly used expressions in this Manual. Most are sourced from the Act and some are specific to this Manual.

**"accompanied"** includes information transmitted in an electronic format approved by the Secretary

**"the Act"** means the *Biosecurity Act 2019* and in most cases will also include any regulations made under the Act;

**"agricultural equipment"** means any equipment or vehicle used for the culture, harvesting, packing or processing of any plant or plant product.

**"approved"** means approved by the Secretary or Chief Plant Protection Officer

**"approved person"** means:

- a) An authorised officer employed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania or any Commonwealth, State or Territory agency responsible for the regulation of agriculture; or

- b) A person employed by a business or other body that is operating under a current agreement, protocol or other arrangement with an agency identified in (a) above for the control of pests and diseases in plants and plant material.

**“biosecurity matter”** includes any living thing, part of a living thing or product of a living thing (other than a human), or a disease or contaminant, or a disease agent that can cause disease. Examples include plants and plant products, seeds, animal products, insects (pests) and microorganisms.

**“blackberry or blackberries as a declared weed”** means *Rubus fruticosus* L. aggregate and includes the whole plant or plant parts. Included in this species aggregate are *R. anglocandicans*, *R. erythrops*, *R. echinatus*, *R. laciniatus*, *R. laudatus*, *R. leucostachys*, *R. polyanthemus*, *R. vestitus*, and *R. species* (Tasman). It does not include commercial varieties of blackberry (e.g. thornless varieties) or fruit for human consumption, or any product containing non-viable extracts of this plant or other dead, non-reproductive *Rubus fruticosus* materials.

**“carrier”** means any thing (other than a human) whether alive, dead or inanimate, that has or is capable of having biosecurity matter on it, attached to it or contained in it. Examples include plants or animals or related products and materials, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, agricultural equipment, soil, gravel, water, recreational equipment, shoes, and clothing.

**“certificate”** includes a certificate or information provided in an electronic format approved by the Secretary.

**“declared weeds”** see definition of ‘weeds’ under Section 1.10 - Interpretation

**“declared pest”** means (under Regulation 4 of the *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*):

The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare for the purposes of these regulations any –

(a) pest that is not prohibited matter; or

(b) animal disease or plant disease that is not prohibited matter –

to be a declared pest or declared disease, if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –

(c) the pest or disease poses a biosecurity risk to Tasmania; and

(d) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the pest or disease.

**“importer”** means any person, business entity or organisation responsible for importing any restricted matter (including plants and/or plant products) into Tasmania.

**“inert matter”** means seed units in which it is readily apparent that no true seed is present, including unattached sterile florets, empty glumes, lemmas, paleas, chaff, stems, leaves, cone scales, wings, bark, flowers, nematode galls, fungus bodies such as ergot, sclerotia and smut balls, soil, sand, stones and all other non-seed matter. A full definition can be found at [ISTA \(2024\) – International Rules for Seed Testing](#).

**“machinery”** means any type of machinery or equipment, agricultural or non-agricultural, that may be contaminated with restricted matter of any form.

**“non-quarantine pest”** means a pest that conforms to the definition of ‘pest’ in [Section 16](#) of the Act, but is not categorised as either a declared pest, or an invasive pest, or prohibited matter; i.e. a ‘non-quarantine pest’ of no to very low concern to Tasmania

**“package”** includes anything: in, or by, which a plant or plant product may be contained, wrapped or packed; and on which a plant or plant product may be located.

**“pesticide”** means a chemical specifically developed and produced for use in the control of an agricultural and/or public health pest. They are usually classified according to the type of pest, i.e. fungicide, algicide, herbicide, insecticide, nematicide and molluscicide. The term ‘pesticide’ is now largely subsumed into the broader generic classification of “Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals”, under *The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code of Australia*.

**“place”** includes any land, road, premises, river, lake or other body of water.

**“prohibited pest”** means (in law under [Section 20](#) of the *Biosecurity Act 2019*):

to be prohibited matter if the Minister is satisfied on reasonable grounds that –

- (a) the biosecurity matter, or class of biosecurity matter, poses a significant biosecurity risk to Tasmania or a part of Tasmania; and
- (b) the declaration is necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage the biosecurity risk posed by the biosecurity matter or class of biosecurity matter.

**“raw wood”** – wood that has not undergone processing or treatment (see definition for ‘wood’ also).

**“raw timber”** - is wood that is untreated and in its natural state, without any paint, glue, filler, or other treatments (see definition for ‘wood’ also).

**“registered quarantine place”** means:

A place, or part of a place, that has been approved by Biosecurity Tasmania as meeting certain biosecurity standards so that biosecurity matter can be received, handled or stored there in secure conditions pending inspection by an authorised officer

**“restricted animal fitting”** includes –

- (a) any box, stall, cage, enclosure, tank, pen, hive, water, or other thing, that has been used for containing an animal that is not permitted matter; and
- (b) any harness, saddlery, rope, net, aquarium pump, bucket, trough, bedding, utensil, implement, equipment, or other thing, that has been used in the transportation, capture, breeding, feeding, handling or keeping of an animal, or animal product that is not permitted matter;

**“restricted horticultural material”** includes any plant, and any –

- (a) animal product and animal fitting; and
- (b) harvest-equipment, machinery, vehicle, container, pot, soil, structure, tool or other thing – that is, or has been, used to carry, hold, handle, cultivate, propagate, grow, harvest, process or produce any plant or plant product that is not permitted matter;

**“Secretary”** means the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

**“signed”** includes information in an electronic format approved by the Secretary as being sufficient to identify an approved person.

**“soil”** is defined as the top layer of the Earth, consisting of rock and mineral particulates that may be mixed with organic matter in which plants grow or are grown.

**“used container”** includes pots, bins, crates and pallets used in growing, harvesting, packing and/or transport of carrier material;

**“vehicle”** means any form of transport equipment, whether it be private or commercial vehicle, dirt bikes, motorcycle, truck, towable trailer including horse floats, off-road 4-wheel drive vehicles, removal van, etc.

**“vessel”** means any form of water borne equipment, such as boats, jet skis, canoes, kayaks, dinghies, rafts, or any other form of water borne craft.

**“weeds”** means any plant that is a pest and includes any plant declared as either Prohibited Matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* or ‘Declared Pest’ under Regulation 4 of the *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*. These listings can be found online through the [Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium](#) website.

**“wood”** - commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material and bamboo products.

## Part 2 - Conditions on Restricted matter

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Further to specific import requirements for given plants or plant products or other restricted matter, Sections 2.1 - 2.7 of this Manual define the general entry conditions which must be met for the import of any restricted matter being imported into Tasmania, in regard to:

- General Warnings;
- Pre-entry importation requirements for provision of importation notices and certification;
- Permitted points of entry;
- General hygiene standards required for permitted entry of restricted matter;
- Secure handling, storage and transport of restricted matter;
- Labelling and Packaging requirements when importing restricted matter;
- Post-entry importation requirements for inspection.

### 2.1 General Warnings

Any importer\*(\*see definition Section 1.10 of this Manual) who is intending to import plants, plant products or other restricted matter must not provide information that is false or misleading on any document or thing associated with importation. This includes but is not limited to information presented to a Biosecurity Tasmania (NRE Tas) authorised officer or other relevant authorised person, whether physically or electronically, in writing or by a mark, stamp or inscription on forms, labels, cartons (including trays, punnets, etc.), bags, hat bins, electronic devices or containers.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

- All restricted matter (including plants and plant products) is subject to inspection on arrival (see Section 2.7 of this Manual), and if necessary subject to treatment, re-export, or destruction as appropriate.
- Any imported item that is inspected and found to be contaminated with soil or other restricted matter will be held and directed either for treatment, re-export or destruction.

Section 1.3 of this Manual, outlines some of the general powers held by an authorised officer to direct restricted matter.

If an officer reasonably believes any restricted matter is not free from any pest or disease, they can direct it to be treated or dealt with in some other manner. This applies to any restricted matter, whether it is subject to an import requirement, or not.

## 2.2 Pre-Entry Importation Requirements for Provision of Importation Notices and Certification with Imported Restricted Matter

An importer\* (\*see definition Section 1.10 of this Manual) must not import, or cause to be imported, into Tasmania any restricted matter (including plants or plant products), unless the following notices and certifications are first supplied not less than 24 hours prior to importation:

### 2.2.1 Notice of Intention (NoI) to Import

- I. The relevant biosecurity *Notice of Intention (NoI)* must be submitted to a Biosecurity Tasmania officer. The form(s) can be submitted via email, fax, or in-person at a Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre, as listed on the form (see also Section 2.3 - Permitted Points of Entry).
- II. Failure to submit a NoI and accompanying certifications on time (at least 24 hours prior to import) and to the correct address, may cause a delay in the clearance of the restricted matter.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

- *A NoI is not required to be submitted for the import of Permitted Matter.*
- *Use the relevant proforma provided online as a downloadable PDF at the following web address: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/biosecurity/biosecurity-forms>;*
- *You must fill out the correct NoI, legibly and in full, relevant to the type of plant or plant product, or restricted matter, being proposed to be imported into Tasmania;*
- *As specified on the NoI, any plants, plant material (such as leaves for scientific analysis) or seeds for sowing imported must be identified by their correct scientific name (Genus and species).*
- *A NoI must also still be supplied for plants, plant products or seeds originating from overseas, even where the consignment is still under Federal (Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry) control on arrival to Tasmania.*

**AND**

### 2.2.2 Certification and Supporting Documentation

- I. All relevant certification and other supporting documentation must clearly demonstrate that the restricted matter declared on the Notice of Intention to Import matches the physical consignment that is to be imported into Tasmania and any certification accompanying that consignment.
  - *Certification may include Plant Health Certificates (PHC), Plant Health Assurance Certificates (PHAC) and/or treatment certification such as fumigation certificates. Other supporting documentation may include invoices, statutory declarations, laboratory testing reports, and/or an Individual or Group Permit issued by Biosecurity Tasmania etc.*
  - *If the plant, plant product, or other restricted matter is of a type to which a specific import requirement(s) applies, the relevant import requirement may also require the production of additional documentation. See the import requirements for details under Section 2.19 of the Manual;*
  - *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocols ICA-17 (Splitting Consignments and Reconsigning Original Consignments of Certified Produce), ICA-57 (Repacking of Certified Fruit Fly and Melon Thrips Host Produce) or ICA-58 (Certification of Composite Lots) satisfy this clause, Clause 2.2.2.*

**AND**

### 2.2.3 Pest Freedom Certificates:

I. A State or Territory may provide the Chief Plant Protection Officer of Biosecurity Tasmania with a State Pest Freedom Certificate that officially states:

(a) The **whole** of the State or Territory is free of a particular declared pest (or disease).

In such circumstance, the requirement for the provision of a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate for that declared pest is no longer required to accompany each consignment, **provided** that:

(i) the Notice of Intention; **and**

(ii) labelling on the packaging of each container in the consignment, clearly identifies that the product was grown and packed in the State or Territory covered by such a State Pest Freedom Certificate;

**and**

(iii) All other import conditions specified in Part 2 of the Manual still apply, including:

- *Section 2.5 - Secure Handling, Storage and Transport of Restricted matter;*  
**and**
- Any specific Import Requirement relevant to the import.

#### PLEASE NOTE:

- *A whole of State Pest Freedom Certificate must be based upon agreed demonstration that the particular declared pest (or disease) does not occur in that State or Territory;*
- *Such a certificate must be renewed annually;*
- *In the event that the declared pest (or disease) status of an exporting State or Territory changes, the Chief Plant Protection Officer of Biosecurity Tasmania, must be notified immediately and the status revoked.*

(b) A **part** of the State or Territory is free of a particular declared pest (or disease).

In such circumstance, unless otherwise specifically stated in an Import Requirement, the matter of what regulatory conditions may apply will be reviewed by the Chief Plant Protection Officer of Biosecurity Tasmania on a case-by-case basis.

## 2.3 Permitted Points of Entry

An importer must not import or cause to be imported into Tasmania any restricted matter (including plants or plant products), except:

### 2.3.1 At one of the following seaports:

Bell Bay	Naracoopa
Bridport	Port Huon
Burnie	Port Latta
Currie	Risdon
Devonport	Smithton
Grassy	Spring Bay
Hobart	St Helens
Inspection Head	Stanley
Lady Barron	Strahan
Launceston	Whitemark
Longreach	Wynyard

OR

### 2.3.2 At one of the following airports:

Bridport Aerodrome	Launceston Airport
Cambridge Airport	Smithton Airport
Devonport Airport	St Helens Aerodrome
Hobart Airport	Whitemark Airport
King Island Aerodrome	Wynyard Airport

**PLEASE NOTE:** An importer must not remove any imported restricted matter (including plants or plant products) from the Permitted Point of Entry into which they imported, **until** they have complied with post-entry importation inspection guidelines as specified in Section 2.7 below.

## 2.4 General Hygiene Standards Required for Permitted Entry of Restricted Matter

An importer must not import, or cause to be imported, into Tasmania any restricted matter (including plants or plant products), unless the material:

### 2.4.1 - is free of soil:

Any restricted matter imported into the State, including potting media, must be free of soil.

'Soil' is defined as the top layer of the Earth, consisting of rock and mineral particulates that may be mixed with organic matter in which plants grow or are grown.

The only exceptions to this restriction are:

- I. When small lots of soil may be allowed import into Tasmania for scientific analysis, in controlled and secure laboratory conditions, as specified under Import Requirement 37 of this Manual. On completion of analysis, the soil is destroyed in secure conditions prior to disposal; **or**
- II. A maximum tolerance limit of up to 0.1% by weight of the sample submitted for testing, in the bulk import of:
  - (a) animal feed grain (see Import Requirement 30, Clause II(e) & Annex 1); **or**
  - (b) seed for sowing (see Import Requirement 36 –Seeds for Sowing (Clause I(a); Soils and Stones)).

### 2.4.2 - is free of all of the following:

- (a) any prohibited matter;
- (b) any declared pest or suspected carrier of a declared pest;
- (c) any unknown pest or suspected carrier of an unknown pest;
- (d) any declared disease or suspected carrier of a declared disease;
- (e) any unknown disease or suspected carrier of an unknown disease;
- (f) any invasive pest, animal disease, or plant disease that is not known to be established in any part of Tasmania.

### 2.4.3 - is free of any declared weed as a contaminant:

Plants 'declared' as weeds under the Act or the *Biosecurity Regulations 2022*, are prohibited entry into Tasmania unless they are subject to strict risk management entry conditions for devitalisation in

controlled circumstances, as set out for TF2 and TF3 Grade feed grain as defined in *Import Requirement 30 – Grain and Grain Products Intended for Animal Feed – Import Conditions*. Particular caution must be paid in regard to high risk entry pathways, including used agricultural equipment and machinery, vehicles (new and used), bulk commodity imports such as animal feed grain, compost, shipping containers, and livestock. Machinery and equipment must be carefully washed down (see Section 2.14), and fodder/bedding should be weed seed free (see Section 2.12).

## **2.5 Secure Handling, Storage and Transport of Restricted matter (including plants or plant products)**

It is a general condition of import that any certified restricted matter is handled, stored and transported in secure conditions that prevents any form of cross-contamination of pests and diseases from the time of treatment to its point of arrival in Tasmania. A number of Import Requirements do make reference to this general condition of entry. In some instances, for pests like fruit fly, specific conditions may apply for secure handling, storage and transport such as Schedule 1B of this Manual.

## **2.6 Labelling & Packaging Requirements when Importing Restricted matter (including plants or plant products) into Tasmania**

When importing into Tasmania any restricted matter and/or package containing restricted matter (including plants or plant products), it must meet the following entry requirements specified in Sections 2.6.1 - 2.6.4 of this Manual as follows:

### **2.6.1 Importing via Postal Services or Courier (including Online Purchases):**

- I. All persons purchasing any restricted matter (including plants or plant products), via mail order or online purchasing are considered the 'importer' of such restricted matter;
- II. Any such 'importer'\* (\*see definition Section 1.10) must comply with all import conditions that may apply to the import of such restricted matter (including plants or plant products) as specified in this Manual;
- III. Packages containing restricted matter (including plants or plant products) sent by postal services or courier must be clearly, and visibly, marked:  
***“For the attention of Biosecurity Tasmania”.***

### **2.6.2 Packaging\* (\*see definition, Section 1.10 of this Manual):**

Packaging must be:

- I. Undamaged;
- II. Free of pests and diseases;
- III. Clean;
- IV. Free of any soil, and non-target restricted matter (plants or plant material) that may harbour a pest (or disease) agent;
- V. Packaged in a manner that prevents any cross-contamination during transit as per the Section 2.5 entry requirements for secure handling, storage and transport; **and**
- VI. Clearly labelled as specified in Section 2.6.3 of this Manual.

### 2.6.3 Labelling:

Imported restricted matter (including plants or plant products) and packaging holding any restricted matter, must be clearly labelled:

- I. With the name and address of the importer;
- II. With a description of the current contents, that does not hold any incorrect information or labelling on the same packaging;
- III. With the name and address of the grower where applicable;
- IV. With the name and address of the packer of any plants or plant products that the package contains;
- V. With the name and address of the manufacturer and/or supplier(s) for grain, seed or other plant products that are readily identifiable;

#### AND

- VI. Any plants or plant material, including cut flowers and seeds for sowing, must be identified by their scientific name (Genus and species); **and**
- VII. Meet the labelling requirements for mail order and online purchases of restricted matter specified in Section 2.6.1 of this Manual.

### 2.6.4 Re-entry of Restricted Matter originating from Tasmania:

Restricted matter (including processed plant products but excluding seed for sowing) that originates from Tasmania, may re-enter the State providing it meets the requirements in Section 2.6.3 of this Manual, and:

- I. Remains in its original, unopened and secure packaging; **and**
- II. Its proof of origin can be supplied.

## 2.7 Post-Entry Importation Inspection Requirements

Once all pre-entry conditions to import restricted matter (including plants or plant products) are met as defined in Sections 2.1 - 2.6 of this Manual, the following post-entry importation requirements must also be met for inspection, further to compliance with any other Import Requirement:

- 2.7.1 It is the responsibility of the importer\* (\*see definition; Section 1.10 of this Manual) to first contact Biosecurity Tasmania to organise an inspection of the restricted matter being imported into Tasmania either:
  - I. Upon arrival ; **or**
  - II. At a "Registered Quarantine Place" (RQP; see definition in Section 1.10 of this Manual) or other Permitted Point of Entry.

**PLEASE NOTE:** If the importer intends to arrange inspection of the imported restricted matter at an RQP, then prior to inspection:

- a formal booking must be made with Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Branch staff via the email contact at [biosecurity.bookings@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.bookings@nre.tas.gov.au).
- the importer must then confirm the booking with the RQP.
- Commercial consignments must be inspected at an RQP.

- 2.7.2** At the time of inspection, the importer who is importing the restricted matter (including plants or plant products) into Tasmania must provide to the Inspector:
- I. The restricted matter; **and**
  - II. Any documentation that is required to be produced in accordance with the applicable regulatory entry conditions.
- 2.7.3** The importer must not remove any restricted matter (including plants or plant products), from the Permitted Point of Entry and/or RQP into which they imported **until** they have complied with post importation inspection requirements of Sections 2.7.1 - 2.7.2 above.

## **2.8 Alternative Treatment Standards and Phytosanitary Certificates**

### **2.8.1 – Alternative Treatment Standards:**

Alternative treatment standards which are not cited in this Manual require an Individual Permit to be issued for importing biosecurity matter into Tasmania.

A person may apply to Biosecurity Tasmania for an Individual Permit that authorises alternative measures to those listed in this Manual if those measures are risk assessed as sufficiently mitigating any biosecurity risk associated with the biosecurity matter. For information on how to apply, please visit [Application for an Individual Permit \(Import of Restricted Matter - Plants, Plant Products and Horticultural Materials\)](#) or contact the Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch at "biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au".

Examples of such standards may include:

- Alternative heat treatment regimens of restricted matter; **and/or**
- Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide fumigation standards for selected lines of plant product.

### **2.8.2 - Phytosanitary Certificates:**

Any plant matter or product that is certified under Phytosanitary Certificate requires an Individual Permit or Group Permit for entry into Tasmania, unless specifically allowed for under Import Requirement in this Manual.

## **2.9 Semi-processed and Processed Plant Products**

Semi-processed and processed plant products that are not Permitted Matter (see Section 1.2.2 of this Manual) must meet relevant Import Requirements or be subject to the application of an Individual Permit.

## 2.10 Tissue Culture

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any tissue culture except in accordance with the following:

- I. The tissue culture must be produced in a commercial tissue culture facility<sup>1</sup> that has been endorsed by Biosecurity Tasmania prior to consigning the tissue culture to Tasmania<sup>2</sup>;  
**AND**
- II. The tissue culture container (or flask) must be;
  - (a) sterile; **and**
  - (b) commercial single use flask; **and**
  - (c) properly sealed; **and**
  - (d) undamaged; **and**
  - (e) clearly labelled or branded with the:
    - (i) scientific and common names of the tissue culture; **and**
    - (ii) name and address of the supplier/grower and/or packer.**AND**
- III. Any import of plant tissue culture must also meet Tasmania's general and any other specific import requirements for plants and plant products;  
**AND**
- IV. For each importation of tissue culture:
  - (a) a Nol must be submitted to Biosecurity Tasmania at least 24 hours prior to import; **and**
  - (b) the import is subject to inspection on arrival.

## 2.11 Wood and Wood Products<sup>3</sup>

A person must not import any wood (including raw wood or timber, firewood, or wood products) into Tasmania except in accordance with the following conditions:

- I. The wood is bark free; **and**
- II. The wood is clean of leaves and leaf litter; **and**
- III. Any wood which can vector European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus* (Linnaeus)) complies with Import Requirement 40; **and**
- IV. Bark art and craft works will be assessed, and/or inspected, on a case-by-case basis.

**Please Note:** Some treated timber and timber products may be considered as 'permitted matter' (see [Permitted Matter | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania](#))

<sup>1</sup> Non-commercial operators (such as those operated by home gardeners or private individuals), can apply for an Individual Permit if they provide evidence accepted by Biosecurity Tasmania that the risk of importation can be mitigated.

<sup>2</sup> A *Declaration of Commercial Tissue Culture Facility* must be submitted to and endorsed by Biosecurity Tasmania prior to consignments entering Tasmania. The declaration form can be downloaded from [www.nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania](http://www.nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania).

<sup>3</sup> See definitions for 'raw wood', 'raw timber' and 'wood' in *Section 1.10 – Interpretation* of this Manual)

## 2.12 Fodder (including bedding and pea straw)

2.12.1 A person must not import any fodder into Tasmania except in accordance with the following conditions:

- I. Under an Individual or Group Permit granted by Biosecurity Tasmania.
- II. Pelletised feed is permitted entry for livestock feed during transport to Tasmania. Feed hay, chaff or silage of a cereal or leguminous forage crop such as oats or Lucerne may be permitted in certain instances (e.g. for horses with dietary/GIT disease history).

2.12.2 Non forage or cereal crop/general paddock straw, hay, silage and chaff:

- I. Will not be accepted for livestock feed or bedding during transport to Tasmania due to the weed seed entry risk they present; **and**
- II. Should not be used for animal transit across Bass Strait from the point of embarkation in Melbourne, Victoria. If found present on arrival, such material will be destroyed at the importers expense.

2.12.3 Other specific Import Requirements, such as IR15 may also apply, depending on both the origin and nature of the product.

2.12.4 Fodder is any hay, straw, chaff or silage used for livestock feed or bedding.

## 2.13 Potting media / Mushroom kits / Mulch & Compost (including sphagnum moss, peat moss and coir)

2.13.1 A person must not import potting media into Tasmania except in accordance with the following conditions:

- I. The potting media has been commercially produced; **and**
- II. The potting media is free of soil; **and**
- III. Satisfy any other specific import requirements that may apply to potting media (including sphagnum moss, peat, mulch and/or compost), such as Import Requirements 15 – Red Imported Fire Ant – Carriers, and IR 38 – Nursery Stock.

2.13.2 A person must not import mushroom kits into Tasmania except in accordance with the following conditions:

- I. The mushroom kits are commercially produced and for human consumption only; **and**
- II. The growing media contains no viable grain/seed (any grain/seed content has been treated to be non-viable); **and**
- III. The mushroom kits are free of soil.

**Please Note:** Kits that are home produced and/or from private individuals are not acceptable as mushroom kit imports.

2.13.3 A person must not import compost into Tasmania except in accordance with the following conditions:

- I. The compost has been commercially produced; **and**
- II. The compost is free of soil; **and**

- III. The compost contains no viable grain/seed or other plant propagules (any grain/seed content has been treated to be non-viable); **and**
- IV. The compost contains no live insects or other pests.

**Please Note:** Commercially produced compost that meets the *Australian Standard for Compost, Soil Conditioners and Mulches (AS 4454)* may be imported into Tasmania.

## 2.14 Agricultural Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used)

See Import Requirement 39.

## 2.15 Vehicles of any Description

A person must not import a vehicle into Tasmania unless it is clean of any soil and restricted matter, such as plants or plant products (see definition of vehicle in many of its forms, Section 1.10 – Interpretation).

## 2.16 Vessels

**2.16.1** A person must not import a vessel into Tasmania except in accordance the following conditions:

- I. The vessel must be clean of any soil, plants, plant material or other thing that may harbour a pest or disease agent; **and**
- II. The vessel must be dry.

**2.16.2** Upon arrival in the State a person importing a vessel must present it to an Inspector as soon as is practicable.

**2.16.3** Clauses 2.16.1 and 2.16.2 do not apply to:

- I. Vessels that are sailed to the State; **or**
- II. Vessels that have not at any time been used in water.

## 2.17 Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Scheme

Biosecurity Tasmania declares a number of import requirements that are designed to mitigate the identified risk of introduction of Prohibited Pests that may be associated with imports of a wide range of restricted matter (including plants or plant products) into the State. Biosecurity Tasmania also recognises other certification schemes which may also offer risk mitigation equivalence for those same import risk pathways. One such stream of certification recognition is the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) Scheme, administered by the (Plant Health Committee - PHC) *Subcommittee on Market Access, Risk and Trade (SMART)*. The following table summarises Biosecurity Tasmania's acceptance status for all current ICAs. Many ICAs are accepted by Biosecurity Tasmania as offering risk equivalence, while some are not accepted.

In addition to those ICAs cited within given Import Requirements, listed in Section 2.17 of the Manual, there is also one ICA protocol accepted by Tasmania which is not aligned to any existing Tasmanian Import Requirement (IR) equivalent:

- *ICA-24: Treatment and Inspection of Aquatic Plants.*

The current status of ICA acceptance by Biosecurity Tasmania is summarised as a cross-index by order of number in Section 2.17.1

### 2.17.1 Cross-Index of Tasmanian IRs by ICA Equivalent

PQMTas IR No.	PQMTas IR Title	ICA Equivalent Accepted by Tasmania
None	Not applicable	<i>ICA-24: Treatment and Inspection of Aquatic Plants</i>
1: Clause I(a) – MFF; & Clause I(b) – QFF	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Area Freedom	<i>ICA-23: Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority</i>
2: Clause I	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Disinfestation with Methyl Bromide	<i>ICA-04: Fumigation with Methyl Bromide (partly accepted only for the temperature fumigation regimes specified in Clause I of IR2); Provisions of Clause III of IR2 override the provisions of ICA-04</i>
3	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Disinfestation by Cold Storage	<i>ICA-07: Cold Treatment</i>
4	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Disinfestation of Mango and Papaya with Heat	<i>No ICA accepted and/or available for acceptance</i>
5	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-13: Unbroken Skin Condition of Approved Fruits</i>
5: Clause I	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-30: Hard Condition of Avocado</i>
5: Clause II	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-06: Certification of Hard Green Bananas; ICA-16: Certification of Mature Green Condition of Bananas</i>
5: Clause III*	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-15: Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit, Tahitian Limes, Black Sapotes* and Tomatoes</i>
5: Clause V*	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-15: Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit*, Tahitian Limes, Black Sapotes and Tomatoes</i>
5: Clause VI	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-08: Mature Green Condition and Immature Green Condition of Papaw and Babaco</i>
5: Clause VII*	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-15: Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit, Tahitian Limes*, Black Sapotes and Tomatoes</i>
5: Clause VIII*	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition	<i>ICA-15: Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit, Tahitian Limes, Black Sapotes and Tomatoes*; ICA-27: Mature Green Condition of Tomatoes</i>
6	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Irradiation	<i>ICA-55: Irradiation Treatment</i>
7: Clause I	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Systems Approaches for Citrus and Strawberries	<i>ICA-28: Pre-harvest Treatment (Bait spraying) and Inspection of Citrus</i>

PQMTas IR No.	PQMTas IR Title	ICA Equivalent Accepted by Tasmania
7: Clause II	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Systems Approaches for Citrus and Strawberries	<i>ICA-34: Pre-harvest Field Control and Inspection of Strawberries</i>
8A	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post Harvest Treatment with Dimethoate	<i>ICA-18: Treatment and Inspection of Custard Apple and Other Annona spp.</i>
8A	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post Harvest Treatment with Dimethoate	<i>ICA-01 and ICA-02 cannot be used in isolation for treatment of mangoes under IR8A</i>
8A: Clauses I & IV	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post Harvest Treatment with Dimethoate	<i>ICA-01: Dipping with Dimethoate</i>
8A: Clauses II, III & IV	Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post Harvest Treatment with Dimethoate	<i>ICA-02: Flood Spraying with Dimethoate</i>
8B	REVOKED (Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post Harvest Treatment with Fenthion)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
9	Potatoes – Import Conditions	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
10	Grape Phylloxera – Hosts and Vectors	<i>ICA-04: Fumigation with Methyl Bromide ICA-22: Transfer of Grape Must and Fresh Juice from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) for Winemaking in a Phylloxera Free Zone (PEZ); ICA-23: Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority; ICA-33: Movement of Wine Grapes; and ICA-37: Hot Water Treatment of Grapevines</i>
11	Onion Smut and Iris Yellow Spot Tospovirus (IYSV) – Hosts and Vectors	<i>No ICA accepted and/or available for acceptance</i>
12	Pea Weevil – Hosts and Vectors	<i>No ICA accepted and/or available for acceptance</i>
13	REVOKED (Boil Smut – Hosts)	<i>No ICA accepted and/or available for acceptance</i>
14	REVOKED (Hosts of Chrysanthemum White Rust ( <i>Puccinia horiana</i> Henn.))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
15: Clause III	Red Imported Fire Ant - Carriers	<i>ICA-39: Treatment of Bulk Growing Media and Potted Plants for Red Imported Fire Ant</i>
16	REVOKED (Hosts of San Jose Scale ( <i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i> Comstock))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
17	REVOKED (Hosts of Tobacco Blue Mould Fungus ( <i>Peronospora hyoscyami</i> f.sp. <i>tabacina</i> (D.B. Adam) Skalicky))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
18	Fire Blight - Hosts	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
19	REVOKED (Hosts of Western Flower Thrips ( <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
20	REVOKED (Hosts of Melon Thrips ( <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
21	REVOKED (Pyrethrum Seed)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
22	Lupin Anthracnose Disease - Hosts and Vectors	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
23	REVOKED (Hosts of Spiralling Whitefly ( <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russell))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
24	REVOKED (Hosts of Ash Whitefly ( <i>Siphoninus phillyreae</i> Haliday))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
25	REVOKED (Green Snail - Vector Import Controls)	<i>Not Applicable</i>

PQMTas IR No.	PQMTas IR Title	ICA Equivalent Accepted by Tasmania
26	REVOKED (Argentine Ant ( <i>Linepithema humile</i> Mayr))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
27	Chickpea Blight - Hosts and Vectors	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
28	REVOKED (Blueberry Rust - Hosts and Carriers)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
29	Plants and Plant Products, other than Potatoes, from Potato Cyst Nematode infested areas within Victoria	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
30	Grain and Grain Products Intended for Animal Feed - Import Conditions	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
31	REVOKED (Hosts and Vectors - Citrus Canker ( <i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i> Gabriel <i>et al.</i> ))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
32	Canola Seed and Grain – Freedom from Genetically Modified (GM) Brassicaceae Seed	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
33	Silverleaf Whitefly - Hosts	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
34	REVOKED (Hosts of Impatiens Downy Mildew ( <i>Plasmopara obducens</i> (J. Schröt.) J. Schröt. in Cohn))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
35	REVOKED (Hosts of Pepper Anthracnose ( <i>Colletotrichum capsici</i> Syd.))	<i>Not Applicable</i>
36	Seeds for Sowing	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
37	Biosecurity Matter for the Purpose of Laboratory Analysis or Diagnosis	<b>Please Note:</b> The guidelines provided in " <a href="#">CRC Plant Biosecurity (2010) How to send samples for diagnosis in Australia: Plant Disease and Insect Identification</a> " also satisfy Clause III(a) of this Import Requirement, regarding sample packing and transport
38A	Treatment of Nursery Stock	<i>ICA-29: Treatment of Nursery Stock and Soil-less Media</i>
38B	Importation of Nursery Stock by Best Practice Biosecurity	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
38C	REVOKED (Importation of Nursery Stock to Registered quarantine place)	<i>Not Applicable</i>
38D	Importation of Nursery Stock by Special Approval	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
38E	Importation of Nursery Stock by a BioSecure HACCP Entry Condition Compliance Procedure (ECCP)	<b>Please Note:</b> BioSecure HACCP is the Greenlife Industry Australia (GIA) on-farm biosecurity program for production nurseries in Australia. The program validates many of the best management practice strategies employed under the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA). Biosecurity Tasmania recognises this industry administered certification standard for biosecure nursery production.  <i>No ICA applies.</i>
39	Agricultural Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used)	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
40	European House Borer - Vectors	<i>No ICA accepted or available for acceptance</i>
41	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Splitting and Reconsigning	<i>ICA-17: Splitting Consignments and Reconsigning Original Consignments of Certified Produce</i>
42	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes	<i>ICA-20: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes</i>
43	REVOKED (Fruit Fly Host Produce - Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Persimmons and Blueberries)	<i>Not Applicable</i>

PQMTas IR No.	PQMTas IR Title	ICA Equivalent Accepted by Tasmania
44	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplants	<i>ICA-26: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplants; and/or ICA-48: Pre-harvest Treatment and Post Harvest Inspection of Tomato and Capsicum in the Bowen Gumlu Region</i>
45	Fruit Fly & Grape Phylloxera Host Produce – Repacking and Composite Lots	<i>ICA-57: Repacking of Certified Fruit Fly and Melon Thrips Host Produce; and/or ICA-58: Certification of Composite Lots</i>
46: Clause III(b)(ii)(2)(a-d)	Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers	<i>ICA-61: Pack-House Washing and Inspection of Tomato-Potato Psyllid Carrier Produce</i>
46: Clause III(a)(ii)(1-2))	Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers	<i>ICA-62: Treatment and Inspection of Carrier Nursery Stock for Tomato-Potato Psyllid</i>
46: Clause III(d)(ii)(1)	Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers	<i>ICA-64: Treatment and Inspection of Carrier Nursery Stock for Tomato-Potato Psyllid</i>
47: Clause III	Myrtle Rust - Hosts and Vectors	<i>ICA-42: Nursery Freedom, Treatment and Inspection for Myrtle Rust</i>

## Section 2.17.1 (cont.)

ICA No. & Title	Tas Acceptance Status	Tas IR to which it applies
ICA-01: Dipping with Dimethoate (NB: ICA-01 and ICA-02 cannot be used in isolation for treatment of mangoes under IR8A)	Accepted	8A: Clauses I & IV
ICA-02: Flood Spraying with Dimethoate (NB: ICA-01 and ICA-02 cannot be used in isolation for treatment of mangoes under IR8A)	Accepted	8A (Clauses II, III & IV)
ICA-03: Low Volume Non-Recirculated Spraying with Fenthion	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-04: Fumigation with Methyl Bromide	Accepted	2: Clause I 10: Clause II
ICA-05: Vapour Heat Treatment of Mangoes Under AQIS Supervision	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-06: Certification of Hard Green Condition of Bananas	Accepted	5: Clause II
ICA-07: Cold Treatment	Accepted	3
ICA-08: Mature Green Condition and Immature Green Condition of Papaw and Babaco	Accepted	5: Clause VI
ICA-09: Certification of Pumpkin Condition for Exotic Fruit Fly	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-10: Hot Water Treatment of Mangoes	Not Accepted	4
ICA-11: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Strawberries	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-12: Certification of Watermelon Condition for Exotic Fruit Fly	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-13: Unbroken Skin Condition of Approved Fruits	Accepted	5
ICA-14: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Lychees	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-15: Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit, Tahitian Limes, Black Sapotes and Tomatoes	Accepted	5: Clauses III, V & VII
ICA-16: Certification of Mature Green Condition of Bananas	Accepted	5: Clause II
ICA-17: Splitting Consignments and Reconsigning Original Consignments of Certified Produce	Accepted	41
ICA-18: Treatment and Inspection of Custard Apple and Other <i>Annona</i> spp.	Accepted	8A
ICA-19: Treatment and Inspection of Mangoes	Not Accepted	8A
ICA-20: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes	Accepted	42
ICA-21: Pre-harvest Treatment and Post Harvest Inspection of Approved Host Fruit	Not Applicable	43 - Revoked
ICA-22: Transfer of Grape Must and Fresh Juice from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) for Winemaking in a Phylloxera Free Zone (PEZ)	Accepted	10
ICA-23: Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority	Accepted	1: Clause I(a) – MFF; 1: Clause I(b) - QFF; & 10
ICA-24: Treatment and Inspection of Aquatic Plants	Not Applicable	No equivalent
ICA-25: Cover spraying of Nursery Stock	Not Accepted	
ICA-26: Pre-harvest Treatment and Post-harvest Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplant	Accepted	44
ICA-27: Mature Green Condition of Tomatoes	Accepted	5: Clause VIII
ICA-28: Pre-harvest Treatment (Bait spraying) and Inspection of Citrus	Accepted	7: Clause I
ICA-29: Treatment of Nursery Stock and Soil-less Media	Accepted	38A
ICA-30: Hard Condition of Avocado	Accepted	5: Clause I
ICA-31: Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Blueberries for Blueberry Rust	Not Applicable	28 & 43 - Revoked
ICA-32: Movement of Apricots from South Australia to Western Australia	Not Accepted	

ICA No. & Title	Tas Acceptance Status	Tas IR to which it applies
ICA-33: Movement of Wine Grapes	Accepted	10
ICA-34: Pre-harvest Field Control and Inspection of Strawberries	Accepted	7: Clause II
ICA-35: Inspection and Treatment of Plants for Spiralling Whitefly	Not Applicable	23 - Revoked
ICA-36: Property Freedom of Plants for Spiralling Whitefly	Not Applicable	23 - Revoked
ICA-37: Hot Water Treatment of Grapevines	Accepted	10
ICA-38: Inspection of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Post Harvest), Live Plants, Cut Flowers & Foliage for Melon Thrips	Not Applicable	20 - Revoked
ICA-39: Treatment of Bulk Growing Media and Potted Plants for Red Imported Fire Ant	Accepted	15: Clause III
ICA-40: Property Freedom of Plants for Red Imported Fire Ant	Not Accepted	
ICA-41: Vapour Heat Treatment of Mangoes	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-42: Nursery Freedom, Treatment and Inspection for Myrtle Rust	Accepted	47: Clause III
ICA-43: Movement of Ware Potatoes from Within 20km of the Thorpdale Potato Cyst Nematode Detection	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-44: Potatoes for Processing	Not Accepted	
ICA-45: Cover Spraying of Plants - Treatment for Olive Lace Bug	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-46: Certification of Area/Property Freedom for Green Snail (2-25 km)	Not Applicable	25 - Revoked
ICA-47: Inspection of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables for Freedom from Fruit Fly	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-48: Pre-harvest Treatment and Post Harvest Inspection of Tomato and Capsicum in the Bowen Gumlu Region	Accepted	44
ICA-49: Treatment and Inspection of Citrus Canker Hosts Plants	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-50: Movement of Cherries from South Australia to Western Australia	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-51: Treatment and Inspection of Loose Leaf Host Produce	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-52: Inspection and Cover Spraying Nursery Plants for Currant Lettuce Aphid	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-53: Treatment and Inspection of Whole Lettuce for Lettuce Aphid	Not Applicable (Archived ICA)	Not Applicable
ICA-54: Inspection of Used Vehicles and Associated Equipment	In Review	
ICA-55: Irradiation Treatment	Accepted	6
ICA-56: Emergency Pre-harvest Baiting and Inspection Protocol for Pest Free Areas	Not Accepted	
ICA-57: Repacking of Certified Fruit Fly and Melon Thrips Host Produce	Accepted	45
ICA-58: Certification of Composite Lots	Accepted	45
ICA-59: Property Freedom of Potatoes for Potato Cyst Nematode	Not Accepted	
ICA-60: Inspection of Strawberry Fruit for Tomato-Potato Psyllid	Not Accepted	
ICA-61: Pack-House Washing and Inspection of Tomato-Potato Psyllid Carrier Produce	Accepted	46: Clause III(b)(ii)(2)(a-d)
ICA-62: Treatment and Inspection of Carrier Nursery Stock for Tomato-Potato Psyllid	Accepted	46: Clause III(a)(ii)(1-2)
ICA-64: Post Harvest Treatment and Inspection of Cut Flowers for Tomato Potato Psyllid	Accepted	46: Clause III(d)(ii)(1)

## 2.18 Plant and Plant Product Exports

### 2.18.1 Interstate Exports

#### (a) General

The produce to be exported must comply with the conditions of entry of the importing State or Territory. Tasmanian biosecurity authorities are provided with information from the other State organisations on their requirements. In general, produce must be accompanied by a valid Plant Health Certificate stating that the conditions of entry for that produce have been met.

#### (b) Inspection and Certification

The requirements for inspection vary depending on the nature of the produce and the requirements of the importing State or Territory. Once the produce has passed inspection a Plant Health Certificate is issued, and a fee is raised.

### 2.18.2 Export Protocols and Certification Assurance Arrangements

- (a) A Tasmanian business may elect to export restricted matter from Tasmania under an individual certification arrangement between Biosecurity Tasmania and that business, or as an accredited business under an interstate certification assurance arrangement or protocol made between Biosecurity Tasmania and any other State or Territory.
- (b) To qualify for such an arrangement a business must have in place an approved, documented quality system that ensures all the requirements of the *Biosecurity Act* are met for the restricted matter in question.
- (c) Businesses that are accredited under a protocol or certification assurance arrangement with Biosecurity Tasmania can sign their own declaration or certificate. Accredited businesses are audited at least annually by Biosecurity Tasmania. They must demonstrate compliance with all the requirements of the protocol or arrangement to maintain their accreditation.

### 2.18.3 International Exports

- (a) Inspections are undertaken and Tasmanian Plant Health Certificates or Certificates of Condition/Origin are issued for certain plants and plant products. This occurs where the importing country does not require phytosanitary certification by the Commonwealth Government Agency responsible for plant and plant products exports (Commonwealth Department of Agriculture), but certification has been requested by the importer or their agent.

## 2.19 Tasmanian Plant Biosecurity Import Requirements

For a wide range of commodities, along with specific pests (and diseases) of quarantine concern to Tasmania, a number of specific import requirements may apply.

Consequently, most restricted matter (including plants or plant products), imported into the State must meet one or more of the following Import Requirements.

### 2.19.1 Import Requirement (IR) Summary Tables

**PLEASE NOTE:**

- *The following IR Index Tables, Tables 2 - 4:*
  1. *Summarise the Import Requirements (Conditions and Restrictions) that apply to a wide range of selected plants, plant products and other restricted matter;*
  2. ***The tables do not represent an exhaustive reference list.** Rather, the tables focus on those commodities and materials that are commonly imported and may also represent a potential biosecurity risk to the State.*
  3. *If an importer is wishing to import restricted matter (including plants or plant products) into Tasmania that is not listed in the IR Index Tables, please contact Biosecurity Tasmania for further information. Contact details are supplied in the Biosecurity Tasmania contacts page, Section 1.1 of this Manual;*
  4. *The IR Index Tables specify some of the main disease and/or pest risks of biosecurity concern for Tasmania that are associated with each of these selected plants, plant products and other restricted matter.*
  
- *A full listing of **Plant Pests and Diseases** of biosecurity concern to Tasmania, as declared under the Act or Biosecurity Regulations 2022, is provided online through the [Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium](#) website.*
  
- *As stated in **Section 2.1 - General Warnings**, the following actions will be taken with any non-compliance with an Import Requirement:*
  1. *All restricted matter (including plants and plant products) is subject to inspection on arrival (see Section 2.7 of this Manual), and if necessary subject to treatment, re-export or destruction as appropriate.*
  2. *Any imported item that is inspected and found to be contaminated with soil or other restricted matter will be held and directed either for treatment, re-export or destruction.*

Table No.	Content
1	Pest and Disease Name Key
2	Index of Import Requirements (IR) for Fruit, Vegetables, Plants and/or Flowers
3	Index of Import Requirements (IR) for Seeds and Grains
4	Index of Import Requirements (IR) for Other Plant Products and Restricted matter

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

**Table 2:** *The restricted matter (including plants or plant products) listed in the first column of Table 2, must not be imported without being treated in accordance with the corresponding import restriction(s) listed in either the second column for 'fruits and vegetables', or the fourth column for 'plants and flowers'.*

**Table 3:** *The restricted matter (including plants or plant products) listed in the first column of Table 3, must not be imported without being treated in accordance with the corresponding import restriction(s) listed in the second column of the table.*

**Table 4:** *The restricted matter (including plants or plant products) listed in the first column of Table 4, must not be imported without being treated in accordance with the corresponding import restriction(s) listed in the second column of the table.*

**Table 1: Pest and Disease Name Key for Tables 2-4**

ABB	African Black Beetle
BR	Broomrapes
BW	Bacterial Wilt
CB	Chickpea Blight
DRP	Dry Rot of Potato
DW	Declared Weeds
EHB	European House Borer
FB	Fire Blight
GMP	Genetically Modified Plants
GP	Grape Phylloxera
IYSV	Iris Yellow Spot Virus
LA	Lupin Anthracnose
MFF	Mediterranean Fruit Fly
MR	Myrtle Rust
NS	Nursery Stock
OS	Onion Smut
PCN	Potato Cyst Nematode
PSTVd	Potato spindle tuber viroid
PVY <sup>N</sup> & PVY <sup>NTN</sup>	PVY necrotic strains
PW	Pea Weevil
QFF	Queensland Fruit Fly
RIFA	Red Imported Fire Ant
RN	Ryegrass Nematode
SLW	Silverleaf Whitefly
TPP	Tomato Potato Psyllid
TYLCV	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus

**Table 2 Index of Import Requirements for Selected Fruit, Vegetables, Plants and/or Flowers****EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

- # or ^ refers to those Import Requirement treatment options specific to the Fruit Fly species in question (# for QFF & ^ for MFF), that are not suited for application against any other fruit fly pest cited as an IR pest of concern. When IRs are cited for fruit fly without either of these captions being applied, this means the IR is applicable to both Fruit Fly species unless otherwise specified.
- N/A = Not Applicable
- Declared Weeds are prohibited (see Section 2.4.3)

COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
ABALONE MUSHROOM		Insects, Soil free		Insects, Soil
ABIU	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AUBERGINE (see EGGPLANT)				
ACEROLA	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AFRICAN CHERRY ORANGE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AIR PLANTS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AKEE APPLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AKIA	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ALDERS	N/A	N/A	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ALMOND (WITH HUSK)	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AMARANTH			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AMBARELLA (see JEW PLUM)				
AMELANCHIER spp. (see JUNE BERRY)				
AMERICAN AGAVE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AMOMYRTUS LUMA (see LUMA)				
ANDROMEDA (see <i>Pieris</i> spp.)				
ANISEED (see FRESH HERB)				
APPLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
APPLE (TOFFEE)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB		
APPLE CUCUMBER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
APPLE OF PERU			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
APRICOT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
ARABIAN COFFEE (see COFFEE CHERRY)				
ARROWHEAD			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ARROWROOT			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ARTICHOKE (CHINESE)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ARTICHOKE (JERUSALEM)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ASIAN GREENS (see LEAFY VEG)				

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
ASIAN MELON (Hairy) (see LUFFA)				
ASIAN PEAR (see NASHI PEAR)				
ASH ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ASPARAGUS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AUBERGINE (see EGGPLANT)				
AVOCADO	1, 2, 3, 5(I)(a)(i)^# & 5(I)(a)(ii)^, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF^, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
AZALEA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BABACO	1, 2, 3, 5(VI)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BAMBOO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BANANA (includes Plantain Bananas)	1, 2, 3, 5(II), 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BARBADOS CHERRY (see ACEROLA)				
BASIL (see HERBS)				
BEAN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BEECH ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BEETROOT (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BEETS	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BELLADONNA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BELL PEPPER (see CAPSICUM)				
BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BERRY ( <i>Rubus</i> spp) (*commercial blackberry varieties including thornless varieties, and raspberry)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18*, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#,FB*	15, *18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, *FB, PCN, TPP
BETEL PEPPER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BILBERRY (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
BIRCHES ( <i>Betula</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BITTER GOURD ( <i>Momordica charantia</i> ) (*If leafy green plant material is present)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BLACK HENBANE (see BELLADONNA)				
BLACK MYROBALAN (see CHEBULIC MYROBALAN)				
BLACK NIGHTSHADE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BLACK SAPOTE	1, 2, 3, 5(III)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BLACK WALNUT (see WALNUT)				
BLACKBERRY (see BERRY, ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.))				

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
BLACKCURRANT (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
BLOOD ORANGE (see ORANGE)				
BLUEBERRY – (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
BOK CHOY (see LEAFY VEG)				
BOURBON ORANGE ( <i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> )	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BOYSENBERRY (see BERRY, ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.))				
BRAZIL CHERRY (see GRUMICHAMA)				
BRAZILIAN GUAVA (see GUAVA)				
BREADFRUIT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BROCCOLI & BROCCOLINI (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BUCKTHORN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BULBS (see TABLE 4)				
BUNIUUM			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BUTTERFLY FLOWER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
BUTTONBUSH			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CABBAGE	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CACAO	1, 2, 3, and 6	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CACTUS (see SUCCULENTS)				
CAIMITO (see STAR APPLE)				
CALAMONDIN (see KUMQUAT)				
CALIFORNIAN CHRISTMAS BERRY			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CATALPA HYBRID			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CAMPHOR LAUREL			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CANOLA (see Table 3)				
CANNA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CANTALOUPE (see MELON)				
CAPE GOOSEBERRY	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CAPSICUM (see also CHILLI and CHERRY PEPPER, and TABASCO)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41, 44, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TYLCV, TPP
CARAMBOLA (see STARFRUIT)				
CARROT (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CASHEW APPLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CASIMIROA (see WHITE SAPOTE)				
CASSAVA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
CASTOR BEAN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CAULIFLOWER (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CEDARS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CELERIAC (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CELERY (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHEBULIC MYROBALAN	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHERIMOYA	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHERRY (SOOR and SWEET CHERRY)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
CHERRY PEPPER (see CHILLI PEPPER)				
CHERRY TOMATO (see also TOMATO)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41, 44, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TYLCV, TPP
CHESTNUTS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHICKPEA			15, 27, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, CB, PCN, TPP
CHILLI (see CHILLI PEPPER)				
CHILLI PEPPER (see also TABASCO)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41, 44, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TYLCV, TPP
CHINESE DATE (see JUJUBE)				
CHINESE ARTICHOKE (see ARTICHOKE)				
CHINESE LANTERN		-	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHINESE POTATO (see ARROWHEAD)				
CHIVES (for plants - see ONION; for cut chives - see HERBS (FRESH))				
CHOKEBERRY			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHOKO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CHOY SUM (see LEAFY VEG)				
CHRYSANTHEMUM (CUT FLOWERS, SEEDLINGS & PLANTS)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CICITRANGLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CITRANGEQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CITRON (see TANGOR)				
CITRUS spp. (all, including hybrids)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COCHIN CHINA ATALANTIA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COCONUT			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COFFEE CHERRY (ARABIAN)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COFFEE CHERRY (including EXCELSA, LIBERIAN, and ROBUSTA VARIETIES) ^ Fresh fruit only; excludes coffee beans	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF^ only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COMFREY (leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
CORN - Including: MAIZE, SWEET CORN (with husks only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COSTA RICAN GUAVA (see GUAVA)				
COTONEASTER spp.			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
COTTON			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
COWPEA (with shoots only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CRAB APPLE (see APPLE)				
CRANBERRY (see BERRY – NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)				
CRAPE MYRTLE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CROWN OF THORNS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CUCUMBER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CUMQUAT (see KUMQUAT)				
CURRANT TOMATO (see TOMATO)				
CURRANT (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
CUSTARD APPLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
CUT FLOWERS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (any Myrtaceous plant species are Restricted)	47	MR	46 and 47	MR, TPP
DAHLIA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DAIKON (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DAMSON PLUM (see PLUM)				
DAPHNE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DATE (fresh, excluding dried fruit)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DEADLY NIGHTSHADE (see BELLADONNA)				
DESERT LIME ( <i>Citrus glauca</i> )	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A, 41 and 45	QFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DOGBERRY (see ROWAN)				
DOG LAUREL (see <i>Leucothoe</i> spp.)				
DORMANT CUTTINGS (any Myrtaceous plant species are Restricted)			38; Myrtaceae restricted	MR
DRAGON FRUIT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DURANTIA spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DURIAN	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
DUTCH MICE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
EGGPLANT (AUBERGINE)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41, 44, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
EGYPTIAN ONION (see ONION)				
ELDERBERRY spp.	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ELMS ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ENDIVE	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
EUCALYPTUS (see Myrtaceae)				

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
EUPHORBIAS (also see POINSETTIA & SNOWFLAKE)			15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, SLW, TPP
EXCELSA COFFEE (see COFFEE CHERRY)				
FALSE AZALEA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
FEIJOA (PINEAPPLE GUAVA) (see Myrtaceae)				
FENNEL <sup>1</sup> (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
FETTERBUSH (see either <i>Leucothoe</i> spp., <i>Lyonia</i> spp., or <i>Pieris</i> spp. )				
FIG	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
FINGER LIMES ( <i>Citrus australasica</i> )			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
FIRETHORN			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
FIVE CORNER FRUIT (see STAR FRUIT)				
FLOWERS & FRESH FOLIAGE (for human consumption only; any Myrtaceous plant species are Restricted*)	46 and 47*	TPP, MR*	15, 29, 46 and 47	RIFA, PCN, TPP, MR
FOX GRAPE (see ISABELLA GRAPE)				
GALANGAL			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GARLIC (see ONION)				
<i>Gaultheria</i> spp. (syn. <i>Pernettya</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GAYLUSSACIA spp. (HUCKLEBERRY; see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
GERALDTON WAX (Flowers and plants; see <i>Chamaelaucium</i> spp.)	Restricted	MR	Restricted	MR
GERBERA spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GINGER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GOLD NUGGET (see PUMPKIN)				
GOLDEN APPLE (see JEW PLUM)				
GOLDEN LOQUAT			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GOLDENBERRY (see CAPE GOOSEBERRY)				
GOOSEBERRY TOMATO (see TOMATO)				
GOOSEBERRY (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
GOURD (hairy squash, hairy gourd, edible wax gourd) ( <i>Benincasa hispida</i> )			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

<sup>1</sup> A person must not import or allow to be imported into Tasmania any fennel. However, this prohibition applies to the importation of fennel as a contaminant. It does not apply to fennel imported for the purpose of essential oil extraction, for culinary or medicinal use, or for the purpose of propagation and harvesting for essential oil extraction or culinary or medicinal use.

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
GRANADILLA	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GRAPE (TABLE & WINE; see also ISABELLA GRAPE)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 10, 41, 42 and 45	MFF, QFF#, GP	10, 15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	GP, RIFA, PCN, TPP
GRAPE leaves	46	TPP	10	GP
GRAPEFRUIT	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(I)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GROUNDCHERRY (see CAPE GOOSEBERRY)				
GROUNDNUT			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
GRUMICHAMA (see Myrtaceae)				
GUAVA (see Myrtaceae)				
HAWTHORN ( <i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
HEMLOCKS (HEMLOCK SPRUCE; <i>Tsuga</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HENBANE (see BELLADONNA)				
HERBS (FRESH) (any Myrtaceous plant species are Restricted*)	46 and 47*	TPP, MR*	15, 29, 36, 38 46 and 47	RIFA, PCN, TPP; MR
HERCULE'S CLUB			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HIBISCUS spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HICKORY ( <i>Carya</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HOG PLUM (see JEW PLUM)				
HOLLY	Prohibited		Prohibited	DW
HOLLYHOCKS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HONEYDEW MELON			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HOPS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HORSERADISH (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HUCKLEBERRY (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
<i>HUGERIA</i> spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
HYDRANGEAS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
IMPATIENS spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
INDIAN POTATO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
IRONWOOD	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ISABELLA GRAPE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 10, 41, 42 and 45	MFF, QFF#, GP	10, 15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	GP, RIFA, PCN, TPP
JABOTICABA (see Myrtaceae)				
JACKFRUIT	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
JAMBOS (see Myrtaceae)				
JAMBU (see Myrtaceae)				
JAPANESE PERSIMMON (see PERSIMMON)				
JAPANESE PLUM (see PLUM)				
JAPONICA ( <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
JAVA APPLE (see Myrtaceae)				
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE (see ARTICHOKE)				

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
JERUSALEM CHERRY	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
JEW PLUM	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
JEW'S APPLE (see EGGPLANT)				
JUJUBE (Chinese date)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
JUNEBERRY			15, 18, 29, 36 and 38	RIFA, FB, PCN
KAFFIR LIME ( <i>Citrus hystrix</i> )	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
KALE	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
KIWANO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
KIWI FRUIT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
KOHL RABI (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
KUMQUAT (CUMQUAT)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LANGSAT			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LARCHES			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LAVENDER (see HERBS)				
LEAFY VEG (not otherwise specified)	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LEEK (see ONION)				
LEMON (see also MEYER LEMON re IR7)	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(I)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LEMON ASPEN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LEMON GRASS	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LETTUCE	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LEUCOTHOE spp. (includes dog laurel)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LIBERIAN COFFEE (see COFFEE CHERRY)				
LILACS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LILIUMS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LILLY PILLY (see also Myrtaceae)	1, 2, 3, 6, 18, 41 and 45	MFF only		
LIME (*Tahitian lime only) (Lime leaves only**)	1, 2, 3, *5(VII)#, 6, 7(I)#, 8A#, 41, 45 and 46**	MFF, QFF#, TPP**	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LIME BERRY			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LIMEQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LINGONBERRY (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
LIQUIDAMBER			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LOGANBERRY (see BERRY, <i>Rubus</i> spp.)				
LONG MELON (BOTTLE) GOURD ( <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> )			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LONGAN	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LOOFAH (see LUFFA)				
LOQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
LOTUS ROOTS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
LUFFA ( <i>Luffa acutangula</i> )			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LUMA (see Myrtaceae)				
LUMA APICULATA (see LUMA)				
<i>Lunasia amara</i>			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
LUPIN			15, 22, 29, 36 and 38 and 46	RIFA, LA, PCN, TPP
LYCHEE	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>Lyonia</i> spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MACADAMIA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MADAGASCAR OLIVE	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only		
MADEIRA VINE	Prohibited		Prohibited	DW
MAGNOLIAS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MAIZE (see CORN)				
MALABAR PLUM (see Myrtaceae)				
MALANGA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MALAY APPLE (see Myrtaceae)				
MALE BLUEBERRY (see LYONIA spp.)				
MAMEY SAPOTE	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MANDARIN	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(I)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MANGO	1, 2 <sup>^</sup> , 3, 4(I)# & (II) <sup>^</sup> #, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF <sup>^</sup> , QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MANGOSTEEN	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MAPLES			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MARROW			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MASCALAR (see PERNETTYA spp.)				
MASHUA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MEDLAR	18	FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
MEIWA KUMQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A, 41 and 45	QFF	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>Melicope triphylla</i>			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MELON			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>Menziesia</i> spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MEXICAN APPLE (see WHITE SAPOTE)				
MEYER LEMON (Note: IR 7 does not apply)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MILLETS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MINT (see HERBS)				
MOCK AZALEA ( <i>Menziesia</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MOCK ORANGE ( <i>Murraya paniculata</i> var. <i>exotica</i> )	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MOMBIN	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MONSTERA	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
MOUNTAIN APPLE (see also Myrtaceae)	1, 2, 3, 6, 18, 41 and 45	MFF only		
MOUNTAIN ASH (see ROWAN)				
MULBERRY	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MUNG BEAN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
MUSHROOM		Insects, Soil free		Insects, Soil
<i>Myrica lechleriana</i> (see Myrtaceae)				
MYRTACEAE <sup>1</sup>	47	MR	47	MR
MYRTUS LUMA (see Myrtaceae)				
NASHI PEAR	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
NATAL PLUM	1, 2, 3, 6, 18, 41 and 45	MFF only, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
NATIVE MOCK ORANGE ( <i>Murraya ovatifoliolata</i> )			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
NAVEL ORANGE (see ORANGE)				
NECTARINE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
NIGHTSHADE (see BELLADONNA)				
NURSERY STOCK (see Plant Materials)			10, 11, 15, 18, 22, 27, 29, 33, 38, 46; 47	GP, OS, IYSV, RIFA, FB, LA, CB, PCN, SLW, TYLCV, TPP, NS, MR
NUTS		Insects, Soil free		Insects, Soil
OAK ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
OCA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
OKRA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
OLIVE (see also MADAGASCAR OLIVE)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ONION (ALL <i>Allium</i> spp., including SPRING ONION, SHALLOT, CHIVES, LEEK, GARLIC, TREE ONION, POTATO ONION with tops only*)	11, 46*	OS, IYSV, TPP*	11, 15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	OS, IYSV, RIFA, PCN, TPP
ORANGE ( <i>Citrus sinensis</i> ; all varieties, including BLOOD ORANGE & NAVEL ORANGE)	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(l)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ORANGEQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ORCHIDS (for tissue culture see Section 2.10)			15, 36, and 38	RIFA
ORNAMENTAL <i>Malus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> & <i>Ribes</i> spp.			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
OTAHEITE APPLE <sup>2</sup> (see JEW PLUM or MOUNTAIN APPLE)				
OXYCOCCUS spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

<sup>1</sup> Bark free logs and commercially dried culinary plant products (e.g. milled lemon myrtle) are exempt from prohibition

<sup>2</sup> This common name, if often used interchangeably between two completely different species of *Syzygium*; *S. malaccense* and *S. cytherea*

TABLE 2	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
OVAL KUMQUAT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
OYSTER PLANT (see SALSIFY)				
PAK CHOY (see LEAFY VEG)				
PANDAN LEAVES	46	TPP		
PAPAYA (PAPAW, PAWPAW) (*Non-defective flowering type only)	1, 2, 3, 4(II), *5(VI)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>Paramignya longipendunculata</i>			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>Paramignya monophylla</i>			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PARSLEY (see HERBS)				
PARSNIP (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PASSIONFRUIT	1, 2, 3, 5(V)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PAWPAW (see PAPAYA)				
PEAS (loose packed shoots only*)	46*	TPP*	12, 15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	PW, RIFA, PCN, TPP
PEACH	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
PEACHARINE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
PEANUT (see GROUNDNUT)				
PEAR (see also NASHI PEAR)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and TPP	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
PEONIES			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PEPEROMIA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PEPINO	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PEPPER (see CHILLI PEPPER)				
<i>Pernettya</i> spp. (see <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.)				
PERSIMMON	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PERUVIAN CHERRY (see CAPE GOOSEBERRY)				
PERUVIAN GROUND APPLE (see YACON)				
PETUNIAS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PHOTINIA			15, 18, 29, 36, 38, and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
PHYLLYREA			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>PHYSALIS</i> spp. (see GROUNDCHERRY)				
<i>PIERIS</i> spp.			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PINEAPPLE (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PINES			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PLANTAIN (Pasture)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PLANTAIN BANANA (see BANANA)				
PLANT MATERIALS and PLANT PRODUCTS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (see also Myrtaceae)	46 and 47	TPP, MR	15, 29, 36, 38, 46, and 47	RIFA, PCN, TPP, MR

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
PLUM (including DAMSON PLUM)	1, 2 <sup>^</sup> , 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF <sup>^</sup> , QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
PLUMCOT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
POD MAHOGANY			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
POINSETTIA			15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, SLW, TPP
POLYNESIAN PLUM (see JEW PLUM)				
POMEGRANATE	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
POND APPLE ( <i>Annona glabra</i> )	Prohibited		Prohibited	DW
POOR MAN'S ORCHID (see BUTTERFLY FLOWER)				
POPLARS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
POTATO (Soil free)	9, 46	ABB, BR, BW, DRP, PCN, PSTVd, PVY necrotic strains, TPP	9, 15, 36, 38 and *46	ABB, BR, BW, DRP, PCN, PSTVd, PVY necrotic strains, RIFA, *TPP
POTATO ONION (see ONION)				
PRICKLY PEAR ( <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> , but does not include any other <i>Opuntia</i> spp.)	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PRIVET			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PUMMELO / POMELO	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PUMPKIN (All Types)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
PYRETHRUM			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
QUINCE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 18, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#, FB	15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
RADISH			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
RAMBUTAN	1, 2, 3, 5(IV)#, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
RANGPUR LIME (see LIME)				
RASPBERRY (see BERRY, <i>Rubus</i> spp.)				
REDBUDS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
RED COONDOO (see SPANISH CHERRY)				
REDCURRANT (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
RHODODENDRONS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
RHUBARB (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
<i>RIBES</i> spp. (see BERRY; NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)				
RICE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ROBUSTA COFFEE (see COFFEE CHERRY)				
ROCKET (see LEAFY VEG)				
ROCKMELON (see MELON)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ROLLINIA	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
ROSE APPLE (see Myrtaceae)				
ROSEMALLOW (see HIBISCUS)				
ROSEMARY (see HERBS)				
ROSES			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
ROWAN			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
RUBUS spp. (see BERRY)				
RUTABAGA (see SWEDE)				
SAGE (see HERBS)				
SALAD MIXES	46	TPP		
SALSIFY			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SANTOL	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A, 41 and 45	QFF	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SAPODILLA	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SAPOTE (see BLACK and WHITE SAPOTE)				
SCALLION (see ONION)				
SEMARANG ROSE-APPLE (see WAX APPLE)				
SERVICEBERRY (see JUNE BERRY)				
SESAME			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SEVILLE ORANGE ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> )	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(l)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SHALLOT (see ONION)				
SHOO-FLY PLANT (see APPLE OF PERU)				
SILVER BEET	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SMALL CRANBERRY (see OXYCOCCUS spp.)				
SNAPDRAGONS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SNOW PEA (see PEA)				
SNOWBERRY (see <i>Gaultheria</i> spp.)				
SNOWFLAKE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SORGHUM			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SOUR CHERRY (see CHERRY)				
SOURSOP	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SOYABEAN			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SPANISH CHERRY	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SPINACH	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SPRING ONION (see ONION)				
SPRUCE ( <i>Picea</i> spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SQUASH (including scallopini etc.) - (see PUMPKIN)				
STAR APPLE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A, 41 and 45	QFF	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
STAR FRUIT	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
STINKING NIGHTSHADE (see BELLADONNA)				

TABLE 2	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
STRANVAESIA spp.			15, 18, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, FB, PCN, TPP
STRAWBERRY	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(II)#, 8A#, 41, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
STRAWBERRY GUAVA (see Myrtaceae)				
STRAWBERRY TOMATO (see TOMATO)				
STRELITZIAS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SUCCULENTS			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SUGAR APPLE (see CUSTARD APPLE)				
SUGARCANE	15	RIFA	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SUNFLOWER (cut flowers only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SURINAM CHERRY (see also Myrtaceae)	1, 2, 3, 6, 18, 41 and 45	MFF only		
SWEDE (with leaves only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SWEET CHERRY (see CHERRY)				
SWEET CORN (see CORN)				
SWEET ORANGE (see ORANGE)				
SWEET POTATO	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
SWEETSOP (see CUSTARD APPLE)				
TABASCO PEPPER (see CHILLI PEPPER)				
TAHITIAN LIME (see LIME)				
TAHITIAN QUINCE (see JEW PLUM)				
TAMARILLO	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TANGELO	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TANGERINE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TANGOR	1, 2, 3, 6, 7(I)#, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TARO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
THORNLESS BLACKBERRY (see BERRY)				
THYME (see HERBS)				
TOBACCO (including ORNAMENTAL spp.)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TOMATO (Mature Green Condition <sup>^</sup> )	1, 2, 3, 5(VIII)^#, 6, 8A#, 41, 44, 45 and 46	MFF, QFF#, TPP	15, 29, 33, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TYLCV, TPP
TREE ONION (see ONION)				
TREE TOMATO (see TAMARILLO)				
TRIFOLIATE ORANGE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TROPICAL ALMOND	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TRUFFLES		Soil free		Soil
<i>Tsuga</i> spp. (see Hemlocks)				
TULIP TREE			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TURMERIC			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
TURNIP (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

TABLE 2 COMMODITY	FRUIT & VEGETABLES		PLANTS	
	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/ PEST RISK
ULLUCO			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
VACCINIUM spp (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
VITIS spp. (leaves for human consumption)	10	GP	10, 15, 29, 38 and 46	GP, RIFA, PCN, TPP
WALNUT ( <i>Juglans</i> spp.) (^green walnut fruit only)	1, 2, 3, 6, 41 and 45	MFF^ only	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WAMPEE (WAMPI)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WASABI PEAS (see PEAS)				
WATERMELON (see MELON)				
WATTLES			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WAX APPLE (see also Myrtaceae)	1, 2, 3, 6, 18, 41 and 45	MFF only		
WAX FLOWER (see <i>Chamaelucium</i> spp.)				
WAX JAMBU (see Myrtaceae)				
WELSH ONION (see SPRING ONION)				
WEST INDIAN CHERRY (see ACEROLA)				
WHITE SAPOTE	1, 2, 3, 6, 8A#, 41 and 45	MFF, QFF#	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WHITECURRANT (see BERRY (NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED))				
WILD GINGER (see also GINGER)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WILD LIME			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WITLOF	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
WOMBOC	46	TPP	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
YACON (with tops only*)	46*	TPP*	15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
YAM			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
YAM (CINNAMON)			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
YELLOW APPLE (see JEW PLUM)				
YELLOW CATTLE GUAVA (see Myrtaceae)				
YEW			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
YOUNGBERRY (see BERRY, ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.))				
YUCA (see CASSAVA)				
YUZU			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP
ZUCCHINI			15, 29, 36, 38 and 46	RIFA, PCN, TPP

**Table 3** Index of Import Requirements for Seeds and Grains

COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/PEST RISK
GRAIN or SEED (not otherwise specified)	12(II)*, 22 <sup>▲</sup> , 27, 30, 32	PW*, LA <sup>▲</sup> , CB, DW, GMP
SEED FOR SOWING (All)	36	DW, GMP, RN
CANOLA	12*, 22 <sup>▲</sup> , 27, 30, 32, 36	PW*, LA <sup>▲</sup> , CB, DW, GMP
CHICKPEA	12(II)*, 22 <sup>▲</sup> , 27, 30, 36	PW*, LA <sup>▲</sup> , CPB, DW
LUPIN	12(II)*, 22, 30, 36	PW*, LA, DW
PEA	12, 22 <sup>▲</sup> , 30, 36	PW, LA <sup>▲</sup> , DW

<sup>▲</sup> Applies to seed or grain that may contain lupins as a contaminant

\* Applies to seed or grain that may contain peas as a contaminant

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Declared weeds (and their seed) are held as Declared Pests under Regulation 4 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2022 (see published listings online on the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium). If found as contaminants in seed or grain imports, such imports will be either denied entry into Tasmania if tested off-shore, or re-exported, or destroyed if detected at the biosecurity barrier.

**Table 4 Index of Import Requirements for Other Plant Products and Restricted matter\***

COMMODITY	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	DISEASE/PEST RISK
AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT (NEW & USED)	10, 11, 15, 22, 27, 29, 39, 46 and 47; Soil free	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB; Soil
ALMOND HULL (for animal feed)	15, Nol	RIFA
BARK (Untreated, as contaminant of logs)	Restricted Matter	Multiple pests (and diseases)
BEDDING STRAW (used)	15 See Section 2.12	DW, RIFA, PCN
BULBS (DORMANT) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (If imported with potting media*)	15*, 29, 38	DW, RIFA*, PCN, NS
CHAFF (see FODDER)		Multiple pests (and diseases)
COCONUT HUSK (for animal feed)	15, Nol	RIFA
COIR	15 See Section 2.13	DW, RIFA
COMPOST	15 See Section 2.13	DW, RIFA
CONTAINERS – USED (CARTONS, BOXES, BINS, ETC.)	15	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, BR, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB
CONTAINERS - SHIPPING	15	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, BR, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB
FODDER (CHAFF, HAY, STRAW & SILAGE)	15 See Section 2.12	DW, RIFA
LABORATORY SAMPLES	37	ALL PESTS & DISEASES
MACHINERY	10, 11, 15, 22, 27, 29, 39, 46 and 47; Soil free	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB; Soil
MULCH (includes SUGARCANE MULCH)	15 See Section 2.13	DW, RIFA
MUSHROOM KITS	15 See Section 2.13	DW, RIFA
MUSHROOM SPAWN & COMPOST	15	DW, RIFA
PEA STRAW	12, 15 See Section 2.12	DW, PW, RIFA
PLANT MATERIALS and PLANT PRODUCTS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	15, 38	DW, RIFA
POTTING MEDIA, POTTING MIXES	15	DW, RIFA
SILAGE (see FODDER)		
SOIL	Restricted Matter	Multiple pests (and diseases)
SPHAGNUM MOSS & PEAT MOSS	15 See Section 2.13	DW, RIFA
STRAW (see FODDER)		Multiple pests (and diseases)
TIMBER & LOGS (BARK FREE)	40	EHB
TURF	Restricted Matter, Soil free	Multiple pests (and diseases), Soil
VEHICLES	10, 11, 15, 22, 27, 29, 39, 46 and 47; Soil free	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, BR, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB; Soil
VESSELS	10, 11, 15, 22, 27, 29, 39, 46 and 47; Soil free	BW, PCN, GP, OS, IYSV, PW, RIFA, LA, CC, CB, BR, TPP, DW, RN, MR, TYLCV, SLW, QFF, MFF, EHB; Soil

**\*EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Declared weed seeds are 'Declared Pests'. If found as contaminants in association with any of the Table 4 listed commodities, the restricted matter will be either denied entry into Tasmania if tested offshore, or re-exported, destroyed or cleaned if screened at the biosecurity barrier. Nol: Notice of Intention

## **2.19.2 Import Requirement Details**

For a wide range of commodities, along with specific pests (and diseases) of biosecurity concern to Tasmania, a number of specific import requirements may apply.

Consequently, most restricted matter (including plants or plant products) imported into the State must meet one or more of the following Import Requirements.

## SCHEDULES & NOTES: IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUIT FLY HOST PRODUCE

### Schedules & Notes: Import Requirements for Fruit Fly Host Produce

*Import Requirements (IRs) 1 – 8A & IRs 41, 42, 44 & 45 apply to the importation of fruit that are hosts of Queensland Fruit Fly (*Bactrocera tryoni* (Froggatt)) and/or Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann)).*

*Main host fruit for each fly are listed in **Schedule 1A**. Unspecified fruit is regarded as susceptible to both flies unless an importer provides evidence to the contrary.*

*The Import Requirements are equivalent options. Importers need only meet one import requirement from 1 – 8, 41, 42, or 44 for a specific fruit fly host product (example: fruit fly host product with certification for area freedom under IR1 need not also meet an additional import requirement from 1 -8 and 41, 42, or 44 provided Schedule 1B is met).*

*All host produce that is certified as meeting any Import Requirement for Queensland fruit fly and/or Mediterranean fruit fly must be handled, stored and transported under secure conditions in accordance with **Schedule 1B**.*

*Biosecurity Tasmania and interstate biosecurity authorities maintain the right to inspect certified produce at any time, and to refuse to accept a certificate if it does not clearly indicate the produce meets all relevant conditions and restrictions.*

*Importers should note that the efficacy of any treatment specified in an Import Requirement is not guaranteed if applied to host fruit known to be infested with Queensland fruit fly or Mediterranean fruit fly. In addition, the onus is on produce suppliers to undertake any chemical treatment specified in an Import Requirement in accordance with relevant federal and state legislation for chemical registration and safe use. Biosecurity Tasmania accepts no liability for any loss or damage resulting from any treatment specified in an Import Requirement.*

**SCHEDULES & NOTES: IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUIT FLY HOST PRODUCE (Cont.)**
**SCHEDULE 1A: FRUIT FLY HOST FRUIT**

- Hosts of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly include, but are not limited to:

HOST BOTANICAL NAME	HOST COMMON NAME	<i>B. tryoni</i> (QFF)	<i>C. capitata</i> (MFF)
<i>Acca sellowiana</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Feijoa	QFF	MFF
<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> (Actinidiaceae)	Kiwifruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> (Anacardiaceae)	Cashew apple	QFF	MFF
<i>Annona cherimolia</i> (Annonaceae)	Cherimoya	QFF	MFF
^ <i>Annona glabra</i> (Annonaceae)	Pond apple		MFF
<i>Annona muricata</i> (Annonaceae)	Soursop	QFF	MFF
<i>Annona squamosa</i> (Annonaceae); <i>A. squamosa</i> x <i>A. cherimolia</i>	Custard apple	QFF	MFF
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i> (Moraceae)	Breadfruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> (Moraceae)	Jackfruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> (Oxalidaceae)	Star fruit, Carambola	QFF	MFF
<i>Blighia sapida</i> (Sapindaceae)	Akee apple		MFF
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> (Solanaceae)	Capsicum, Bell pepper	QFF	MFF
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var <i>acuminatum</i> (Solanaceae)	Chilli (see also Cherry pepper, and Tabasco)	QFF	MFF
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var <i>cerasiforme</i> (Solanaceae)	Cherry pepper	QFF	MFF
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> var <i>conoides</i> (Solanaceae)	Tabasco	QFF	MFF
<i>Carica papaya</i> (Caricaceae)	Papaya, Paw Paw, Papaw	QFF	MFF
<i>Carica pentagona</i> (Caricaceae)	Babaco (ripe)	QFF	MFF
<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i> (Apocynaceae)	Natal Plum		MFF
<i>Casimiroa edulis</i> (Rutaceae)	White sapote	QFF	MFF
<i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> (Sapotaceae)	Star apple, Caimito	QFF	
<i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> (Rutaceae) (West Indian lime)	Lime (see also Rangpur lime)	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> (Rutaceae)	Seville orange	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus glauca</i> (Rutaceae)	Desert lime	QFF	
<i>Citrus grandis</i> (= <i>maxima</i> ) (Rutaceae)	Pummelo / Pomelo	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus latifolia</i> (Rutaceae)	Tahitian lime	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus limon</i> (Rutaceae); <i>Citrus limon</i> x <i>C. chinense</i>	Lemon (see also Meyer lemon)	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus medica</i> (Rutaceae)	Citron, Tangor	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus meyeri</i> (Rutaceae)	Meyer Lemon	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus paradisi</i> (Rutaceae)	Grapefruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> (Rutaceae)	Mandarin, Tangelo, Tangerine	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> var. <i>austera</i> (Rutaceae)	Rangpur lime	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (Rutaceae)	Sweet orange (including all varieties such as blood orange & navel orange)	QFF	MFF
<i>Citrus</i> x <i>tangelo</i> (syn. <i>C. reticulata</i> x <i>C. paradisi</i> ) (Rutaceae)	Tangelo	QFF	MFF
<i>Coffea arabica</i> (Arabian coffee) (Rubiaceae)	Coffee cherry (Fresh fruit only; see also Excelsa, Liberian and Robusta coffee)	QFF	MFF
<i>Coffea canephora</i> (Rubiaceae)	Coffee cherry (Fresh fruit only)		MFF
<i>Coffea excelsa</i> (Rubiaceae)	Excelsa coffee (Fresh fruit only)		MFF

HOST BOTANICAL NAME	HOST COMMON NAME	<i>B. tryoni</i> (QFF)	<i>C. capitata</i> (MFF)
<i>Coffea liberica</i> (Rubiaceae)	Liberian coffee (Fresh fruit only)		MFF
<i>Coffea robusta</i> (Rubiaceae)	Robusta coffee (Fresh fruit only)		MFF
<i>Crataegus</i> spp. (Rosaceae)	Hawthorn		MFF
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> (Rosaceae)	Quince	QFF	MFF
<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i> (Solanaceae)	Tamarillo, Tree tomato	QFF	MFF
<i>Diospyros decandra</i> (Ebenaceae)	Persimmon (see also Japanese persimmon)	QFF	MFF
<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> (Ebenaceae)	Black sapote	QFF	MFF
<i>Diospyros kaki</i> (Ebenaceae)	Japanese persimmon	QFF	MFF
<i>Durio zibethinus</i> (Bombacaceae)	Durian	QFF	MFF
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Rosaceae)	Loquat	QFF	MFF
<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Grumichama	QFF	MFF
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Surinam cherry		MFF
<i>Euphoria longan</i> (Sapindaceae)	Longan	QFF	MFF
<i>Ficus carica</i> (Moraceae)	Fig	QFF	MFF
<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i> (Rutaceae)	Meiwa kumquat	QFF	
<i>Fortunella japonica</i> (Rutaceae)	Kumquat	QFF	MFF
<i>Fortunella margarita</i> (Rutaceae)	Kumquat	QFF	MFF
<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i> (Rosaceae)	Strawberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> (Clusiaceae)	Mangosteen	QFF	MFF
<i>Hylocereus undatus</i> (Cactaceae)	Dragon fruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Juglans regia</i> (Juglandaceae)	Walnut (green walnut fruit only)		MFF
<i>Litchi chinensis</i> (Sapindaceae)	Lychee	QFF	MFF
( <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>L. lycopersicum</i> ; see <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> ) (Solanaceae)	Tomato		
<i>Malpighia glabra</i> (syn. <i>M. puniceifolia</i> ) (Malpighiaceae)	Acerola	QFF	MFF
<i>Malus domestica</i> (Rosaceae)	Apple	QFF	MFF
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> (Rosaceae)	Crab apple	QFF	MFF
<i>Mangifera indica</i> (Anacardiaceae)	Mango	QFF	MFF
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (Sapotaceae)	Sapodilla	QFF	MFF
<i>Mimusops elengi</i> (Sapotaceae)	Spanish cherry, Red coondoo		MFF
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> (Araceae)	Monstera		MFF
<i>Morus nigra</i> (Moraceae)	Mulberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Murraya paniculata</i> ( <i>Murraya paniculata</i> var. <i>exotica</i> ) (Rutaceae)	Mock orange		MFF
<i>Musa</i> spp. (Musaceae)	Banana, Plantain banana	QFF	MFF
<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Jaboticaba	QFF	MFF
<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> (Sapindaceae)	Rambutan	QFF	MFF
<i>Noronhia emarginata</i> (Oleaceae)	Madagascar olive		MFF
<i>Ochrosia elliptica</i> (Apocynaceae)	Bourbon orange		MFF
<i>Olea europaea</i> (Oleaceae)	Olive (see also Madagascar olive) (fresh fruit only)	QFF	MFF
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (Cactaceae)	Prickly pear	QFF	MFF
^ <i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Cactaceae)	Prickly pear	QFF	MFF

HOST BOTANICAL NAME	HOST COMMON NAME	B. tryoni (QFF)	C. capitata (MFF)
<i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>edulis</i> (Passifloraceae) (Purple passionfruit) <i>Passiflora edulis</i> f. <i>flavicarpa</i> (Yellow passionfruit)	Passionfruit	QFF	MFF
<i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i> (Passifloraceae)	Granadilla	QFF	MFF
<i>Persea americana</i> (Lauraceae)	Avocado	QFF	MFF
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> (Arecaceae)	Date	QFF	MFF
<i>Physalis peruviana</i> (Solanaceae)	Cape gooseberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Pouteria caimito</i> (Sapotaceae)	Abiu	QFF	MFF
<i>Pouteria sapota</i> (Sapotaceae)	Mamey sapote		MFF
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> ( <i>P. dulcis</i> ) (Rosaceae)	Almond (with husk)		MFF
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> (Rosaceae)	Apricot	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus avium</i> (Rosaceae)	Sweet cherry	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> (Rosaceae)	Sour cherry	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Rosaceae)	Plum (see also Damson, and Japanese plum)	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus domestica</i> x <i>P. armeniaca</i> (Rosaceae)	Plumcot	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus insitita</i> (Rosaceae)	Damson plum	QFF	
<i>Prunus persica</i> (Rosaceae)	Peach	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nectarina</i> (Rosaceae)	Nectarine	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i> . (Rosaceae)	Peacharine	QFF	MFF
<i>Prunus salicina</i> (Rosaceae)	Japanese plum	QFF	
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>guineense</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Brazilian guava	QFF	MFF
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Yellow cattley guava	QFF	MFF
<i>Psidium friedrichsthalianum</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Costa Rican guava	QFF	MFF
<i>Psidium guajava</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Guava (see also Brazilian, Costa Rican, strawberry, and yellow cattley guava)	QFF	MFF
<i>Psidium littorale</i> (syn. <i>P. cattleianum</i> ) (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Strawberry guava	QFF	MFF
<i>Punica granatum</i> (Punicaceae)	Pomegranate	QFF	MFF
<i>Pyrus betulaefolia</i> (Rosaceae)	Nashi	QFF	MFF
<i>Pyrus communis</i> (Rosaceae)	Pear	QFF	MFF
<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> (Rosaceae)	Nashi pear	QFF	MFF
<i>Rollinia deliciosa</i> (Annonaceae)	Rollinia	QFF	MFF
<i>Rollinia mucosa</i> (Annonaceae)	Rollinia	QFF	MFF
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> (Rosaceae)	Blackberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> (Rosaceae)	Raspberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i> (Rosaceae)	Loganberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> var. <i>loganobaccus</i>	Boysenberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> x <i>R. loganobaccus</i>	Youngberry	QFF	
<i>Sandoricum indicum</i> (Meliaceae)	Santol	QFF	
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> (Sapotaceae)	Ironwood		MFF
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (syn. <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>L. lycopersicum</i> ) (Solanaceae)	Tomato	QFF	MFF
<i>Solanum melongena</i> (Solanaceae)	Eggplant	QFF	MFF

HOST BOTANICAL NAME	HOST COMMON NAME	<i>B. tryoni</i> (QFF)	<i>C. capitata</i> (MFF)
<i>Solanum muricatum</i> (Solanaceae)	Pepino	QFF	MFF
<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> (Solanaceae)	Jerusalem cherry		MFF
<i>Spondias cytherea</i> (Anacardiaceae)	Jew plum		MFF
<i>Spondias</i> spp. (Anacardiaceae)	Mombin	QFF	MFF
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Jambu		MFF
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia jambos</i> ) (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Rose apple	QFF	MFF
<i>Syzygium malaccense</i> (syn. <i>Eugenia malaccensis</i> ) (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Mountain apple (note the term 'rose apple' is commonly used for two different species of <i>Syzygium</i> )		MFF
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Wax apple		MFF
<i>Syzygium</i> spp. (Myrtaceae) – restricted entry*	Lilly pilly		MFF
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (Combretaceae)	Tropical almond		MFF
<i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Combretaceae)	Chebulic myrobalan		MFF
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cacao		MFF
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , <i>V. ashei</i> (Ericaceae)	Blueberry	QFF	MFF
<i>Vitis labrusca</i> (Vitaceae)	Isabella grape, Fox grape	QFF	MFF
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (Vitaceae) (table grape)	Grape (table)	QFF	MFF
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. [Vitaceae] (wine grape)	Grape (wine) (see also Isabella grape)	QFF	MFF
<i>Wikstroemia phillyreifolia</i> (Thymelaeaceae)	Akia		MFF
<i>Ziziphus jujube</i> (Rhamnaceae)	Jujube, Chinese date	QFF	MFF

- **Please Note:** \*Myrtaceae plants and plant parts are currently restricted entry into Tasmania due to the risk presented by the fungal pathogen – Myrtle Rust.
- ^These hosts are declared weeds and are prohibited entry into the State

## SCHEDULES & NOTES: IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FRUIT FLY HOST PRODUCE (Cont.)

### SCHEDULE 1B: FRUIT FLY HOST SECURE FRUIT HANDLING, STORAGE & TRANSPORT

Produce certified under any Import Requirement or Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol for Queensland Fruit Fly (QFF) or Mediterranean Fruit Fly (MFF) must be handled, stored and transported in secure conditions when not in a Pest Free Area as follows (*with one exception for QFF when a specific set of import conditions are satisfied as defined in Explanatory Note 3*):

I. For packaged produce, it must be handled, stored and transported continuously and securely for the duration of the produce's transit to end destination from its point of origin certification for freedom from Fruit Fly infestation, in either:

- (a) Unvented packages; **or**
- (b) Vented packages with the vents secured with mesh with a maximum aperture of 1.6mm; **or**
- (c) Vented packages enclosing a liner bag or liner sheets that obscure vent holes; **or**
- (d) Packages, bins or palletized units fully enclosed under plastic wrap, tarpaulins, hessian, mesh or other coverings which provide a maximum aperture of 1.6mm.

**OR**

II. For unpackaged produce, it must be handled, stored and transported in secure conditions in commercial cool storage, typically at less than 10°C;

**OR**

III. For any produce that is handled in transit in non-secure conditions, thereby not fulfilling either Clauses I or II of Schedule 1B, for the duration of this period of activity the produce must:

- (a) not be exposed to the open air for longer than 60 minutes when the air temperature is greater than 13°C if at risk of infestation by MFF and 16°C if at risk of infestation by QFF; **and**
- (b) have the original certifications linked by an approved process to the deconsolidated or reconsigned produce.

**AND**

IV. For produce that has been handled in transit according to Clause III of Schedule 1B, it must also be handled, stored and transported for the remainder of its transit according to one of the consignment import requirements offered in Clauses I or II of Schedule 1B.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- 1) *Handling includes deconsolidating, consolidating, repacking, composing lots, splitting and reconsigning produce and is typically of short duration between phases of commercial cool storage and cool transport that follow the initial harvest packing and certification procedure.*
- 2) *Air temperature is measured in a meteorological screen or approved equivalent location (shaded and sheltered from breeze).*
- 3) *Security is influenced by locality, season, temperature and physical barriers so that requirements may vary with these circumstances. Between 1 May and 31 October each year, a cool-season window is recognised, whereby any handling of produce that is a host to QFF in the state of Victoria south of 37° south latitude (near Seymour) and west of 147° 30' east longitude (near Seacombe) is deemed to satisfy Clauses I-IV of Schedule 1B.*
- 4) *Direct consignments that fulfil Clause I or II and do not incur the requirements of Clause III must have their point of origin certification endorsed as meeting Schedule 1B.*

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 1

Prior to import, a “Notice of Intention to Import” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania.

### 1 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Area Freedom

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant listed in Schedule 1A except in accordance with the following:

- I. The fruit was grown in an area of the Australian mainland maintained as fruit fly free<sup>1</sup>; **and**
  - (a) The fruit was grown more than 7.5km from the discovery point or epicentre of any outbreak of Mediterranean fruit fly; **or**
  - (b) The fruit was grown more than 15km from the discovery point or epicentre of any Queensland fruit fly outbreak.

**AND**
- II. If the fruit meets Clause I, but does not meet I(a) or I(b), it must have been harvested not less than one generation<sup>2</sup> and twenty-eight days, or 12 weeks, whichever is the longer, after the last wild fly was detected in traps or in fruit in the outbreak area.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- <sup>1</sup> Denotes any area on the Australian mainland managed in accord with “Australia’s National Fruit Fly Management Protocols”.
- <sup>2</sup> Generation time is as calculated under Australia’s National Fruit Fly Management Protocols.
- Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host fruit handling, storage and transport.
- Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-23 (Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority), with an endorsement that produce was grown on a property at least 7.5km from a known outbreak of Mediterranean Fruit Fly, satisfy IR1, Clause I(a).
- Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-23 (Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority), with an endorsement that produce was grown on a property at least 15km from a known outbreak of Queensland Fruit Fly, satisfy IR1, Clause I(b).

<p><b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b></p>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 2

Prior to import, a “Notice of Intention to Import” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania.

### 2 Fruit Fly Host Produce - Disinfestation with Methyl Bromide

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant listed in Schedule 1A of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania (the Manual) unless:

I. It has been fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at one of the following rates for:

(a) Queensland fruit fly (see Explanatory Note <sup>1</sup>);

Methyl Bromide (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Fruit Core Temperature (°C)
32	21+
40	17 - 20.9

or

(b) Mediterranean fruit fly (see Explanatory Note <sup>2</sup>);

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

and

(c) Fruit core temperature must be verified in accordance with the following:

- i) The temperature must be measured by placing the tip of the temperature probe into the centre of a piece of fruit located in the middle of a carton;
- ii) At least three temperature readings must be taken from each bin or pallet or lot on each pallet.
  1. Where the lot is on a pallet, at least three different cartons in a lot must be inspected, including samples taken from:
    - a. One from the top of the pallet;
    - b. One from the centre/inside/middle of the pallet; and
  2. Where the lot is in a bin, at least three different samples readings must be taken from each bin, including samples taken from:
    - a. One from the top of the bin;
    - b. One from the centre/inside/middle of the bin; and
- iii) In addition to three readings specified in Clause I(c)(ii) above, a further three readings must be taken for each commodity in the pallet, lot on a pallet or bin that is either a different fruit variety or supplied by a different grower and/or packer.

and

II. Fumigant loading rates for fruits and vegetables are not less than 30%, nor more than 50%, of the volume of the chamber when empty;

and

III. The fumigator ensures produce packaged or covered with impervious materials (such as plastic bags, stacked plastic punnets or waxed paper), are opened, cut or removed to allow adequate penetration of the gas unless impervious materials contain:

(a) not less than four unobstructed perforations of 6mm diameter per 100cm<sup>2</sup>; **or**

- (b) five unobstructed perforations of 5mm diameter per 100cm<sup>2</sup>; **or**
- (c) numerous pinholes (at least 6 holes per square centimetre).

**and**

**IV.** The fumigator ensures the ambient air temperature within the fumigation chamber is monitored and maintained at the minimum temperature specified in Clause I(a) or I(b) for the relevant dosage to be applied, ensuring that:

- (a) ambient air temperature recording instruments in the chamber are located in a position that does not receive direct airflow from the circulation fans and heating element. The sensor must be located in an area either behind the circulation fans or an area in which the air passing the sensor is returning to the fans (i.e. return air monitoring); and
- (b) temperature recordings are taken every thirty minutes during the fumigation.

**and**

**V.** A pre-treatment fruit fly inspection must occur per chamber load for all notified fruit fly high risk products (see Explanatory Note <sup>3</sup>):

- (a) The inspection must be undertaken by an Authorised Inspection Person trained in the identification of fruit fly and signs of fruit fly infestation; **and**
- (b) For each type of produce a separate 600 unit inspection must be completed ensuring an even distribution of fruit is inspected proportionate across all varieties and growers and/or packers represented in the chamber load for each product type; **and**
- (c) Any fruit showing signs of fruit fly infestation must be cut and examined for presence of fruit fly; **and**
- (d) The Authorised Inspection Person endorses that the fruit is free of live fruit fly; **and**
- (e) All fruit of the same variety, sourced from the same grower and/or packer confirmed to have live fruit fly does not qualify for treatment and those packages must be rejected; **and**
- (f) All other produce from the same grower and/or packer of the non-conforming lot must be rejected for treatment for that day, excluding already treated produce.

**and**

**VI.** The Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate must clearly indicate the chamber room number for each lot in the consignment (all fruit fly host produce):

- (a) Where the whole consignment has been fumigated in the one chamber room, the words 'Chamber Room #XX' can be written in the 'Additional certification/Codes' section, where XX references the unique chamber room number assigned to that specific chamber; **and**
- (b) Where the consignment has been fumigated in multiple chamber rooms, a chamber room number must be written next to each lot certified; **and**
- (c) Where the same chamber room has been used for multiple fumigation treatments on the same day, the chamber room number and time of fumigation must be written next to each lot certified.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> For mango fruit (*Mangifera indica*), this import requirement applies in respect of Mediterranean fruit fly only. Methyl bromide fumigation for Queensland fruit fly in mango fruit is no longer accepted as of 21 February 2024.

<sup>2</sup> For plums (of *Prunus* genus), this import requirement applies in respect of Mediterranean fruit fly only from 22 March 2024. Methyl bromide fumigation for Queensland fruit fly in plums is no longer accepted as of 22 March 2024.

<sup>3</sup> A list of 'fruit fly high risk products' can be found on Biosecurity Tasmania's web page (see [High Risk Products - Import Requirement 2 | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#)). Re Clause V, pre-treatment fruit fly inspection is not required between 1 April and 30 September each year.

- *This Import Requirement applies in respect of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.*
- *All methyl bromide fumigation must be carried out by a licensed fumigator in an approved chamber.*
- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-04 version 4.0 (Fumigation with Methyl Bromide) satisfy this Import Requirement so long as the fumigation procedure accounts for all conditions of this Import Requirement.*
- *Treated fruit may be allowed to ventilate adequately for the minimum practical period (as per label use requirements) after fumigation prior to securing as per Schedule 1B.*
- *The provisions of Schedule 1B for secure handling, storage and transport (as specified in the Manual) override the provisions in ICA-04 for post treatment security for Tasmania.*
- *Alternative fumigant treatment options may also exist, as referred in Section 2.8 of the Manual.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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### IMPORT REQUIREMENT 3

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

#### 3 Fruit Fly Host Produce - Disinfestation by Cold Storage

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant listed in Schedule 1A unless it has been cold treated according to the following:

Fruit core temperature at treatment start	Treatment duration (days)
<b>Queensland Fruit Fly</b>	
0°C ± 0.5 °C	14
1.0°C ± 0.5 °C	16 (lemons 14)
2.0°C ± 0.5 °C	16 (lemons 14)
3.0°C ± 0.5 °C	16 (lemons 14)
<b>Mediterranean Fruit Fly</b>	
0°C ± 0.5 °C	14
1°C ± 0.5 °C	16 (lemons 14)
2°C ± 0.5 °C	18 (lemons 16)
3°C ± 0.5 °C	20 (lemons 18)

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-07 (Cold Treatment) satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 4

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 4 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Disinfestation of Mango and Papaya with Heat

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of the species *Mangifera indica* (mango) or *Carica papaya* (papaya/papaw/pawpaw) unless it has been treated according to the following as relevant:

- I. Mango must be treated under Commonwealth Department of Agriculture supervision in an approved vapour heat treatment facility at 47°C for a minimum period of 15 minutes.
- II. Papaya/papaw/pawpaw must be treated in an approved high temperature forced air chamber for at least 3.5 hours and until the seed cavity in the heaviest fruit in each batch reaches a temperature of 47.2°C. The flesh of the fruit must be firm and not distort when packed into the chamber.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- *An Approved Vapour Heat Treatment Facility means a facility that has:*
  - a. *current registration as a Registered Export Establishment (REE) under the Commonwealth Export Control Act 1982; and*
  - b. *current approval from the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture for vapour heat treatment of mangoes for export.*
- *Clause I of this Import Requirement applies in respect of Queensland fruit fly only.*
- *Clause II of this Import Requirement applies in respect of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.*
- *Consignments of mangoes that meet ICA-10 (Hot Water Treatment of Mangoes) no longer satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<p><b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b></p>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 5

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 5 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Hard Green or Similar Condition

Fruit of any of the plants listed below can only be imported into Tasmania if their skin is unbroken (see explanatory note below), and their importation complies with the following import conditions:

- I. **Avocado (named varieties only):** Fruit must:
  - (a) have been harvested in a hard condition if:
    - (i) Hass and Lamb Hass cultivars (for Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly);  
**or**
    - (ii) Sharwil, Fuerte and Reed cultivars (for Mediterranean fruit fly only)

**and**
  - (b) be hard on arrival, or hard immediately before being artificially ripened in a properly constructed and operated ripening chamber, immediately before shipment to Tasmania. Hard means not soft or softening, or having any isolated soft areas or broken skin on any part of the fruit;
- II. **Banana (all varieties):** Must be mature and green on arrival, or mature and green immediately before being artificially ripened in a properly constructed and operated ripening chamber, immediately before shipment to Tasmania. Mature means the flesh is hard and not flexible. Green means the skin is green and shows no yellow colouration except for areas towards the flower end provided the flesh beneath is still hard;
- III. **Black Sapote** – must be green with skin free of black colouring;
- IV. **Durians, Jackfruit, Longans, Lychees, Mangosteens, Rambutans, Jaboticaba and Pomegranate** – must be firm fleshed;
- V. **Passionfruit** (purple types only) – must be unwrinkled;
- VI. **Papayas** (non-defective flowering type only) **and Babaco** – must be hard and green. Hard means fruit is not soft or softening on any part. Green means the skin is green and shows no more than 25% of its ripening colour over its whole surface;
- VII. **Tahitian limes** – must be mature and green. Mature means the flesh is hard. Green means the skin is green and shows no yellow colouration;
- VIII. **Tomatoes** – must be mature and green. Mature and green means fruit has no more than a two-centimetre diameter area of pink to red colour at the styler end at the time of sorting after harvest

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- ‘**Unbroken skin**’ means the skin has no pre-harvest cracks, punctures, pulled stem or other breaks that penetrate to the flesh, including breaks that have healed with callus tissue.
- *Clauses I, II and VIII of this Import Requirement apply for both Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.*
- *Clauses III - VII of this Import Requirement apply for Queensland fruit fly only.*
- *Consignments of any of the above fruit that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocols ICA 06 (Certification of Hard Green Bananas), ICA 08 (Mature Green Condition and Immature Green Condition of Papaw and Babaco), ICA 13 (Unbroken Skin Condition of Approved Fruits), ICA 15 (Mature Green Condition of Passionfruit, Tahitian Limes, Black Sapotes and Tomatoes), ICA 16 (Certification of Mature Green Condition of Bananas), ICA-27 (Mature Green Condition of*

*Tomatoes) and ICA 30 (Hard Condition of Avocados) , satisfy this Import Requirement for each relevant Clause; e.g. ICA 30 satisfies Clause I.*

- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 6

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 6 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Irradiation

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant listed in Schedule 1A unless it has been:

- I. approved for irradiation by Food Standards Australia and New Zealand; **and**
- II. irradiated by a business approved to do so to a minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *This Import Requirement applies in respect of Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly.*
- *A business approved to irradiate fruit fly host produce is any business accredited under Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-55 (Irradiation Treatment). Consignments that meet ICA-55 satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<b>PROOF:</b> Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 7

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 7 Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Systems Approaches for Citrus and Strawberries

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, fruit of any:

- I. cultivar of mandarin, tangor, orange, lime, grapefruit or lemon (excluding Meyer) unless that fruit has been grown and packed in accord with an approved systems approach; **or**
- II. strawberry fruit unless that fruit has been grown and packed in accord with an approved systems approach.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

##### **CITRUS**

- *This Import Requirement applies in respect of Queensland fruit fly only.*
- *An approved systems approach is that described in the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-28 (Pre-harvest Treatment (Bait spraying) and Inspection of Citrus). Consignments of citrus that meet ICA-28 satisfy Clause I of this Import Requirement.*

##### **STRAWBERRIES**

- *An approved systems approach is that described in the Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-34 (Pre-harvest Field Control and Inspection of Strawberries). Consignments of strawberries that meet ICA-34 satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 8A

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 8A Queensland Fruit Fly Host Produce – Treatment with Dimethoate

#### SUSPENSION OF DIMETHOATE

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has suspended certain use patterns for dimethoate. Post harvest treatment of some host fruits previously eligible for treatment is no longer permitted. Check the APVMA website at [www.apvma.gov.au](http://www.apvma.gov.au) for further details.

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit unless it has been treated according to one of the following methods:

- I. full immersion in a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate for at least 60 seconds after harvest. Carambola, longan, lychee, passionfruit, star apple and rambutan may be dipped for 10 seconds but must remain wet for a further 60 seconds; **or**
- II. after harvest flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of 16 L per minute per square metre of the area being flood-sprayed, for at least 10 seconds, with fruit remaining wet with the mixture for not less than 60 seconds; **or**
- III. after harvest flood spraying in a single layer with a mixture containing 400 mg/L dimethoate at a rate of 32 L per minute per square metre of the area being flood-sprayed, for at least 12 seconds, with fruit remaining wet with the mixture for not less than 60 seconds; **or**
- IV. Treatment according to Clause I, II or III must be the final treatment before packing except in the case of citrus which may:
  - (a) have a non-recovery gloss coating (wax) applied not less than 60 seconds after treatment; **or**
  - (b) be washed, treated with a fungicide and/or a gloss coating applied not less than 24 hours after treatment with dimethoate.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-01 (Dipping with Dimethoate) satisfy Clauses I and IV of this Import Requirement;*
- *Consignments that meet ICA-02 (Flood Spraying with Dimethoate) satisfy Clauses II, III and IV of this Import Requirement;*
- *ICA-01 and ICA-02 cannot be used for treatment of mangoes under this Import Requirement;*
- *Consignments that meet ICA-18 (Treatment and Inspection of Custard Apple and Other Annona spp.) satisfy this Import Requirement;*
- *Consignments that meet ICA-19 (Treatment and Inspection of Mangoes) do not satisfy this Import Requirement;*
- *Mangoes that meet CTM-01 (Condition and Treatment of Mangoes) no longer meet this Import Requirement – CTM-01 is not accepted for supplying mangoes to Tasmania;*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the import requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate**

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 8B**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**8B REVOKED (Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post-harvest Treatment with Fenthion)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 23<sup>rd</sup> JUNE 2016, BECAUSE ALL LABELS AND PERMITS FOR THE USE OF FENTHION HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN BY THE AUSTRALIAN PESTICIDES AND VETERINARY MEDICINES AUTHORITY (APVMA).

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 9

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 9 Potatoes – Import Conditions

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any potatoes (tubers) or potato matter (including whole plants or cuttings) listed in Schedule 1, except in accordance with the following import conditions:

#### Schedule 1 – Regulatory status of classes of potato matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2019 (BA2019)*

Type of Matter	Regulatory Status	Import Conditions
Whole plants (living) <sup>1</sup>	Not permitted import under Import Requirement (IR) 9 of this Manual	IR9 (I)
Whole plant dried (herbarium) specimens	Permissible import under IR 37 of this Manual	IR37
Unwashed potatoes <sup>2</sup>	Not permitted import under IR9	IR9 (II)
Certified seed potatoes <sup>3</sup> (as mini-tubers <sup>4</sup> )	Permissible import under IR9 regulatory conditions	IR9 (III)(a & b)
Tissue culture <sup>5</sup>	Permissible import under IR9 regulatory conditions	IR9 (III)(c)
Ware potatoes for human consumption <sup>6</sup>	Permissible import under IR9 regulatory conditions	IR9 (IV)
Processing potatoes for human consumption <sup>7</sup>	Permissible import under IR9 regulatory conditions	IR9 (V)
Raw processing potato by-product <sup>8</sup> for animal feed	Not permitted import under IR9	IR9 (VI)
Processed potato products (non-viable matter) <sup>9</sup>	Permitted import. No regulatory conditions apply.	IR9 (VII)

#### Schedule 2 – Prohibited and/or Declared Pests (and Diseases) of Potato of Regulatory Concern to Tasmania

Pest Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bacteria	Bacterial wilt	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>
Fungi	Dry rot of potato	<i>Phacidiopycnis tuberivora</i>
Insects	African black beetle	<i>Heteronychus arator</i>
Nematodes	Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Viruses & viroids	PSTVd	Potato spindle tuber viroid
Viruses & viroids	PVY <sup>N</sup> & PVY <sup>NTN</sup>	PVY necrotic strains
Weeds	Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche</i> spp (excepting <i>O. minor</i> and <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> )

#### Schedule 3 –Other Regulations that Apply to IR9

IR	Target Pest of Concern	Scientific Name	Host Range
29	Potato cyst nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	PCN non-hosts from PCN infected areas
46	Tomato potato psyllid	<i>Bactericera cockerelli</i>	Solanaceae & Convolvulaceae

**I. Whole plants (living) <sup>1</sup>**

Whole, living potato plants (including true seed or berries) grown interstate are not permitted entry into Tasmania.

**II. Unwashed potatoes <sup>2</sup>**

Potatoes (living potato tubers or part of tubers) that are unwashed and contaminated with soil and any other form of plant detritus are not permitted entry into Tasmania.

**III. Certified seed potato matter for field propagation in Tasmania**

Potatoes for planting as seed for field propagation (either commercially or domestically) can only be imported into Tasmania under the following conditions:

**(a) Certified seed potatoes** – Generations 1 onwards are not permitted entry;

**(b) Certified seed potatoes as mini-tubers <sup>4</sup>:**

Mini-tubers must be:

- i. **'Generation 0'** material sourced from a certified seed production scheme approved by Biosecurity Tasmania, such as AuSPICA, the National Seed Certification Scheme, or any other seed certification scheme of equivalent standard; **and**
- ii. brushed and washed clean and free of any growing medium (including soil or potting media), and any other extraneous plant matter; **and**
- iii. dormant and free of stolon development<sup>10</sup>; **and**
- iv. accompanied by a Black Label (or equivalent) if AuSPICA sourced seed indicating material variety and generation and a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation of the mini-tuber facility that produced it; **and**
- v. sourced from disease-free parent plants; **and**
- vi. visually free of all pests and diseases, before being pathogen tested and certified free of all pests and pathogens such as those listed in both Table 1 and Group 1 restricted pests and pathogens of AuSPICA (2021) <sup>11</sup>; **and**
- vii. certified to be free of the remaining pests and diseases specified in Schedule 2.

**(c) Tissue Culture:**

As per the definition of Tissue Culture <sup>5</sup>, plantlets are allowed entry into Tasmania only when:

- i. they have been produced in Australia at an approved facility (such as AuSPICA, the National Seed Certification Scheme, or any other seed certification scheme of equivalent standard approved by Biosecurity Tasmania); **and**
- ii. sourced from disease-free parent plants; **and**
- iii. the plantlets are sterile and certified by the approved facility to be free of pests and diseases, as listed in Schedule 2; **and**
- iv. the tissue culture plantlets proposed for import into the State are accompanied by a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation, **and**
- v. the standards applied to tissue culture production must also meet the general entry requirements for imported tissue culture, as specified in *Section 2.10 – Tissue Culture*, of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania (PBMTas).

#### IV. Ware potatoes for human consumption <sup>6</sup>

Ware potatoes, or parts of ware potatoes, intended for human consumption can only be imported into Tasmania under the following conditions:

##### (a) Uncooked semi-processed potato for use in pre-prepared meals <sup>12</sup>:

Any ware potato that is used in uncooked or partially cooked pre-prepared meals for human consumption must be:

- i. brushed and washed free of soil; **and**
- ii. peeled and free of eyes; **and**
- iii. surface sterilised by water bath immersion for at least 5 minutes in a commercially accepted surface sterilant wash, such as a solution of 0.3% acetic acid and 0.5% sodium chloride; **and**
- iv. vacuum packaged or fully sealed packages; **and**
- v. be accompanied with certification stating that the potato has been sourced from potato producers in States holding either:
  - a) Whole-of-State Pest Area Freedom certificates for:
    - i. Potato cyst nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*); **and**
    - ii. Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*); **and**
    - iii. Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) specific to potato as host; **and**
    - iv. Potato virus Y necrotic strains (PVY necrotic strains).
  - or**
  - b) Partial Pest Area Freedom certificates as set forth in Clause IV(b)(v)(b & d) of this Import Requirement 9 for Potato cyst nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*) and Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*); **and**
  - c) Whole-of-State Pest Area Freedom certification for:
    - i. Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) specific to potato as host; **and**
    - ii. Potato virus Y necrotic strains (PVY necrotic strains).

##### (b) Ware potatoes for human consumption (unprocessed):

Any imported ware potatoes destined for retail sale and human consumption in Tasmania must:

- i. be brushed and washed free of soil; **and**
- ii. be free from of all other potato plant parts and other extraneous matter; **and**
- iii. be packed in clean (free from soil, extraneous matter or other residues) containers (bags, bins etc); **and**
- iv. be produced on a property that does not share agricultural equipment with any properties in another State, Territory or area unless that State, Territory or area meets all the conditions of this Import Requirement for freedom from the prohibited pests listed in Schedule 2 (see Clause IV(b)(v) of this Import Requirement (IR)9), as evidenced by a Plant Health Certificate; **and**
- v. be accompanied with certification stating that the potato has been sourced from potato producers in States holding either:
  - a) Whole-of-State Pest Area Freedom for each of the pests listed in Schedule 2, as declared by the State biosecurity authority responsible (particularly with respect to PSTVd on potato as host, but not alternative hosts);

**or**

- b) Partial Area Freedom, where the biosecurity matter is sourced from an exclusion (buffer) zone at least 20km away from any officially known infection area for each of the pests listed in Schedule 2 excluding PSTVd and PVY necrotic strains; **and**
  - c) Whole-of-State Pest Area Freedom certification for:
    - i. Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) specific to potato as host; **and**
    - ii. Potato virus Y necrotic strains (PVY necrotic strains).
- and**
- d) additional regulatory conditions apply when demonstrating Partial Area Freedom for Potato cyst nematode or Bacterial wilt as follows:

***Potato cyst nematode (PCN):***

- i. Survey of all of the potato crops in the defined Area for which freedom from PCN is being claimed must have been completed over the 3-year period prior to the proposed importation. The survey should also encompass a 20km buffer surrounding the Area. One third or greater of the crops in the Area must be surveyed each year. Survey information must be accompanied by a map detailing the Area for which freedom from PCN is being claimed. If freedom from PCN is to be claimed, survey data must indicate no cases of PCN within the Area or the buffer zone over the 3-year period.; **and**
- ii. The National protocol for soil sampling and testing for PCN must be followed (Hinch, 1991. National sampling strategies and standards for detection of potato cyst nematode. In: Potato Cyst Nematode- Impact on Australian Horticulture and a Proposed National Strategy). Horticultural Policy Council Industry Report No 6, 1993, pp 127-131).

The minimum acceptable sampling intensity under this protocol is deemed to be the collection of 200 x 10cm<sup>3</sup> samples on a 10 x 10m grid pattern for every 2 hectares, providing a combined 2kg field sample from which a 500g sub sample of dried soil is processed. In order to declare freedom from PCN, no cysts will have been found in any of the samples over the entire three-year period of testing.

***Bacterial wilt (BW):***

- iii. A visual survey of all solanaceous crops within the defined Area for which freedom from bacterial wilt is being claimed must be undertaken. The survey must be completed over a 3-year period prior to the proposed importation; **and**
- iv. The visual survey should also encompass a 20km buffer surrounding the Area. One third or greater of the crops in the Area must be surveyed each year, and any suspect plants must be tested by a laboratory approved by Biosecurity Tasmania that is able to undertake such testing, for the presence of BW. If any suspect plants in a crop should test positive for BW, then additional testing requirements would apply to identify the source of the infection, such as testing of irrigation water for presence of BW by a laboratory approved by Biosecurity Tasmania.

Survey information must be accompanied by a map detailing the Area for which freedom from bacterial wilt is being claimed, and the survey data presented must prove that there have been no cases of BW within the Area or the buffer zone over the 3-year survey.

**and**

- vi. Subject to a border inspection by Biosecurity Tasmania at the point of entry into the State.

## V. Processing potatoes for human consumption

Any importer of whole or partially cut potatoes, imported solely for the purpose of processing on-shore at an industrial processing facility in Tasmania, must apply for an Individual Permit to import. Import conditions of any such permit will focus in general on the need for the potato tubers to:

- (a) be free of soil (by brushing and washing) and any other contaminating extraneous matter; **and**
- (b) be transported **securely** <sup>13</sup> from the point of origin to its end destination for industrial processing in Tasmania; **and**
- (c) be produced on a property that does not share agricultural equipment with any properties in another State, Territory or area unless that State, Territory or area meets all the conditions of this Import Requirement for freedom from the prohibited pests listed in Schedule 2 (see Clause IV(b)(v) of this IR9, as evidenced by a Plant Health Certificate); **and**
- (d) meet all pest area freedom import conditions for PCN, Bacterial wilt, dry rot of potato, PSTVd, and *Orobanche* spp., as set forth in Clause IV(b)(v) of this IR9.

## VI. Raw (non-devitalised) processing potato by-product<sup>8</sup> for animal feed

Raw (non-devitalised), processing potato by-product (including abraded peel), intended for animal feed is not permitted import into Tasmania under this Import Requirement (IR)9.

## VII. Processed potato products (non-viable matter)<sup>9</sup>

Processed potato products, if rendered to be unviable plant matter due to the type of processing undertaken prior to entry into Tasmania, are listed as permitted matter under the *BA2019*. Such matter is allowed entry into Tasmania without formal regulation, so long as it meets all necessary food hygiene standards as food intended for human consumption as enforced by the State of Tasmania.

## VIII. Agricultural Equipment and Machinery

- (a) Entry requirements as specified in *IR39 – Agricultural Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used)* of the PBMTas, must be met for any type of machinery, equipment or vehicle sourced from regions outside of any 20 km buffer zone of officially known infestation areas of any of the pests listed in Schedule 2 of this IR9.
- (b) For agricultural equipment and machinery proposed for importation into Tasmania from areas within 20km of an officially known infection area of any one of the pests listed in Schedule 2, an importer must first apply for an Individual Permit from Biosecurity Tasmania for approval to import any such equipment and machinery.

## IX. Other Regulations that Apply to IR9

### (a) Other Import Requirements Specified in the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania

Please note that two other Import Requirements in the PBMTas, as specified in Schedule 3, may also apply to IR9 in relation to Potato cyst nematode (IR 29) and potato matter's potential to carry Tomato potato psyllid (IR 46).

### (b) Commonwealth Post-Entry Quarantine (PEQ)

The Commonwealth maintains a post-entry quarantine (PEQ) scheme for importation of foreign lines of potato into Australia. To import any such potato matter into Tasmania at any stage after its release from PEQ, an importer must also first apply for an Individual Permit for permission to import from Biosecurity Tasmania.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> **Whole plants (living)** means live potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) plants or parts thereof, including true seeds or berries.
- <sup>2</sup> **Unwashed potatoes** means living potato tubers or part of tubers that are unwashed and contaminated with soil and any other form of plant detritus.
- <sup>3</sup> **Seed potatoes** (aka 'seed tubers') means potatoes grown via a seed certification scheme for field propagation in Tasmania, either commercially or via public retail sale. The scheme must be approved by Biosecurity Tasmania, such as the AuSPICA Seed Potato Certification Scheme interstate, or certified seed growers in Tasmania. Seed potatoes can be whole tubers or pieces (slips) of tuber that are fresh, viable (living) potato matter in which one or more 'eyes' or lateral buds are present. Seed tubers must be brushed and washed clean and free of soil. Imported AuSPICA certified seed potatoes, in the form of mini-tubers, must be 'Generation 0' material produced at an AuSPICA accredited facility and accompanied by a Black Certification Label indicating material variety and generation and a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation of the minituber facility that produced it. The source of the parent plant must be a disease-free tissue culture plant or microtuber.
- <sup>4</sup> **AuSPICA define a mini-tuber** as being produced from a plant grown in an insect-proof greenhouse in an accredited laboratory (i.e. it is not field grown).
- <sup>5</sup> **Tissue culture** means sterile potato plantlets produced at an approved facility (such as an AuSPICA accredited tissue culture laboratory) that is accompanied by a copy of the Certificate of Accreditation. The production of any such tissue culture must also satisfy the general entry requirements for imported tissue culture, specified in Section 2.10 – Tissue Culture, of the PBMTas.
- <sup>6</sup> **Ware potatoes** means, for the purposes of this Import Requirement, fresh, brushed and washed, and surface sterilised potato intended for human consumption either in semi-processed, pre-prepared ('ready-to-go') meals (imported either whole, or partially cut), or whole tubers for retail purchase. Such potato on import into Tasmania may be either fresh or partially cooked.
- <sup>7</sup> **Processing potatoes** means whole or partially cut potatoes imported solely for the purpose of processing in Tasmania at an industrial processing facility, prior to any public retail sale of such processed products. Such matter can only be imported as fully brushed and washed potato that is soil-free, and is regarded to be viable matter that could present some biosecurity risk up until the very point of industrial processing on-site in Tasmania. All such matter must be processed securely on-site at the industrial processing facility according to the regulations specified in this IR.
- <sup>8</sup> **Raw potato processing by-products** means fresh (non-devitalised) potato by-products generated as waste by-product from industrial processing of untreated potato tubers, such as abraded peel, pieces of potato, potato slurry and screen solids, and/or potato pulp from starch extraction and other plant and/or soil matter.
- <sup>9</sup> **Processed potato** means potato, that prior to import in Tasmania, has been processed into pre-prepared potato products that do not constitute fresh potato and such matter has been devitalised in some form and is non-viable plant matter. This includes, but is not limited to, frozen potato (such as frozen fries or raw chips), cooked potato products (such as pre-baked or fried forms of chips/crisps, hash browns, potato wedges or pommes noisettes, and potato mash), ground potato (such as starch products and flours), cured potato (such as pickled potato, preserves, jams, sauces or soups), shredded potato, and/or dehydrated potato, etc.
- <sup>10</sup> **Gen 0 mini-tubers that have stolon (shoot) development** have broken their dormancy and are in breach of regulatory Clause I of this IR9. A tolerance level up to 2mm is allowed for stolon emergence in any supplied product. If such imported matter is detected with stolon development exceeding this requirement, on inspection at the biosecurity border, it will be re-exported back to the supplier or destroyed.
- <sup>11</sup> **See AuSPICA (2021) Conditions for the AuSPICA Seed Potato Certification Scheme.** AuSPICA, Healesville, Victoria, Version 4.2, 37 pp. URL: <https://www.auspica.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/AuSPICA-Scheme-condition-2021.pdf> & <https://www.auspica.org.au/>.

*AuSPICA (2021) states that Group 1 restricted diseases for which there is a 'zero tolerance' in certified seed tubers for propagation include:*

- Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)
- Blackleg caused by (*Dickeya dianthicola*)
- Potato cyst nematode (PCN) (*Globodera rostochiensis* or *G. pallida*)
- Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd)
- Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*)
- Ring rot (*Clavibacter michiganensis sepedonicus*)
- Tobacco rattle virus
- Zebra chip complex (*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (CLso)).

<sup>12</sup> Fully processed (pre-washed and cooked) potato (either whole or in pieces) that is imported into Tasmania for human consumption via pre-packaged meals, are risk assessed as not representing a biosecurity risk of concern for this commodity class. Such matter is categorised as 'Processed Potato' and not subject to regulatory intervention other than that specified in Clause VII of this IR.

<sup>13</sup> **Secure conditions** means "The biosecurity matter (potato tubers) must be handled, stored and transported securely for the duration of the produce's transit to end destination from its point of origin certification at a packhouse to its end destination (such as an industrial processing facility); i.e. The matter must be held in secure (fully sealed) containers, that are locked and sealed during transit with an inspection seal that can only be broken by an official inspector at the point of arrival at a processing plant."

*Alternative forms of containerisation of processing potatoes for bulk transport other than secured, sealed containers may be considered on direct application to Biosecurity Tasmania if sufficient evidence can be provided, proving that the alternative means of bulk transport of biosecurity matter does not elevate the biosecurity risk above Tasmania's Appropriate Level of Protection (ALOP).*

**PLEASE NOTE:**

The regulations held within IR9 are developed from the key recommendations of two main bodies of Import Risk Analysis work undertaken by Biosecurity Tasmania to identify the pest risks of concern for any potential potato imports from mainland Australia. See:

*Cross, P. (2021) Routine Import Risk Analysis for Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid (PSTVd). Biosecurity Tasmania, DPIPWE, Hobart, 34 pp.*

*Phillips, D. (2024) Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Potato: Part A Report – Risk Analysis and Risk Management. Biosecurity Tasmania, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas), Hobart.)*

*Phillips, D. (2024) Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Potato: Part B Report – Pest Categorisation Risk Assessment. Biosecurity Tasmania, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas), Hobart.)*

*Phillips, D. (2024) Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Potato: Part C Report – Pest Data Sheets and Stakeholder Comment. Biosecurity Tasmania, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas), Hobart.)*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 10

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

For grape imports, the importer must clearly mention whether they are intending to import table grapes or wine grapes while completing their *Notice of Intention to Import*.

### 10 Grape Phylloxera – Hosts and Vectors

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any host (Schedule 1) or vector (Schedule 2) of grape phylloxera, *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch), except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Hosts of Grape Phylloxera

Host Botanical name	Host common name (examples)
<i>Vitis</i> spp.	Grape, grapevines

Hosts include any living plant (potted, dormant and/or bare-rooted), cutting, tissue culture or grafted rootstock from the plant genera listed in Schedule 1.

#### Schedule 2: Vectors of Grape Phylloxera

Vectors include all other *Vitis* spp. plant material or product (including grapes (wine or table), must and juice, marc, leaves, vineyard soil, or agricultural equipment, machinery or vehicles).

#### Schedule 3: Other regulations that apply to hosts and vectors of grape phylloxera further to IR10

IR	Target host/vector	Comments
37	Plant material or soil	For diagnostics or laboratory analysis
38	Nursery Stock	For treatment of nursery material against pests and diseases other than grape phylloxera.
39	Agriculture Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (new and used)	The requirements in IR39 are in addition to Clause 4 requirements for Agriculture Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles entering Tasmania from a PEZ.
41	Fruit	In case of splitting and reconsigning consignments
42	Fruit (table grapes only)	Pre-harvest treatment and inspection of table grapes (for fruit fly)
45	Fruit	In case of repacking and composite lots

#### Schedule 4: Grape Phylloxera Management Zones

There are three types of grape phylloxera management zones:

- **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)** means “a whole State or part thereof, recognised to be free from grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*). To acquire a PEZ status, a region must have been established by historical information and/or a survey program as not being infested by grape phylloxera and be protected by appropriate legislation to control the movement of grape phylloxera host produce including grapevine material, specified grape products and vineyard equipment into the area.”
- **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)** means “an area not defined as a PEZ or PIZ, where the grape phylloxera status is unknown”.

- **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)** means “an area containing grape vines known to be infested with grape phylloxera or have been infested with grape phylloxera”.
- I. Grapevine planting material:**
- a. Cuttings (callused or un-callused) and rootlings<sup>1</sup>**  
Such matter when originating from a:
- i. Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)**  
Must be:
- a. cleaned free of soil; **and**
  - b. disinfested by hot water treatment at either:
    - i.  $54^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5 minutes; **or**
    - ii.  $50^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 30 minutes;
- OR**
- c. Cuttings or rootlings that meet ICA-37<sup>2</sup> satisfy Clause I of this Import Requirement.
- ii. Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) or Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**
- a. Is not permitted entry.
- b. Tissue cultures**  
Such matter originating from either a PEZ, PRZ, or PIZ must be from an approved source<sup>3</sup> and as per Part 2.10 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.
- c. Potted vines**  
Such matter originating from either a PEZ, PRZ or PIZ is not permitted entry.
- II. Grape fruit (grapes - loose or bunched):**
- a. Wine grapes**  
Such matter when originating from a:
- i. Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ) or Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)**
- a. Must have originated from a property free of grape phylloxera; **or**
  - b. Wine grapes that meet ICA-33<sup>4</sup> satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement.
- ii. Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**
- a. Is not permitted entry.
- b. Table grapes**  
Such matter when originating from a:
- i. Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)**
- a. Is permitted entry subject to proof of origin<sup>5</sup>.
- ii. Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ)**
- a. Must have originated from a property free of grape phylloxera; **or**
  - b. Must be disinfested by:
    - i. Packaging with sulphur pads containing a minimum of 970g/kg sodium metabisulphite at the labelled rate and in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions; **or**
    - ii. Methyl bromide fumigation<sup>6</sup>; **or**

- iii. Table grapes that meet ICA-04<sup>7</sup> for methyl bromide dosage rates of 32, 40 and 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>, satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement.
- iii. **Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**
  - a. Must be disinfested by:
    - i. Packaging with sulphur pads containing a minimum of 970g/kg sodium metabisulphite at the labelled rate and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions; **or**
    - ii. Methyl bromide fumigation<sup>6</sup>; **or**
    - iii. Table grapes that meet ICA-04<sup>7</sup> for methyl bromide dosage rates of 32, 40 and 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>, satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement.

### III. Wine grape products:

#### a. Must<sup>8</sup> and juice<sup>9</sup>

Such matter when originating from a:

- i. **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)**
  - a. Is permitted entry subject to proof of origin.
- ii. **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) or Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**
  - a. Satisfies Clause III of this Import Requirement if it meets ICA-22<sup>10</sup>; **or**
  - b. Must be filtered or otherwise processed to achieve a maximum particle size of 50 microns; **or**
  - c. Must have completed at least three days (72 hours) of fermentation.

#### b. Marc<sup>11</sup>

Such matter when originating from a:

- i. **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)**
  - a. Is permitted entry subject to proof of origin.
- ii. **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) or Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**
  - a. Must be disinfested by composting according to Australian Standard AS 4454.

### IV. Agricultural equipment and machinery<sup>12</sup>

Such equipment and machinery when originating from a:

- i. **Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)**
  - a. Must have been used in a PEZ for at least the last 30 days; **and**
  - b. Must meet the requirements of IR39
- ii. **Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) or Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ)**

Must be:

  - a. Thoroughly cleaned free of any restricted matter, including soil, plants, seeds or other plant material or debris by steam<sup>13</sup> where steam must be applied at the target for at least 10 sec, from not more than 1m distance;

**OR**

  - b. Thoroughly cleaned free of any restricted matter, including soil, plants, seeds or other plant material or debris by some other method; **and**
  - c. Disinfested by dry heat treatment at:
    - i. 45°C for 75 minutes; **or**
    - ii. 40°C for at least two hours and 15 minutes;

**OR**

- d. Disinfected by full immersion in hot water at 60°C or higher for at least 60 seconds.

**V. Fresh *Vitis* leaves<sup>14</sup>**

Such matter originating from either a PEZ, PRZ, or PIZ is not permitted entry.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> **“Rootlings”** means bare-rooted cuttings grown on to develop roots.

<sup>2</sup> **“ICA-37”** means Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-37 (Hot Water Treatment of Grapevines).

<sup>3</sup> **“Approved Source”** means a source approved by NRE TAS.

<sup>4</sup> **“ICA-33”** means Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-33 (Movement of Wine Grapes).

<sup>5</sup> **“Proof of origin”** means accompanied by an ICA-23<sup>15</sup> or PHY02<sup>16</sup> certification.

<sup>6</sup> **Methyl bromide fumigation** must be applied according to one of the following treatments:

Fruit pulp temperature (°C)	Dosage Rate (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	Duration (hours)	Dosage at 30 minutes (≥75%)	Dosage at 2 hours (≥60%)
21°C or greater	32	2	24g/m <sup>3</sup>	19.2 g/m <sup>3</sup>
Between 15.5°C and 20.9°C	40	2	30g/m <sup>3</sup>	24g/m <sup>3</sup>
Between 10°C and 15.4°C	48	2	36g/m <sup>3</sup>	28.8 g/m <sup>3</sup>

<sup>7</sup> **“ICA-04”** means Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-04 (Fumigation with Methyl Bromide).

<sup>8</sup> **“Must”** is the total product of crushing grape fruit, including juice, skins, seeds, pulp and possibly some stems and leaves.

<sup>9</sup> **“Juice”** is the liquid fraction from must, excluding skins, seeds and other large solids.

<sup>10</sup> **“ICA-22”** means Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-22 (Transfer of Grape Must and Fresh Juice from a Phylloxera Infested Zone (PIZ) or Phylloxera Risk Zone (PRZ) for Winemaking in a Phylloxera Exclusion Zone (PEZ)).

<sup>11</sup> **“Marc”** is the solids residue from crushing or pressing of must or wine, containing skins, seeds and possibly some stems.

<sup>12</sup> **“Agricultural equipment and machinery”** includes any machinery, hand-operated equipment, tools, bins, containers, used fencing and posts or farmyard vehicles used for the production and processing of grapes and grapevines in an area where grape vines are grown (Please note this definition is specific to Import Requirement 10 and differs to that which normally applies in the Manual).

<sup>13</sup> **“Steam”** must be above 100°C and be applied to all surfaces.

<sup>14</sup> **“Fresh *Vitis* leaves”** means unprocessed, freshly harvested leaves from plants belonging to the genus *Vitis*, including grapes.

<sup>15</sup> **“ICA-23”** means Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-23 (Certification of Area or Property Freedom Based on Monitoring by the Accrediting Authority).

<sup>16</sup> **“PHY02”** means ‘National Accreditation Code PHY02 – Phylloxera Area Freedom; Grown in an area free of Phylloxera (Vine protection district or PEZ)’.

**Please Note:**

- *Consignments that meet ICA-23<sup>15</sup> and/or PHY02<sup>16</sup> satisfy any condition of this Import Requirement where proof of origin<sup>5</sup> or area or property freedom from grape phylloxera is required.*
- *Table grapes treated with Methyl bromide fumigation for both grape phylloxera and fruit fly (see Import Requirement 2) may use the dosage rate of 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> at ≥21°C fruit-core-temperature OR 40 g/m<sup>3</sup> between 17°C-20.9°C fruit-core-temperature. This will satisfy methyl bromide treatment requirements for fruit fly (Queensland fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly) as well as for grape phylloxera.*
- *In selected circumstances, alternative fumigation treatments may exist in relation to the use of carbon dioxide or sulphur dioxide as referred to in Section 2.8.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 11

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 11 Onion Smut and Iris Yellow Spot Tosspovirus (IYSV) - Hosts and Vectors

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any plant or plant product that is a host (Schedule 1) of onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae* Frost), and Iris Yellow Spot Virus (IYSV), except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Hosts of Onion Smut and IYSV

*Allium spp.* bulbs of, but not limited to, all edible cultivars (or species) of onion, leek, spring onion, shallot, chive and garlic. Bulbs for human consumption are exempt for IYSV and for onion smut, provided Clause II(b) is met. Peeled or processed garlic is exempt.

#### I. All commodities (Schedule 1) – Whole-of-State/Territory Area Freedom:

Host plants or plant products must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the plant or produce was grown and/or packed in a State or Territory for which there is a valid area freedom certificate for both onion smut and IYSV.

#### II. All commodities (Schedule 1) – Partial State/Territory Area Freedom:

(a) *Allium spp.* bulbs for mother plants (bulbs for propagation) and transplants<sup>1</sup> cannot be imported into Tasmania unless:

i. the imported bulbs are free of thrips species;

**and**

ii. they have been certified free of onion smut and IYSV by an approved seed production program;

**or**

1. they are accompanied by a certificate to verify that the crop was inspected by an approved person (Qualified Government Officer with plant pathogen expertise) prior to bulb formation and again prior to the onset of leaf senescence and found free of onion smut and IYSV; **and**

2. that no plants are known to be infected by onion smut and IYSV within a 10km radius of the site where the crop was produced.

(b) *Allium spp.* 'bulbs for human consumption' may be imported into Tasmania that are either:

i. grown in Australia; **or**

ii. sourced from overseas, provided a copy of the phytosanitary certificate for entry into Australia is submitted along with the importation.

III. Agricultural equipment from any State where onion smut is known to occur must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the equipment has not been used within 3km of the location of any outbreak of onion smut. Such equipment must also satisfy IR39, and be free of plant detritus of any form, and require chlorine-based treatment for machinery out of any State where onion smut is known to occur.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> *Transplants (such as seedling plant trays) of all edible Alliums must comply with the same requirements as that required for 'bulbs for mother plants', as specified in Clause II of IR11.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 12

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 12 Pea Weevil - Hosts and Vectors

**NOTE: THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS ONE OF SEVERAL THAT MUST BE SATISFIED, AS RELEVANT, WHEN IMPORTING GRAIN OR SEED INTO TASMANIA FOR USE AS ANIMAL FEED, AS WELL AS SEED FOR SOWING.**

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any type of dry pea seed except in accordance with the following:

- I. Dried peas<sup>1</sup> that are intended for sowing or animal feed, including grain or seed mixes must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that:
  - (a) the State or Territory of Australia or of any other country in which the peas are grown are free of pea weevil (*Bruchus pisorum* L.); **or**
  - (b) the peas have been fumigated with methyl bromide for 24 hours at atmospheric pressure according to one of the following rates:
    - (i) 32 – 40 grams per m<sup>3</sup> at 10° - 14°C;
    - (ii) 24 – 32 grams per m<sup>3</sup> at 15° - 20°C;
    - (iii) 16 – 24 grams per m<sup>3</sup> at 21°C or higher; **or**
  - (c) the peas have been fumigated with phosphine in a gas-tight<sup>2</sup> structure or enclosure at the rate of at least 1.5 grams per cubic metre of sealed storage volume at a temperature of at least 15°C for at least 10 days; **or**
  - (d) The peas have been gamma irradiated at 25 k Gray at an approved facility using an approved process (applies to peas intended for animal feed only); **or**
  - (e) the peas must be consigned to an approved Level 3 premise within Tasmania for processing if conditions I (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) are not met (applies to peas intended for animal feed only).
- II. Other Grains and Seeds that May Contain Peas must:
  - (a) contain zero pea seeds per kilogram of grain or seed as indicated by a Seed Analysis Certificate issued by an accredited laboratory which has examined a representative sample from the grain or seed lot (Refer IR30 for sampling protocol detail); **or**
  - (b) if the representative sample of grain or seed contains one or more pea seeds per kilogram, the lot from which the sample was drawn must be:
    - (i) accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the State or Territory of Australia or of the other country in which the peas were grown is free of Pea Weevil; **or**
    - (ii) fumigated with methyl bromide according to requirement I(b) above; **or**
    - (iii) fumigated with phosphine according to requirement I(c) above; **or**
    - (iv) Gamma irradiated at 25 k Gray according to requirement I(d) above;

**or**
  - (c) the grain or seed must be consigned to an approved Level 3 premise within Tasmania for processing if conditions II(a) or (b) are not met.
- III. Conditions I and II do not apply where there exists a current area freedom certificate issued by the Chief Plant Protection Officer or equivalent person, stating that the whole or that part of the State or Territory of Australia or of another country is free of Pea Weevil.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> "**Peas**" means all varieties of the plants *Pisum sativum* and *Pisum arvense*.
- <sup>2</sup> 'Gas-tight' means that the storage must meet at least the minimum standard required, that is a pressure decay from 250 Pa to 125 Pa in five minutes, as measured by an accepted pressure test.

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 13

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 13 REVOKED (Boil Smut – Hosts)

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 18<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2013, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2013, BECAUSE BOIL SMUT IS REVOKED AS A LIST A PEST (PROHIBITED MATTER) TO TASMANIA EFFECTIVE FROM THE 18<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2013.

**BOIL SMUT HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST, REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.**

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 14**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**14 REVOKED (Hosts of Chrysanthemum White Rust (*Puccinia horiana* Henn.))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 17<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2010, BECAUSE CHRYSANTHEMUM WHITE RUST HAS BEEN REVOKED AS A LIST B DISEASE OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 15

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 15 Red Imported Fire Ant - Carriers

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any restricted matter that is a carrier (Schedule 1) of red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta* Buren), except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Carriers of Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA)

A carrier means any thing (other than a human) whether alive, dead or inanimate, that has or is capable of having biosecurity matter (RIFA) on it, attached to it or contained in it. In case of RIFA movement this includes (but is not confined to) plants with attached potting media, potting media, mulch, soil and turf<sup>1</sup>, hay, straw, agricultural equipment<sup>2</sup> and used containers<sup>3</sup>.

#### I. All commodities (Schedule 1) – whole State/Territory area freedom

Any carrier (Schedule 1) which originates from a State or Territory that holds a current Area Freedom Certificate for RIFA for the whole of that State or Territory does not require any accompanying certification stating freedom from the pest providing the carrier:

- (a) is consigned directly to Tasmania; **and**
- (b) does not transit through any known RIFA quarantine zone(s) unless securely transported<sup>4</sup> from its point of origin to the point of entry into Tasmania.

OR

#### II. All commodities (Schedule 1) – partial area freedom within State/Territory

Any carrier (Schedule 1) which originates from a place more than 5 kilometres from a known infestation of RIFA must:

- (a) be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate certifying that the material originates from a property that is more than 5 kilometres from any known infestation of RIFA; **and**
- (b) not transit through any known RIFA quarantine zone(s) unless securely transported<sup>4</sup> from its point of origin to the point of entry into Tasmania.

OR

#### III. All commodities (Schedule 1) – consignment treatment

Must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate from the State or Territory of origin stating that the carrier material has been given one of the following approved treatments:

- (a) for containerised plants in potting medium or with potting medium attached:
  - (i) the potting medium has been treated:
    - a. with Bifenthrin 2g/kg granules at 16 to 61g/10L potting medium (permit 9796), or in accordance with APVMA permits 14317, 13916 or 13959, within 60 days of export; **or**
    - b. with Chlorpyrifos 100g/kg granules at 750 g/m<sup>3</sup> potting mix (SuSCon Green® label), or in accordance with APVMA permit 13504, within 180 days of export; **or**
    - c. within 10 days of export to Tasmania, with:

- i. full immersion or drenching of the container and root ball in a solution of bifenthrin 80g/L at 25ml/100L potting medium (permit 10043), with a commercial wetting agent; **or**
  - ii. full immersion or drenching of container and root ball in a solution of Chlorpyrifos 500g/L at 40ml/100L potting medium (permit 13504) with a commercial wetting agent; **or**
  - iii. drenching with cyfluthrin in accordance with APVMA permit 89374;
- and**
- (ii) once treated, the plants have been isolated in a secure area (that is greater than 5 metres from plants that have not been treated), prior to consignment.
- (b) for agricultural equipment and used containers:
- (i) the equipment or containers have been inspected and found free of RIFA; **and**
  - (ii) the equipment or containers have been cleaned free of organic matter and soil by brushing, use of a high-pressure air/water hose or steam cleaning.
- (c) for potting media and mulch, the material has been:
- (i) fumigated with Methyl Bromide at the rate of 48 grams per cubic metre at 21°C for 24 hours in accordance with APVMA permit 95110; **and**
  - (ii) stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with RIFA;
- or**
- (iii) heat treated so as to bring the entire mass to a minimum temperature of 65.5°C; **and**
  - (iv) stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with RIFA.
- or**
- (v) produced, stored, handled and consigned in such a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of the RIFA; **and**
  - (vi) packed in the original sealed bag or other container in which it was commercially packed.
- (d) for hay and straw:
- (i) the hay or straw has been fumigated with Methyl Bromide at the rate of 48 grams per cubic metre at 21°C for 24 hours in accordance with APVMA permit 95110; **and**
  - (ii) stored, handled and consigned after treatment so as to prevent infestation with RIFA.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> **Soil and Turf** are not permitted entry into Tasmania as freedom from soil is a condition of entry for any item (see Section 2.4.1 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*).
- <sup>2</sup> **Agricultural Equipment** includes: machinery, vehicles or any equipment used for the culture, harvesting, packing or processing of any plant or plant product, or in cultivation, spraying, harvesting, earth moving, packing and transport of carrier material.
- <sup>3</sup> **Containers** includes: pots, bins, crates and pallets used in growing, harvesting, packing and/or transport of carrier material.
- <sup>4</sup> **'Secure transport'** means the biosecurity matter must be:
  - held either within a secure container which is not open to the outside air and has been securely locked and sealed from its point of origin, and the seal remains unbroken until its point of arrival in Tasmania; **or**

- 
- *securely wrapped in a manner which prevents the biosecurity matter being exposed to the open air when in transit.*
  - *Consignments that fall under the scope of, and meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-39 (Treatment of Bulk Growing Media and Potted Plants for Red Imported Fire Ant), satisfy Clause III of this Import Requirement.*
  - *Consignments that are certified under BioSecure HACCP **ECCPRIFA25** satisfy Clause II of this Import Requirement.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 16**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**16 REVOKED (Hosts of San Jose Scale (*Diaspidiotus perniciosus* Comstock))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 3<sup>RD</sup> APRIL 2009, BECAUSE SAN JOSE SCALE IS NO LONGER A PEST OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 17

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**17 REVOKED (Hosts of Tobacco Blue Mould Fungus (*Peronospora hyoscyami* f.sp. *tabacina* (D.B. Adam) Skalicky))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 17<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2010, BECAUSE TOBACCO BLUE MOULD HAS BEEN REVOKED AS A LIST A DISEASE OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

TOBACCO BLUE MOULD HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 18

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 18 Fire Blight - Hosts

#### Other countries:

A plant or plant product other than the fruit of a plant listed below may be imported into Tasmania from any country in which the disease fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) exists or has been known to exist under conditions approved by the Secretary and subject to the provisions of the (Australian) *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

#### Schedule 1: Hosts of Fire Blight\*

Host Botanical Name#	Host Common Name
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry, Juneberry
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorns
<i>Cydonia</i>	Quince
<i>Eriobotrya</i> spp.	Loquat
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Apple varieties and species
<i>Mespilus</i> spp.	Medlar
<i>Photinia</i> spp.	Photinia
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Plum, apricot and cherry varieties/crosses
<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> spp.	Pear varieties and species
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Rose varieties
<i>Rubus</i> spp. (including <i>R. idaeus</i> *)	Thornless Blackberry (derived from crosses among a range of <i>Rubus</i> cultivars), and Raspberry*
<i>Sorbus</i> spp.	Mountain Ash, Dogberry, Rowan

\* The host schedule represents a shortlist of hosts, with this bacterial pathogen being described as going to over 130 species across 40 plant genera

# 'spp.' means all species of plants in the genus

#### Other States and Territories of Australia:

Host plants of fire blight (*E. amylovora*) listed in Schedule 1 may be imported into Tasmania from another State of Australia in which the disease fire blight exists or has been known to exist under the following conditions:

- I. Plants and plant products, other than fruit, of a genus of plants in the host list that have been grown in or consigned from a location within twenty (20) kilometres of the site of a confirmed detection of *E. amylovora* that is under active quarantine control are permitted entry to Tasmania under the following conditions:
  - (a) they have been grown in a nursery that has been certified by the Department of Agriculture or equivalent organisation in the State or Territory in which the nursery is located, as being:
    - (i) located more than ten (10) kilometres from the infected site(s); **and**
    - (ii) inspected by an approved person in the previous spring and autumn and no evidence of *E. amylovora* was found;

**and**

- 
- (b) they are accompanied by a Plant Health Assurance Certificate that the plants were grown on that nursery for the previous twelve (12) months.
- II. Fruit of a genus of plants in the list below that were grown within five (5) kilometres of the infected site(s) is not permitted entry to Tasmania.
- III. The acceptance of these conditions by Tasmania is conditional on the establishment and policing of a quarantine area, by any State/Territory where fire blight has been detected, which prevents the movement of host plants or plant products (other than fruit) out of the 0 to 10 kilometre zone and fruit of host plants out of the 0 to 5 kilometre zone to other parts of that State.

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate**

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 19**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**19 REVOKED (Hosts of Western Flower Thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis* Pergande))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2011, BECAUSE WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS IS REVOKED AS A LIST A PEST (PROHIBITED MATTER) TO TASMANIA EFFECTIVE FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011.

WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 20

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### **20 REVOKED (Hosts of Melon Thrips (*Thrips palmi* Karny))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2011, BECAUSE MELON THRIPS IS REVOKED AS A LIST A PEST (PROHIBITED MATTER) TO TASMANIA EFFECTIVE FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011.

MELON THRIPS HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 21**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**21 REVOKED (Pyrethrum Seed)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2012, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 7<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2012.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 22

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 22 Lupin Anthracnose Disease - Hosts and Vectors

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any plant or plant product that is a host (Schedule 1) of lupin anthracnose (*Colletotrichum lupini* (Bondar) Nirenberg *et al.*) except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Hosts of Lupin Anthracnose\*

Host Botanical Name	Host common name
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupins (both ornamental and cropping) e.g. Narrow-leafed lupins ( <i>L. angustifolus</i> ), sweet albus lupins ( <i>L. albus</i> ), yellow lupins ( <i>L. luteus</i> ), sandplain or blue lupins ( <i>L. cosentinii</i> ), tree lupin ( <i>L. arboreus</i> ) and Russell (garden) lupin ( <i>L. polyphillus</i> )

\*Host plants and plant products include all living plants, nursery stock, cut flowers, fodder, plant material (fresh or dry, including seed pods) or seed from the plant genus listed in Schedule 1.

#### I. All commodities (Schedule 1) – whole State/Territory area freedom

Host plants or plant products must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the plant or produce was grown and packed in a State or Territory for which there is a valid area freedom certificate for the whole of the State.

OR

#### II. All commodities (Schedule 1) – partial area freedom within State/Territory

Host plants or plant products must be grown and packed in a part of a State or Territory proven to be free from lupin anthracnose by delimiting survey as approved by Tasmania’s Chief Plant Protection Officer.

OR

#### III. All commodities (Schedule 1) – consignment treatment and inspection

##### a) Lupin seed for sowing (both commercial and ornamental, including seed mixes)

Can only enter as stated under Clauses I or II of this Import Requirement.

##### b) Lupin seed (grain) imported for processing or use as animal feed

Any such plant material:

- i. must have been subjected to processing in the exporting State or Territory that renders the seed unviable and kills any fungal spores present as approved by the Chief Plant Protection Officer; **or**
- ii. must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person of the State or Territory in which it was grown and packed stating that it has been sampled in an

approved manner, tested by an approved method and found free of lupin anthracnose; **or**

- iii. must be consigned to an approved Level 3 premise in Tasmania for processing equivalent to Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 3 or 4 (TF3 or TF4) prior to release<sup>1</sup>.
- c) **Other Grains and Seeds (bulk grains) imported for processing or use as animal feed**
- Such seed must:
- i. be representatively sampled (2 Kg for lots up to 100 tonnes, or 5 Kg for lots greater than 100 tonnes) and found to be free of lupin seed as indicated by a Seed Analysis Certificate issued by an accredited laboratory; **or**
  - ii. when the representative sample of grain or seed contains one or more lupin seeds per kilogram, the lot from which the sample was drawn must satisfy requirements for Clause III(b) above.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> *Lupin seed (grain) imported for processing or use as animal feed, further to the conditions of Clause III(b), must meet all other relevant Import Requirement conditions in this Manual, including Import Requirement 30 - Grain and Grain Products Intended for Animal Feed - Import Conditions.*
- **Please Note:**
  - *Fodder (including lupin hay or straw) can only enter under the conditions of Clause I or II above, and must also satisfy the conditions of Section 2.12 of this Manual.*
  - *Lupin seed for sowing (both commercial and ornamental, including seed mixes), further to the conditions of Clause III(a), must meet all other relevant Import Requirement conditions in this Manual, including Import Requirement 36 - Seeds for Sowing.*
  - *Agricultural equipment used in the harvesting, handling or processing of Lupin plants or Plant Products must meet the conditions of Import Requirement 39 - Agricultural equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used) and be free of any lupin plant material.*
  - *Packaging used in the harvesting, handling or processing of Lupin plants or Plant Products must meet the conditions of Sections 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 of this Manual, and be free of any lupin plant material.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 23

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### **23 REVOKED (Hosts of Spiralling Whitefly (*Aleurodicus dispersus* Russell))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2011, BECAUSE SPIRALLING WHITEFLY IS REVOKED AS A LIST A PEST (PROHIBITED MATTER) TO TASMANIA EFFECTIVE FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011.

SPIRALLING WHITEFLY HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 24**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**24 REVOKED (Hosts of Ash Whitefly (*Siphoninus phillyreae* Haliday))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2009, BECAUSE ASH WHITEFLY IS NO LONGER A PEST OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 25

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### **25 REVOKED (Green Snail - Vector Import Controls)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 19<sup>th</sup> November 2018, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 14<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2018, BECAUSE GREEN SNAIL IS REVOKED AS A LIST A PEST (PROHIBITED MATTER) TO TASMANIA ON 14<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2018

GREEN SNAIL HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 26**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**26 REVOKED (Argentine Ant (*Linepithema humile* Mayr))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE IN JUNE 2008, BECAUSE ARGENTINE ANT IS NO LONGER A PEST OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 27

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 27 Chickpea Blight - Hosts and Vectors

**NOTE: THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS ONE OF SEVERAL THAT MUST BE SATISFIED, AS RELEVANT, WHEN IMPORTING GRAIN OR SEED INTO TASMANIA FOR USE AS ANIMAL FEED, AS WELL AS SEED FOR SOWING.**

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any host or vector of chickpea blight (*Didymella rabiei* (Kovatsch.) Arx (ana. *Phoma rabiei* (Pass.) Khune & J.N. Kapoor (syn. *Ascochyta rabiei* (Pass.) Labr.)), except in accordance with the following:

- I. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) plants and plant products, and any other restricted matter that is a potential vector of chickpea blight, must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person of the State or Territory in which the chickpeas were grown and packed or used stating that:
  - (a) *Didymella rabiei* is not known to occur on the property on which the restricted matter has been grown and packed or used; **and**
  - (b) the property is at least 50 km from any place in which the fungus is known to occur; **and**
  - (c) the property has not received any chickpea plants or plant products or shared agricultural equipment with a property on which chickpea blight has been detected unless that plant material or equipment has been given an approved treatment.
- II. Chickpea seed intended for sowing must:
  - (a) have a representative sample of seed tested for *D. rabiei* by an approved method and found free of *Didymella* pathogens. The submitted sample must be representative of the whole seed lot and drawn prior to fungicide treatment according to current International Rules for Seed Testing published by the International Seed Testing Association, or equivalent; **and**
  - (b) be certified that the seed consignment has been treated with an approved fungicide.
- III. Other grains and seeds that may contain chickpea seeds must:
  - (a) contain zero chickpea seeds per kilogram of grain or seed as indicated by a Seed Analysis Certificate issued by an accredited laboratory which has examined a representative sample from the grain or seed lot (refer IR30 for sampling protocol detail); **or**
  - (b) if the representative sample of grain or seed contains one or more chickpea seeds per kilogram, the grain or seed lot from which it was drawn must be:
    - (i) accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person of the State or Territory in which it was grown and/or packed stating that it has been sampled in an approved manner, tested by an approved method and found free of Chickpea Blight; **or**
    - (ii) originate from a State or Territory for which there exists a current area freedom certificate issued by the Chief Plant Protection Officer or equivalent person certifying that the whole of the State or Territory or that part of it where the grain was grown is free of Chickpea Blight; **or**
  - (c) the grain or seed must be gamma irradiated at 25 k Gray at an approved facility using an approved process; **or**
  - (d) the grain or seed must be consigned for processing to an approved Level 3 premise within Tasmania if Clause III(a), or (b), or (c) are not met.

- IV.** Agricultural equipment and other restricted matter that has been used or stored on properties within 50 km of any occurrence of the Chickpea Blight fungus may be imported if it is accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the restricted matter has been cleaned under that person's supervision and is free of chickpea plants, plant products, chickpea trash and soil.

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate**

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**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 28**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**28 REVOKED (Blueberry Rust - Hosts and Carriers)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED IN LAW, as of 3 AUGUST 2022, BECAUSE BLUEBERRY RUST IS NO LONGER A PEST OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 29

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 29 Plants and Plant Products, other than Potatoes, from Potato Cyst Nematode infested areas within Victoria

#### Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) Protocol Developed with Victoria

This protocol refers to additional requirements for movement to Tasmania of plants and bulbs that have been grown in the PCN restricted areas in Victoria.

#### I. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL PROPERTIES

- (a) The property does not share agricultural equipment with a potato grower, or with other nurseries within 20 km of an infestation that are not accredited under this protocol.
- (b) The property is not exposed to the same irrigation source as the infested property or to run-off from PCN-infested properties.
- (c) Cropping records will be inspected to demonstrate that solanaceous crops have not been grown on the property for a period of 10 years immediately prior to the commencement of accreditation or where solanaceous crops have been grown within the last 5 to 10 years the soil has been fumigated with a registered soil fumigant at the recommended rate since the last Solanaceous crop (Nurseries with potted Plants excepted).
- (d) Accreditation may be given following an annual inspection by the Victorian Department of Agriculture to assess the relevant criteria detailed below. An up-to-date list of accredited properties will be provided to Tasmania by the Victorian Department of Primary Industries as required.

#### II. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR PARTICULAR PROPERTY TYPES

- (a) NURSERIES WITH POTTED PLANTS
  - (i) Plants are grown in containers using a soil-less mix
  - (ii) Containers are not in contact with the soil
- (b) TREE NURSERIES
  - (i) Trees are to be bare-rooted and visibly free of soil.
- (c) BULB GROWERS
  - (i) The bulbs are to be cleaned and graded prior to sale.

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate**

## Import Requirement 30

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 30 Grain and Grain Products Intended for Animal Feed - Import Conditions

**NOTE: THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS ONE OF SEVERAL THAT MUST BE SATISFIED WHEN IMPORTING GRAIN OR SEED INTO TASMANIA FOR USE AS ANIMAL FEED<sup>1</sup>. IMPORTERS SHOULD ALSO REFER TO RELEVANT PARTS OF IMPORT REQUIREMENTS 12, 22, 27, & 32. CERTIFICATION MUST BE PRESENTED 24 HOURS PRIOR TO CONSIGNMENTS ARRIVING, OTHERWISE THE CONSIGNMENT WILL NOT BE PROCESSED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF CERTIFICATION RECEIVAL.**

Entry to Tasmania of grain or grain products including or derived from cereals, oilseeds and other seeds and, intended for use as livestock, bird, pet or other animal feed is regulated under this Import Requirement.

Tasmania’s system for managing weed, pest and disease risks in grain imported for use as animal feed is based upon matching the risk status of that grain with the ability of Tasmanian premises to manage it. Grain is graded into one of four grades as described in Annex 1. Approved premises levels and requirements are described in ANNEX 2. Imported feed grain suppliers and users should read ANNEX 1 and ANNEX 2 to determine how the import requirements listed below apply.

**Please Note:** Biosecurity Tasmania inspectors will only release imported grain to receiving premises in Tasmania that are approved to receive that particular grade of grain.

#### I. Certification

The following documents must be provided to Biosecurity Tasmania 24 hours prior to import and are required for each lot of grain in a consignment. A lot is a quantity of a single type of grain, identifiable by reference to a line of bags, sacks, storage bins, or silo, container or hold number.

##### (a) Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 1 (TF1) destined for Level 1 Premises:

- (i) A Notice of Intention to Import Grain/Seed (see forms online at: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/biosecurity/biosecurity-forms>); **and**
- (ii) A declaration or certificate stating the lot of grain to which it applies was:
  - packed in new, clean, empty bags; **or**
  - loaded into containers that were inspected and found to be clean and free of soil, contaminants and residues of previous cargo; **or**
  - loaded into ships’ holds that were inspected and found to be clean and free of soil, other contaminants and residues of previous cargo; **and**
- (iii) Documents relevant to sampling and testing<sup>2</sup>:
  - a Seed Analysis Certificate or a Seed Analysis Statement issued by a laboratory that has International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) or National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accreditation, for each lot of grain in the consignment; **and**

<sup>1</sup> As defined under Section 1.10 – Interpretation, the current list of declared weeds, pests and diseases can be found online at the [Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium](#) website.

<sup>2</sup> **PLEASE NOTE:** Grain that arrives at the barrier without the required documents will be held. The grain may, at the supplier’s cost, be sent for processing at a Level 3 premise, or deep buried, or returned to the exporter. Biosecurity Tasmania will determine which of these options apply, in consultation with the supplier and/or importer.

<sup>3</sup> Approvals are assessed via ‘Application for Approval of Treatment of TF4 Grain (IR30)’ which can be found at [www.nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania](https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania)

- If multiple consignments of seed belonging to a lot that has been certified free of declared weed seeds are proposed for import, copies of the Statement of Seed Analysis may be submitted for up to 24 months from the date of issue; **and**
- a Statutory Declaration completed by the supplier that adequately identifies the lot to which the Seed Analysis Certificate or Statement relates and, states that the sample submitted for analysis was drawn only from that lot.

**OR**

- certificates issued by an appropriate authority or other documents showing the grain has been treated or processed such that all declared weeds, pests and diseases are rendered non-viable will be considered by Biosecurity Tasmania in place of other documents listed in Clause I (a)(iii). Clauses I (a)(i) and I (a)(ii) must still be met. Except in the case of documents indicating the lot has been treated according to Clause III of this Import Requirement, Biosecurity Tasmania cannot guarantee documents relating to treatment or processing will be considered in time to facilitate a particular import if the supplier does not provide them well ahead of the import.
- (b) **Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 2 (TF2) destined for Level 2 Premises:**
- (i) As for Clauses I (a)(i) and I (a)(ii); **and**
  - (ii) As for Clause I(a)(iii), except that the Seed Analysis Certificate or Statement need not cover declared weed seeds but must cover other relevant declared pests and diseases, and soil content levels.
- (c) **Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 3 (TF3) destined for Level 3 Premises:**
- (i) As for Clause I (a)(i).
- (d) **Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 4 (TF4) destined for Level 1, 2 or 3 Premises:**
- (i) As for Clauses I (a)(i) and I (a)(ii); **and**
  - (ii) Must be processed in a manner approved by Biosecurity Tasmania <sup>3</sup>.

## II. Sampling and Testing

TF3 or TF4 grain is not required to be sampled and tested for declared weeds, pests and diseases prior to entry to Tasmania. However, TF1 and TF2 grain destined for Level 1 or Level 2 premises respectively must be sampled and tested, as appropriate.

A representative sample of each lot of TF1 or TF2 grain must be obtained according to:

(a) **Primary samples from bulk grain:**

Primary samples from bulk grain transported in shipping containers or ships' hold must be taken at a minimum rate of 2.25L per 33.3 tonnes in one of the following ways:

- (i) By manually drawing grain from the conveyer belt at loading into containers or ships' holds, as close to the valve of the cell as practicable using, at random intervals, a 0.25L dipper until the whole lot has been sampled; **or**
- (ii) Using an approved in-line automatic sampler to sample the whole lot at loading into containers or ships' holds; **or**
- (iii) Using a Biosecurity Tasmania approved sampler to draw samples from holding bins or silos immediately prior to loading for transport to Tasmania; **or**
- (iv) By any other Biosecurity Tasmania approved sampling method.

(b) **Primary samples from bagged grain:**

Primary samples from bagged grain must be drawn using a suitable trier and ensuring samples are taken from the top, middle and lower parts of each sampled bag. The sampling rate for bagged grain is:

- (i) 1 primary sample from each bag for lots of 1 to 5 bags; **or**

- (ii) 1 primary sample from at least every third bag and not less than 5 bags for lots of 6 to 30 bags; **or**
  - (iii) 1 primary sample from at least every fifth bag and not less than 10 bags for lots of 31 bags or more.
- (c) **Composite samples:**
- Primary samples obtained according to Clauses II (a) or II (b) must be transferred to clean containers and thoroughly mixed to ensure the resulting composite sample is homogenous.
- (d) **Submitted samples:**
- The composite sample for a lot of grain must be sub-sampled to obtain a sample for testing. The sample submitted for testing must:
- (i) weigh at least 2 kg for lots up to 100 tonnes; **or**
  - (ii) weigh at least 5 kg for lots greater than 100 tonnes; **or**
  - (iii) be of another weight approved by Biosecurity Tasmania.
- (e) **Testing Specifications:**
- The submitted TF1 or TF2 sample must be searched according to ISTA rules for the following (unless otherwise stated): and, depending on whether the grain is destined for Level 1 or Level 2 premises:
- (i) seeds of weeds declared as Restricted matter (applies to TF1 only); **and**
  - (ii) seeds of lupin (*Lupinus* spp.), chickpea (*Cicer* spp.), canola (*Brassica napus*), pea (*Pisum* spp.); **and**
  - (iii) seeds of ryegrass (*Lolium* spp.), which must be inspected for ryegrass nematode (*Anguina* spp) galls; **and**
  - (iv) the soil content, in the 'inert matter' of the seed analysis certificate, must not exceed more than 0.1% by weight of the sample submitted for testing.
- (f) **Sample Description:**
- The Seed Analysis Certificate or statement issued by the laboratory is to adequately describe the sample and must state, as appropriate:
- (i) the presence or absence of all declared weed seeds; **and**
  - (ii) the presence or absence of lupin, chickpea, pea seeds and canola (forage brassica varieties are exempt from IR32 requirements, and varietal names must be cited in NOI's and/or certificates); **and**
  - (iii) the presence or absence of ryegrass nematode galls; **and**
  - (iv) the presence and percentage of soil content; **and**
  - (v) the presence and percentage of inert matter.
- (g) **Validation Sampling and Testing:**
- Biosecurity Tasmania inspectors or approved persons under biosecurity authorisation undertake random sampling of imported TF1, and TF2 grain consignments. Samples are analysed at the NRE Tas Seed Laboratory and if there are discrepancies between results obtained by that laboratory and test certificates provided by the supplier, the grain will be classified according to the findings of the NRE Tas laboratory. Random sampling and verification of TF4 grain may be undertaken to test viability of processed product. Charges will be raised for this validation sampling, testing and, any other subsequent actions deemed necessary by Biosecurity Tasmania including increased targeted intervention of subsequent imports. TF3 grain is not subject to validation sampling and testing but is subject to verification inspection at the discretion of Biosecurity Tasmania inspectors. Suppliers seeking further detail about these procedures should contact Biosecurity Tasmania.

### III. Treatment

- (a) Suppliers of grain lots which have been gamma irradiated to 25 k Gray or treated by any other method of treatment approved by Biosecurity Tasmania (this relates to treatments that do not change the form of raw product) need not comply with Clause I (a)(iii) or Clause II. This grain will be graded as TF1 once a copy of a treatment certificate is presented to Biosecurity Tasmania (as detailed in Clause I (a)(iii) point 5).

#### OR

- (b) Ethylene oxide fumigation is an approved method of treatment for bird seed under an initial minimum vacuum of 50 kilopascals at:
- (i) 1500g/m<sup>3</sup> for 4 hours at 50°C; **or**
  - (ii) 1500g/m<sup>3</sup> for 24 hours at 21°C.

### IV. Transport to Tasmania

Bulk TF1 or TF2 grain that is not covered by a Plant Health Certificate or Plant Health Assurance Certificate must be transported to Tasmania in containers that facilitate validation sampling on arrival via the top of the container by Biosecurity Tasmania, as required. Bulk TF3 or TF4 grain is not required to be transported in containers with top access.

### V. Transport within Tasmania

All imported grain must be transported in a manner that provides load security and prevents spillage in transit to the receiving premises. All containers, bags, vehicles, trailers or augers must be cleaned at the intended discharge point or at an approved premise prior to and after each use. All spillages must be reported as soon as reasonably possible and cleaned up immediately.

## ANNEX 1 - Feed Grain Gradings

### Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 1 (TF1)

TF1 feed grain has been sampled and tested and found free of all declared weeds, pests and diseases, or if containing *Seeds with Specific Conditions* (see IR36) has certification that these seeds are free of declared pests or diseases, as applicable. Any contaminating soil must not be more than 0.1% by weight of the sample submitted for testing. TF1 feed grain may be stored and used at any premises including private households (e.g. feed for “backyard” laying hens).

### Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 2 (TF2)

TF2 feed grain may contain seeds of declared weeds but no *Seeds with Specific Conditions* (i.e. peas, chickpeas, lupins, ryegrass; see IR36, Clause II(a & c)), or if containing *Seeds with Specific Conditions*, has certification that these seeds are free of declared pests or diseases, as applicable. Any contaminating soil must not be more than 0.1% by weight of the sample submitted for testing. The grain must be milled or processed in such a way that risks posed by any of these contaminants are reduced to levels equivalent to TF1 feed grain. This grain may only be stored and used at Level 2 and 3 premises.

### Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 3 (TF3)

TF3 is grain that contains or may contain seeds of declared weeds, trace amounts of soil and/or ryegrass nematode and/or pea weevil and/or uncertified lupins and/or uncertified chickpeas. This grain must be consigned to an approved premise that has been approved to receive this category of product. The grain must be processed such that risks posed by any of these contaminants are reduced to levels equivalent to TF1 before it is released to end-users. This grain may only be stored and used at Level 3 premises prior to processing. After processing it can be used at any premise including private households (e.g. feed for “backyard” laying hens).

**Tasmanian Feed Grain Grade 4 (TF4)**

TF4 is grain containing or that may contain seeds of declared weeds, trace amounts of soil, ryegrass nematode, pea weevil, uncertified lupins or uncertified chickpeas that has been processed in a manner that renders the risk of any contaminants or viable declared weed seeds negligible and pea weevil, ryegrass nematode, lupin anthracnose, and chickpea blight negligible. This grade of grain must have been processed prior to export to Tasmania at a facility applying a treatment approved by Biosecurity Tasmania as having the procedures and processes in place to produce TF4-grade grain but excludes devitalisation treatments such as gamma irradiation or other treatments that do not change raw product form (TF3 standard or better performed offshore of Tasmania). This grain may be stored and used at any premise including private households (e.g. feed for “backyard” laying hens).

**ANNEX 2 (IR30) Imported Feed Grain – Code of Practice – Approved Premises Levels**

Premises	Use	Grain Type	Management Requirements *		
			Feeding	Manure	Grain Transport, Handling and Storage
<b>Level 1</b> (Registration as a Registered Quarantine Premise (RQP) is not required)	<b>Farm users</b> Including commercial, hobby and part-time)	TF1, TF4	Monitoring of feed usage areas Controlling of weeds and treatment recorded Reporting of declared weed seed presence and/or establishment		Recording of grain receipt and usage for 5 years
<b>Level 2</b> (Registration as a RQP is required)	<b>Intensive Feeding Systems, Feedlots and or Housed</b> Eg dairy, piggery, poultry	TF1, TF2 TF4	Feeding systems (including troughs in parlours or sheds) in situations where feed may enter the effluent system, to be designed and maintained to minimise feed spillage Monitoring of feed usage areas Controlling of weeds established and treatment recorded Reporting of declared weed seed presence and/or establishment	Solid manures to be composted to required standard before spreading or sale Monitoring of effluent disposal areas, feeding areas, laneways and shed surrounds	Grain receipt and usage records to be maintained and retained for 5 years Loads to be secured to prevent spillage Hard stand under loading/unloading facilities Concrete or asphalt under processing equipment. Surrounds tidy and free of grain and mixed feed Well maintained augers with minimum leakage or dispersal Wind sheltered unloading/handling facilities eg auguring into silo Segregation of TF1 and TF4 from TF2 must occur at all times Silos and other storage facilities to be well maintained, including thorough cleaning between storage of TF1and/or TF4 and storage of TF2 If mixing of feed grades occurs, management as for TF2 Any spilled or surplus grain to be collected and re-entered to system or disposed of in such a way that weed seeds are destroyed Processing equipment such as mills to be maintained to required standards Any milling waste to be disposed of in an approved manner to ensure risks are mitigated
<b>Level 3</b> (Registration as a RQP is required)	<b>Commercial millers and processors</b>	TF1, TF2, TF3 , TF4	Not applicable	Not Applicable	As for Level 2 <b>plus all TF3 grain including the offal must enter the process</b> to minimise the possibility of any declared pest or disease escaping into the environment. Where any grade of grain has had contact or may have had contact with TF3 grade or any residues of TF3 grade the whole lot of grain must be treated as TF3 grade.

### \* Management Requirements

- The management requirements (and grain grade allocations) form the basis of a system designed to improve post entry weed risk management of imported feed grain. The system also has a premise approval procedure that is linked to the *Biosecurity Act*.
- Level 2 and Level 3 premises will be approved and audited by Biosecurity Tasmania, or its approved representative. The management requirements outlined above will form the basis of conditions of accreditation for Level 2 and Level 3 premises. Biosecurity Tasmania may also authorise or require practices and procedures in addition to those listed, as appropriate. Surveillance checks on these premises may occur at any time.
- Level 1 premises are not required to be approved or audited for their capacity to manage weed risk. Adherence to the listed management requirements for Level 1 is the responsibility of the premise owner and will not be monitored by any external party. Level 1 premises found to have received unprocessed TF2 or TF3 will be in breach of the Act.

### DEFINITIONS:

**1. Grain Grades:** TF1, TF2, TF3 + TF4.

See Import Requirement 30 - Annex 1 for a description of these gradings.

**2. Premises:** **Level 1:** Farm users are any premise, large or small, that uses or handles imported feed grain in an open environment (paddocks, yards etc). These will typically be farms (including commercial, hobby and part-time).

**Level 2:** Intensive feeding systems, Feedlots and/or Housed facilities are premises in which animals are fed in and restricted to a confined and designated area (e.g. permanent feedlot, pig and poultry sheds), but excludes pre-live shipment feeding facilities.

**Level 3:** Commercial millers and processors are premises concerned with the milling or processing of imported feed grain that can meet the conditions for approval to handle and process TF3 grade imported grain.

**3. Transport:** Refers to all forms of transport (road, rail, sea and air) and includes onto and within premises/properties

**DISCLAIMER:** *Through the application of Import Requirement 30, Biosecurity Tasmania does not intend nor claim to certify the quality for animal feeding purposes of any consignment or lot of feed grain imported into Tasmania. Ensuring that any consignment or lot of feed grain is of the necessary quality for their animals is the responsibility of the grower/owner or their agents.*

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 31**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**31 REVOKED (Hosts and Vectors – Citrus Canker (*Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* Gabriel et al.))**

**NOTE: THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 19 APRIL 2021, BECAUSE CITRUS CANKER HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ERADICATED FROM AUSTRALIA, AND IS NO LONGER A PEST OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.**

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 32**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**32 Canola Seed and Grain – Freedom from Genetically Modified (GM) Brassicaceae Seed**

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any canola (*Brassica napus*) seed and grain, except in accordance with the following:

- I. Canola seed and grain must be accompanied by a certificate or statement of analysis from an approved laboratory that adequately identifies the lot<sup>1</sup> from which the tested sample was drawn and states that the lot has been sampled and tested in a manner approved by Biosecurity Tasmania such that a level of contamination by GM material of 0.01% would be detected with a probability of 95% and the test has returned a negative result for GM events known to have been inserted into Canola.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> A “lot” is a quantity of a single type of grain, physically identifiable by reference to a line of sacks, storage bin or silo number(s), container number(s) or hold number(s) of a ship, and for which a Seed Analysis Certificate/Statement can be issued.
- Forage brassica varieties are exempt. Varietal names must be cited in NOI’s and/or Certificates.

**PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate**

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 33

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 33 Hosts of Silverleaf Whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius) and Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV)

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any plant or plant product that is a host of silverleaf whitefly complex (Schedule 1) or Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV) (Schedule 2) except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Host plants\* of primary concern for Silverleaf Whitefly (SLW)

Host Botanical Name	Host Common Name
<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Poinsettia

\*Host plants include all living plants (excluding cut flowers and seed)

#### Schedule 2: Host plants\* of primary concern of Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus (TYLCV)

Host Botanical Name	Host Common Name
<i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Capsicum & chilli pepper
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> (syn. <i>Lycopersicon</i> spp.)	Tomato, cherry tomato and all cultivars

\*Host plants include all living plants (excluding cut flowers, fruit, trussed fruit, vegetables and seed)

#### I. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – whole State/Territory area freedom

The plants (excluding cut flowers, fruit and trussed fruit, vegetables and seed) must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the plant or produce was grown and/or packed in a State or Territory for which there is a valid area freedom certificate for silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius), or TYLCV;

OR

#### II. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – partial area freedom within State/Territory

The plants (excluding cut flowers, fruit and trussed fruit, vegetables and seed) must be grown and/or packed in a part of a State or Territory proven to be at least 20km from any infestation of silverleaf whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadius), or TYLCV, by delimiting survey as approved by Tasmania’s Chief Plant Protection Officer.

OR

#### III. All commodities (Schedule 1) – consignment treatment

The plants (excluding cut flowers, fruit and trussed fruit, vegetables and seed) are fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:

10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; or

11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; or

16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; or

21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

AND

#### IV. Be securely packaged and transported in a way that prevents contamination by SLW and TYLCV, during transport to Tasmania. If the plant material is being:

- (a) Imported under Clause I or II, plant product sourced from area free States must be accompanied with a Plant Health Certificate stating the fact or an area freedom certificate as proof, and confirming traceability if product has been deconsolidated from point of origin en-route to Tasmania; or
- (b) treated as per Clause III, the plants must be securely packaged in insect proof packaging immediately after treatment, for storage, handling and transport that prevents infestation with silverleaf whitefly, during transport to Tasmania. Secure conditions include at least one of the following:
  - (i) unvented packages; **or**
  - (ii) vented packages with the vents secured with mesh which has a maximum aperture of 0.5mm; **or**
  - (iii) wrapping or bagging in sealed plastic sleeves or bags; **or**
  - (iv) fully enclosed consignments under tarpaulins, hessian, shade cloth, mesh or other covering which has a maximum aperture of 0.5mm; **or**
  - (v) consignment shrink-wrapped and sealed as a palletised unit; **or**
  - (vi) fully enclosed or screened buildings, cold-rooms, vehicles (including tautliners in good condition); **or**
  - (vii) other facilities free from gaps or other entry points greater than 0.5mm.

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 34**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**34 REVOKED (Hosts of Impatiens Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara obducens* (J. Schröt.) J. Schröt. in Cohn))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 17<sup>th</sup> December 2010, BECAUSE IMPATIENS DOWNY MILDEW HAS BEEN REVOKED AS A LIST A DISEASE OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA.

IMPATIENS DOWNY MILDEW HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 35**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**35 REVOKED (Hosts of Pepper Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum capsici* Syd.))**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 28<sup>th</sup> November 2011, BECAUSE PEPPER ANTHRACNOSE IS REVOKED AS A LIST A DISEASE OF BIOSECURITY CONCERN TO TASMANIA EFFECTIVE FROM THE 21<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2011.

PEPPER ANTHRACNOSE HAS BEEN RE-CATEGORISED AS A DECLARED PEST , REGULATORY ACTION MAY BE TAKEN AGAINST THE PEST IF INTERCEPTED IN IMPORTED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS AT THE TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY BORDER.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 36

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 36 Seeds for Sowing

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any viable seed, except in accordance with the following:

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

*This Import Requirement does not apply to viable seed intended for use as animal feed (e.g. livestock feed grain, or birdseed). Refer to Import Requirement 30 of this Manual for relevant conditions and restrictions.*

### CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

#### I. CERTIFICATES

The following certificates must be provided with the NoI, as relevant.

##### (a) STATEMENT OF SEED ANALYSIS

A Statement of Seed Analysis is required for each seed lot<sup>1</sup>, and must refer to the following:

**Declared Weed Seeds** (see definition in Section 1.10 – Interpretation)

- (i) A representative sample of the seed lot must be tested by a laboratory accredited by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) or another accrediting body approved by the NRE Tas, for declared weed species (declared weed species are listed in the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium online); **and**
- (ii) The Statement of Seed Analysis issued by an ISTA accredited laboratory or equivalent must indicate zero declared weed seeds in a sample drawn from the seed lot; **and**
- (iii) If a lot of seed consists of mixed species or varieties, a Statement of Seed Analysis that relates to a sample drawn from the mixed lot, or separate Statements of Seed Analysis for each sub-lot of species or varieties that comprise the lot, must be supplied;

**AND**

**Seeds with Specific Conditions**

- (iv) The statement of Seed Analysis must specify all necessary information on the presence or absence of any ‘Seeds with Specific Conditions’ as listed in Table 1 (see Clause I(c) below).

If the Statement of Seed Analysis also pertains to a type of seed that is subject to other pest or disease Import Requirements set out in this Manual (i.e. it is a Seed with Specific Conditions), or lists such a seed as ‘other seed’, the lot must also satisfy the relevant Import Requirement/s. These Import Requirements and the Seeds with Specific Conditions to which they apply are listed in Table 1 below.

**AND**

**Soil and Stones**

- (v) The soil content, in the ‘inert matter’ of the seed analysis certificate, must not exceed more than 0.1% by weight of the sample submitted for testing; **and**

- (vi) Seed for sowing containing stones as contaminants is permitted entry provided the stones are free of soil, and the Statement of Seed Analysis meets I (a)(v).

**AND**

**Ryegrass nematode (*Anguina agrostis*)**

- (vii) The Statement of Seed Analysis for seed of ryegrass (*Lolium*) species must state that the sample has been searched for ryegrass nematode (*Anguina agrostis*) galls, and that zero galls were detected; **and**

- (viii) If *Lolium* seeds are present as contaminants of other seed, the Statement of Seed Analysis must state that the *Lolium* seeds were searched for ryegrass nematode galls, and that zero galls were detected;

**or**

- (ix) Alternatively, an importer may provide a certificate issued by an appropriate state or country authority indicating the area in which the seed was grown is free of ryegrass nematode.

**AND**

**Representative Sample**

- (x) The Statement of Seed Analysis must indicate that the sample was drawn by an appropriately accredited person by identifying the statement as 'official', or by quoting the accredited sampler's licence number, or equivalent.

**AND**

**Statement of Seed Analysis Valid Period**

- (xi) If multiple consignments of seed belonging to a lot that has been certified for import into Tasmania are proposed for import, copies of the Statement of Seed Analysis may be submitted for up to a maximum period of 24 months from the date of issue, otherwise the Statement of Seed Analysis will be considered to be invalid.

**(b) SMALL WEIGHT SEED IMPORTS<sup>2</sup>**

A Statement of Seed Analysis is not required for individual imports of 1 kg or less per variety if that seed is:

- (i) not a declared weed, prohibited plant or seed, or restricted seed; **and**  
 (ii) requirements for seed with specific conditions are met (where applicable); **and**  
 (iii) not intended to be consolidated into a larger quantity of the same seed in Tasmania;

**AND**

- (iv) from a supplier (a business or other organisation) on the list of *Tasmanian Approved Seed Suppliers (TASS)*<sup>3</sup>;

**or**

- (v) imported by an importer on the list of *Tasmanian Approved Seed Importers (TASI)*<sup>4,5</sup>.

**OR**

- (vi) If Clause I(b)(iv) or I(b)(v) are not satisfied, a Statement of Seed Analysis must be supplied as per Clause I(a).

### (c) REQUIREMENTS FOR 'SEEDS WITH SPECIFIC CONDITIONS' <sup>6</sup>

Some seeds must meet conditions and restrictions for pests and diseases of biosecurity significance to Tasmania, set out in other Import Requirements in this Manual. Seeds with Specific Conditions and the relevant Import Requirements are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1 Import Requirements for Seeds with Specific Conditions**

SEED	PEST OR DISEASE	IMPORT REQUIREMENT No.
Pea	Pea weevil	12
Lupin	Lupin anthracnose	22
Chickpea	Chickpea blight	27
Canola	Genetically modified brassica seed	32
Myrtaceae	Myrtle rust	47

## II. SEED FOR PROCESSING IN TASMANIA

- (a) Importers must apply to Biosecurity Tasmania for an Individual Permit prior to import of seed intended for extraction from pods, capsules, fleshy fruit or other reproductive structures, cleaning, coating, treatment or other processing.

## III. NO GENETICALLY MODIFIED SEED

- (a) Viable genetically modified seed of any species must not be imported to Tasmania unless authorised under the *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004*.

## IV. IMPORTED SEED CONSIGNMENT CONDITION AND LABELLING

- (a) All imported seed consignments must be contained in outer packaging that is clean and in good repair such that seed spillage does not occur.

### AND

- (b) Consignments containing more than 1kg of seed must comply with Clause V(b) and be labelled with:
- (i) name and address of the supplier and of the consignee; **and**
  - (ii) weight and lot number matching individual packages to the relevant Statement/s of Seed Analysis, in compliance with Clause I(a).

### OR

- (c) Consignments containing 1 kg of seed or less must be labelled with seed botanical name, name and address of the supplier and of the consignee and comply with Clause V(b).

### AND

- (d) When consignments contain more than one line of seed or mixed seed, ALL species must be identified, consistent with Clauses IV(b) or IV(c).

## V. IMPORTED SEED INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

- (a) All seed must be presented to Biosecurity Tasmania on arrival.
- (b) Seed imported by air or sea freight or using Australia Post services must be presented for inspection by addressing to the consignee and marked for the 'Attention of Biosecurity Tasmania'.
- (c) Seed carried on a person or in personal baggage accompanying a person entering Tasmania must be presented to Biosecurity Tasmania at the permitted point of entry.

## VI. NATIONAL SEED IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Seed imported into Tasmania that originates from overseas must also meet national import requirements administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and described on the national Biosecurity Import Conditions system database (BICON) at <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/online-services/bicon>.

## VII. IMPORTATION OF SEED GROWN IN TASMANIA

- (a) If certificates of analysis are supplied with the seed lots and the parameters (inert matter, declared weeds) on the analysis certificate meet import requirements, no additional certification or testing is required. Tasmanian seed that has been certified in Tasmania is considered to meet ryegrass nematode and inert matter requirements.
- (b) Where blended seed lots are involved, a separate certificate is required for each of the seed lots making up the blend.
- (c) Seed certificates must be completed in full. Where certification details are not completed, entry of the seed is not allowed until such certification details are supplied or alternative arrangements are made with Biosecurity Tasmania. In situations where certification is incomplete e.g. no certification for one component of a blend, then entry certification is considered incomplete, and entry will not be allowed.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> A seed lot is a quantity of a single type of seed, physically identifiable by reference to a line of packages, sacks, storage bin or silo number(s), container number(s) or hold number(s) of a ship, and for which a Seed Analysis Certificate/Statement can be issued.

<sup>2</sup> The arrangements for seed imports of 1kg or less DO NOT obviate the need to comply with other IRs, where applicable.

<sup>3</sup> Biosecurity Tasmania maintains a list of Tasmanian Approved Seed Suppliers (TASS). These businesses or other organisations are approved to distribute seed in small quantities based on production practices, quality control systems or other protocols that are assessed by Biosecurity Tasmania.

<sup>4</sup> Biosecurity Tasmania also maintains a list of Tasmanian Approved Seed Importers (TASI) who import seed lots of 1kg or less from sources that are not on the TASS list. These businesses, organisations or individuals have been assessed and are recognised as having the ability and means to examine seed for identity, homogeneity, seed condition and presence of material of potential Biosecurity concern.

<sup>5</sup> Enquiries about becoming an Approved Seed Supplier or an Approved Seed Importer can be made to Biosecurity Tasmania.

<sup>6</sup> Re Clause I(c), please note that the import requirements specified for Seeds with Specific Conditions apply to all seed imports, including lots of 1 kg or less.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 37

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 37 Biosecurity Matter for the Purpose of Laboratory Analysis or Diagnosis

Any person or Laboratory in Tasmania that is wishing to import some form of ‘**biosecurity matter**’ (see *Section 1.10 – Interpretation* for definition) into the State for the sole purpose of laboratory analytical and diagnostic services, can only do so in accordance with the following set of import conditions:

#### SCHEDULE 1 – PLANT MATTER

**Plant matter** includes but is not limited to fresh or dried:

leaves, stems, petioles, seeds, roots, flowers, other reproductive structures, or callus.

#### SCHEDULE 2 - SOIL

**Soil** is defined as the top layer of the Earth, consisting of rock and mineral particulates that may be mixed with organic matter in which plants grow or are grown.

#### SCHEDULE 3 – PLANT MATTER EXTRACTS

**Plant extracts** such as sap, oils, nucleic acids excluding viroids, Reference cultures, including professionally dried/preserved herbarium specimens.

### I. Approval Requirements

- (a) This Import Requirement only applies to:
  - (i) types of biosecurity matter specified in Schedule’s 1 or 2; **and**
  - (ii) biosecurity matter that is being sought to be imported for the sole purpose of laboratory analysis or diagnosis, that is not being conducted in the course of an Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response. Separate and specific import conditions / provisions apply during any such Emergency Plant Pest Response. These provisions can only be obtained through direct request to Biosecurity Tasmania.

**Please Note:** Biosecurity matter specified in Schedule 3 does not need to meet this Import Requirement.
- (b) Any testing laboratory intending to undertake analysis or diagnosis of plant or soil material that originates from outside Tasmania must be registered as a Registered Quarantine Place (RQP; see definition in Section 1.10 of this Manual) under the *Biosecurity Act* (Section 70), and are subject to additional requirements as part of that registration. These requirements include: traceability, storage, handling, records, security, and a Biosecurity Tasmania approved treatment of all waste material and residues (e.g. autoclaving) prior to disposal.
- (c) A record of all samples received including sample type, origin and date received must be kept and be available for inspection by Biosecurity Tasmania.
- (d) Where required by interstate authorities, appropriate permits to collect and export plant or soil samples must be obtained by the laboratory or their client prior to import, and copies submitted to Biosecurity Tasmania
- (e) If the sample has originated from outside Australia, relevant national approvals must be obtained and copies submitted to Biosecurity Tasmania
- (f) Material from genetically modified plants or soil containing viable genetically modified plant material must not be imported unless authorised under Tasmania’s *Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004*.

- (g) All aspects of this Import Requirement, and the import conditions that are required to be applied by the importing party, are subject to audit by Biosecurity Tasmania.

## II. Sample Size Limits

- (a) Sample sizes are limited to a maximum of 5kg/sample (plant material) and 10kg/sample (soil). Larger sample sizes will be considered subject to at least 48 hours pre-notification of Biosecurity Tasmania and packaging requirements being met.

## III. Packing and Transport of Samples

- (a) Samples must be packed for secure transit with three layers. The first layer must be contained in suitable air-tight containers and further protected by a second layer of insulation; e.g. Double bagging using zip-lock bags. The double-bagged sample must then be placed in a durable outer container as the third layer.

Alternatively, the guidelines provided in "CRC Plant Biosecurity (2010) How to send samples for diagnosis in Australia: Plant Disease and Insect Identification" also satisfy Clause III(a), regarding sample packing and transport.

However, plastic (weight-rated) Australia Post 'Express Post Satchels' are also considered to be acceptable as the third outer layer as a minimum requirement for securing the package contents.

- (b) The package must be clearly labelled as follows:
- (i) name and address of the sender (client);
  - (ii) clearly state "Imported under Import Requirement 37 - Sample for Laboratory Analysis";
  - (iii) description of contents (e.g. soil sample for analysis); and
  - (iv) name and telephone number of a contact person at the testing laboratory.
- (c) Samples must be sent directly to the testing laboratory.

## IV. Seed Imports for Laboratory Analysis

- (a) Seed imported under Import Requirement 37 for laboratory purposes, does not need to also meet import conditions of Import Requirement 36, so long as the seed and/or germinated plant material used in experimentation is:
- (i) destroyed securely (such as by autoclave); **and**
  - (ii) not sown in the field.

## V. Breaches

- (a) Any accidents/incidents/or breaches of these conditions must be immediately reported to Biosecurity Tasmania.
- (b) Failure to comply with any condition above may result in the application of penalties under the *Biosecurity Act*, and the suspension of Registered quarantine place registration.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 38 Nursery Stock

This Import Requirement (IR 38) provides five options for people who wish to bring or send nursery stock into Tasmania. Nursery stock means **plants in soil-less potting media, bulbs, corms and rhizomes, and bare-rooted plants or cuttings (including budwood and scionwood), with or without leaves**. It does not include plant tissue cultures, cut flowers, seeds or bagged or bulk potting media. Separate conditions and restrictions apply to those items. Prospective importers should consult other parts of this manual as relevant, or confirm conditions and restrictions with Biosecurity Tasmania’s Biosecurity Operations Branch. In summary, the five options are:

**IR38 A** - specifies in part a chemical treatment regime that reflects *ICA – 29 (Treatment of Nursery Stock and Soil-less Media)*. Under IR38A, pest risk is primarily managed prior to export. Use of IR38A is subject to certification by interstate biosecurity officials, or certification by ICA -29 accredited businesses.

**IR38B** – specifies conditions based on the Greenlife Industry Australia (GIA) standards for biosecurity which underpin the Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme, Australia (NIASA). Under IR38B, pest risk is managed prior to export and in Tasmania, at around the same level. Use of IR38B is subject to Biosecurity Tasmania assessment, approval and audit of Tasmanian importers and mainland suppliers.

**IR38C** – This IR is revoked from 19<sup>th</sup> December 2012.

**IR38D** – recognises that individual nursery stock importers in Tasmania or mainland suppliers may propose ways of managing pest risk to a level equivalent to that achieved by the other three options. Use of IR38D is subject to Biosecurity Tasmania assessment, approval and, potentially, audit of Tasmanian importers and/or mainland suppliers.

**IR38E** – specifies conditions based on the Greenlife Industry Australia (GIA) BioSecure *HACCP* program. Under IR38E, pest risk management is undertaken prior to export to Tasmania by a business certified under the BioSecure *HACCP* scheme and found competent in, and authorised to apply, a relevant Entry Condition Compliance Procedure (ECCP). Use of IR38E is subject to certification by BioSecure *HACCP* certified businesses.

Importers need only meet one of the four options for any particular type of nursery stock. However, consignments may be comprised of several types of nursery stock that meet different options, provided import documents show the specific option with which each type of nursery stock complies. Importers must comply with IR 38 AND other IRs in this manual that apply to specific pests of nursery stock, and any other relevant conditions and restrictions currently in effect for plants and plant products. Annex 1 outlines the relation between IR 38, other IRs, and other current conditions and restrictions for plants and plant products. Biosecurity Tasmania and interstate biosecurity authorities maintain the right to inspect certified nursery stock at any time, and to refuse to accept it if it does not meet all relevant conditions and restrictions, or if import documents do not clearly indicate the nursery stock meets those conditions and restrictions. Chemical use permits referred to in this Import Requirement are permits issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. It is the user’s responsibility to ensure any chemical treatment specified in or otherwise part of any Import Requirement option, is undertaken in accord with relevant federal and state legislation for chemical registration and safe use. Biosecurity Tasmania, NRE Tas accepts no liability for any loss or damage resulting from chemical treatment applied for the purpose of this Import Requirement.

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38A

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 38A Treatment of Nursery Stock

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any nursery stock except in accordance with the following (noting that this IR does not apply for aquatic plants):

#### I. NURSERY STOCK MUST NOT

- (a) be bearing fruit (hard, green immature fruit less than 1 cm is acceptable); **or**
- (b) have soil attached; **or**
- (c) be in pots of more than 50L in size; **or**
- (d) be in potting medium that includes soil; **or**
- (e) be in pots, other containers or packaging that is not new and in clean condition.

#### II. PLANTS IN POTTING MEDIUM \*

- (a) The potting medium has been treated:
    - (i) with Bifenthrin 2g/kg granules at 16 to 61g/10L potting medium (permit 9796) according to label (see Explanatory Note<sup>a</sup>), or in accordance with APVMA permits 14317, 13916 or 13959, within 60 days of export; **or**
    - (ii) with Chlorpyrifos 100g/kg granules at 750 g/m<sup>3</sup> potting mix (SuSCon Green® label), or in accordance with APVMA permit 13504, within 180 days of export; **or**
    - (iii) within 10 days of export to Tasmania, with:
      - full immersion or drenching of the container and root ball using a product containing 80g/L bifenthrin as its only active constituent at a mixture rate of 25ml/100L (permit 10043), with a commercial wetting agent; **or**
      - full immersion or drenching of container and root ball using a product containing 500g/L Chlorpyrifos as its only active constituent at a mixture rate of 40ml/100L (permit 13504) with a commercial wetting agent; **or**
      - drenching with cyfluthrin in accordance with APVMA permit 89374;
- and**
- (iv) Propamocarb at label recommendations; **or**
  - (v) Etridiazole 150 g/kg /Thiophanate-methyl 250g/kg at label rate for potted plants; **or**
  - (vi) Etridiazole 350g/kg at label rate for potted plants;

#### AND

- (b) The above ground plant parts have been treated within 10 days of export to Tasmania with:
    - (i) Imidacloprid 200g/L at 25ml/100L at label rate (permit 9795); **or**
    - (ii) Acetamiprid 225g/L at 22ml/100L at label rate;
- and**
- (iii) Bifenthrin 80g/L emulsifiable concentrate at 6ml/10L (permit 9795); **or**
  - (iv) Bifenthrin 100g/L emulsifiable concentrate at 5ml/10L (permit 9795); **or**
  - (v) Bifenthrin 250g/L emulsifiable concentrate at 2ml/10L (permit 9795)
- and**

- (vi) Mancozeb 800g/kg or 750g/kg, at 15g/10L or 18g/10L, respectively (permit 9795); **or**
- (vii) Chlorothalonil (500g/kg at 20ml/10L at label rate (permit 9795)), or any other Group 28, 29, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M9 fungicide at label rate.

### III. BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES AND ROOT MATERIAL FREE FROM POTTING MEDIA

All parts have been treated within 10 days before export to Tasmania with:

- (a) Mancozeb 800g/kg or 750g/kg, at 15g/10L or 18g/10L, respectively (permit 9795); **or**
- (b) Chlorothalonil (500g/kg at 20ml/10L at label rate (permit 9795)), or any other Group 28, 29, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M9 fungicide at label rate.

### IV. BARE ROOTED PLANTS OR CUTTINGS, WITH LEAVES

The above ground plant parts have been treated within 10 days before export to Tasmania with:

- (a) Imidacloprid 200g/L at 25ml/100L at label rate (permit 9795); **or**
- (b) Acetamiprid 225g/L at 22ml/100L;

#### AND

- (c) Mancozeb 800g/kg or 750g/kg, at 15g/10L or 18g/10L, respectively (permit 9795); **or**
- (d) Chlorothalonil (500g/kg at 20ml/10L at label rate (permit 9795)), or any other Group 28, 29, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M9 fungicide at label rate.

### V. BARE ROOTED PLANTS OR CUTTINGS, WITHOUT LEAVES

The above ground plant parts have been treated at label recommendations within 10 days before export to Tasmania with:

- (a) Mancozeb 800g/kg or 750g/kg, at 15g/10L or 18g/10L, respectively (permit 9795); **or**
- (b) Chlorothalonil (500g/kg at 20ml/10L at label rate (permit 9795)), or any other Group 28, 29, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M7, M9 fungicide at label rate.

### VI. SECURE TRANSPORT

All nursery stock must be held in a designated and secure treatment area post-treatment before being securely packaged in a way that prevents pest contamination during transport to Tasmania. Secure packaging may include new, clean packaging such as shrink wrapping or containment in a truck or container compartment. Nursery stock treated under this Import Requirement must not come in contact with untreated nursery stock or other restricted matter after treatment or during transport to Tasmania.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-29 (Treatment of Nursery Stock and Soil-less Media) satisfy Import Requirement 38A.*
- *^ Regarding Clause II(a)(i) and PER9796, Bifenthrin 2g/kg granules has a rate range of 16 to 61g/10L dependent on potting mix media density as per the following table:*

<b>Potting mix</b>	<b>Specific Gravity</b>	<b>Product g/L</b>
<i>100% peat (light)</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>
<i>25% sand/ 75% peat</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>2.7</i>
<i>50%/50% sand and peat</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<i>75% sand/ 25% peat</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>5.0</i>
<i>100% sand (heavy)</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>

- *\* In cases where plants in potting media have no above-ground parts, Clause II(a) must still be satisfied.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38B

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 38B Importation of Nursery Stock by Best Practice Biosecurity

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any nursery stock except in accordance with the following:

#### I. CONDITIONS FOR TASMANIAN NURSERY STOCK IMPORTER

##### (a) IMPORTER MUST RECEIVE NURSERY STOCK FROM NIASA-ACCREDITED SUPPLIERS ONLY

Importer must:

- (i) identify and maintain updated lists of mainland plant suppliers that are either Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme, Australia (NIASA) -accredited or non-NIASA accredited; **and**
- (ii) maintain copies of Nols, packing lists and Material Dispatch Inspection Records for each imported consignment.

##### (b) IMPORTER MUST RECEIVE NURSERY STOCK INTO CLEAN FACILITY

Importer must ensure nursery stock is received only into an area that:

- (i) is separate from growing areas; **and**
- (ii) has a hard, well drained surface; **and**
- (iii) is clean, well-organised, and free of pests.

##### (c) IMPORTER MUST INSPECT NURSERY STOCK IN RECEIVAL AREA BEFORE ON-GROWING, DISPLAY, SALE OR DISTRIBUTION IN TASMANIA

Importer must undertake:

- (i) thorough on-arrival inspections of nursery stock; **and**
- (ii) appropriate response in the event of pest detection.

##### (d) IMPORTER MUST MAINTAIN PLANT PEST INCURSION RESPONSE PLAN

Importer must maintain a *Plant Pest Incursion Response Plan* that demonstrates adequate preparation for containing and eradicating new plant pests, whether these arise from imported nursery stock or other sources.

##### (e) IMPORTER MUST ENSURE STAFF ARE COMPETENT IN PEST MANAGEMENT

Importer must ensure plant pest management training for staff who deal with imported nursery stock on arrival.

##### (f) IMPORTER REQUIREMENTS

The importer must:

- (i) register to receive Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisories via email<sup>1</sup>; **and**
- (ii) ensure all relevant staff both receive and view Biosecurity Tasmania electronic Advisories; **and**

<sup>1</sup> Registration is on the Plant Biosecurity Manual page of the NRE website <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant-biosecurity/plant-biosecurity-manual>

- (iii) have access to a current copy of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* and the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium and Biosecurity Matter Listings.

## II. CONDITIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND NURSERY STOCK SUPPLIER

### (a) SUPPLIER MUST HAVE NIASA ACCREDITATION

Supplier must have:

- (i) current NIASA production nursery accreditation; **and**
- (ii) a NIASA audit history that demonstrates compliance with biosecurity-relevant NIASA criteria.

### (b) SUPPLIER MUST ENSURE CLEAN MOTHERSTOCK

Supplier must:

- (i) identify nursery stock sources as either NIASA-accredited or non-NIASA accredited, and maintain lists of both; **and**
- (ii) inspect all incoming stock on arrival, and record the inspection results and responses to pest detection; **and**
- (iii) isolate, treat and monitor stock from non-NIASA accredited sources.

### (c) SUPPLIER MUST USE CLEAN POTTING MEDIUM

Supplier must:

- (i) Identify media suppliers as either NIASA-accredited or non-NIASA accredited and maintain lists of both; **and**
- (ii) treat media from non-NIASA accredited media suppliers in accord with BioSecure HACCP guidelines.

### (d) SUPPLIER MUST USE CLEAN POTS AND PACKAGING

Supplier must:

- (i) use new, clean pots and packaging; **or**
- (ii) treat used pots and packaging in accord with BioSecure HACCP guidelines; **and**
- (iii) store all pots and packaging above ground level and maintain them free of soil, potting media, debris, pests

### (e) SUPPLIER MUST PREPARE AND DISPATCH NURSERY STOCK FROM CLEAN AREAS

Supplier must ensure nursery stock preparation and dispatch areas:

- (i) are separate from growing areas; **and**
- (ii) have a hard, well drained surface; **and**
- (iii) are clean, well-organised, and free of pests.

### (f) SUPPLIER MUST INSPECT NURSERY STOCK FOR DISPATCH TO TASMANIA

Supplier must undertake:

- (i) thorough inspections of nursery stock; **and**
- (ii) appropriate response in the event of pest detection

### (g) SUPPLIER MUST MAINTAIN PEST INCURSION RESPONSE PLAN

Supplier must maintain a *Plant Pest Incursion Response Plan* that demonstrates adequate preparation for dealing with new plant pests, and for preventing export of nursery stock to Tasmania until the incursion is eradicated.

(h) **SUPPLIER MUST PACKAGE NURSERY STOCK FOR SECURE TRANSIT TO TASMANIA**

Supplier must package nursery stock in a way that prevents contamination during transport to Tasmania.

(i) **SUPPLIER MUST ARRANGE SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF NURSERY STOCK IN TASMANIA**

Supplier must:

- (i) Complete a NoI, and attach packing list and Dispatch Inspection Record to NoI; **and**
- (ii) Liaise with Tasmanian importer/s to ensure documents in Clause II(i)(i) are submitted at least 24hrs prior to nursery stock arriving in Tasmania.

(j) **SUPPLIER MUST ENSURE STAFF ARE COMPETENT IN PEST MANAGEMENT**

Supplier must ensure plant pest management training for staff who deal with nursery stock for export.

(k) **SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS**

The supplier must:

- (i) register to receive Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisories via email<sup>1</sup>; **and**
- (ii) ensure all relevant staff both receive and view Biosecurity Tasmania electronic Advisories; **and**
- (iii) have access to a current copy of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania* and the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium and Biosecurity Matter Listings.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- **GIA** means *Greenlife Industry Australia*.
- **NIASA** means *Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme, Australia*.
- **NIASA guidelines** means the GIA “*Best Practice Management Guidelines*”.
- **BioSecure HACCP** means the GIA “*Guidelines for Managing Biosecurity in Nursery Production*”.
- *Enquiries about applying for approval to import nursery stock on the basis of best practice biosecurity for the purpose of IR38B can be made to Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch at [biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au) .*

**PROOF: NoI and consignment must show Approved Importer and Approved Supplier (IR38B) registration numbers**

<sup>1</sup> Registration is on the Plant Biosecurity Manual page of the NRE website <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant-biosecurity/plant-biosecurity-manual>

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38C

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### **38C REVOKED (Importation of Nursery Stock to Registered quarantine place)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT IS REVOKED FROM 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2012, AS DECLARED BY PUBLIC NOTICE ON 7<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2012.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38D**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**38D Importation of Nursery Stock by Special Approval**

- I. A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any nursery stock unless given Special Approval by Biosecurity Tasmania to do so.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

- *Enquiries about applying for Special Approval for the purpose of IR38D can be made to Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch at [biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au).*

<b>PROOF: NoI and consignment must show Special Approval (IR38D) registration number</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 38E

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 38E Importation of Nursery Stock by a BioSecure HACCP Entry Condition Compliance Procedure (ECCP)

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any nursery stock except in accordance with the following:

#### I. SUPPLIER CERTIFICATIONS:

The Supplier must:

- (a) hold current BioSecure HACCP certification; **and**
- (b) be authorised by the certifying body to issue a BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate (BHBC) for a relevant ECCP; **and**
- (c) maintain an audit history that demonstrates compliance with all mandatory requirements of BioSecure HACCP and the relevant ECCP;

**AND**

#### II. SUPPLIER ACTIONS IN ACCORD WITH THE ECCP

The Supplier must act in accordance with all conditions specified within a relevant ECCP

**AND**

#### III. SUPPLIER SUBMISSIONS ACCOMPANYING NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPORT

The Supplier must:

- (a) complete and supply a Notice of Intention (NoI) to Import Plants or Plant Products into Tasmania not less than 24 hours prior to importation, as required under Section 2.2 of the Manual; **and**
- (b) attach a packing list (plant inventory) and Dispatch Inspection Record to the NoI

**AND**

#### IV. SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS

The Supplier must:

- (a) register to receive Tasmanian Biosecurity Advisories via email<sup>1</sup>; **and**
- (b) ensure all relevant staff both receive and view Biosecurity Tasmania electronic Advisories; **and**
- (c) have access to a current copy of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania; **and**
- (d) have online access to the Tasmanian Biosecurity Compendium and Biosecurity Matter Listings; **and**
- (e) have read and understood industry requirements under the general biosecurity duty (GBD).

<sup>1</sup> Registration is on the Plant Biosecurity Manual page of the NRE website <https://nre.tas.gov.au/biosecurity-tasmania/plant-biosecurity/plant-biosecurity-manual>

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- **BioSecure HACCP** means the GIA “Guidelines for Managing Biosecurity in Nursery Production”.
- **Certifying body** means the Greenlife Industry Australia (GIA).
- **ECCP** means an Entry Condition Compliance Procedure that meets the specific entry conditions of Biosecurity Tasmania.
- **GIA** means Greenlife Industry Australia.
- **Relevant ECCP** means one or more ECCP that have been approved by Biosecurity Tasmania for entry of specified nursery stock into the State of Tasmania.
- Enquiries about applying for approval to import nursery stock on the basis of importation in accordance with the conditions of an ECCP for the purpose of IR38E can be made to Plant Biosecurity & Diagnostics Branch at [biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au](mailto:biosecurity.planthealth@nre.tas.gov.au) .
- Biosecurity Tasmania reserves the right to withdraw the suppliers right to export plants or plant products to the State at any time, if for any reason it is deemed to be non-compliant with the State’s regulatory standards as embodied in the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania, and/or GIA’s Biosecure HACCP standards.

<b>PROOF: Nof and a BioSecure HACCP Biosecurity Certificate must be shown under a relevant ECCP</b>
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### Annex 1 (IR 38): Relation of Current Tasmanian Plant Regulations to IR 38A - Nursery Stock

Tasmanian Regulation	Subject	Relation to IR 38
<b>Notices</b>		
Myrtaceae are declared as 'Restricted Matter' under the BA2019	Importation ban for myrtle rust covering myrtaceous plants, cut flowers, foliage and stems	Compliance with IR 38 does not override importation ban
<b>Import Requirements (IR's)</b>		
Import Requirements 1 -8A	Fruit Fly Host Produce (fruit and fruiting vegetables only)	None
Import Requirement 8B	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Post-harvest Treatment with Fenthion: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 9	Potatoes – Import Conditions	None
Import Requirement 10	Grape Phylloxera – Hosts and Vectors	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 10
Import Requirement 11	Onion Smut and Iris Yellow Spot Tospovirus (IYSV) - Hosts and Vectors	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 11
Import Requirement 12	Pea Weevil – Hosts and Vectors	None
Import Requirement 13	Boil Smut - Hosts: <b>REVOKED</b>	None
Import Requirement 14	Hosts of Chrysanthemum White Rust: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 15	Red Imported Fire Ant - Carriers	In regard to granular, drench and dip insecticidal treatments, IR 38 Clause II (a) is the same as IR 15 Clause III (a)(i)
Import Requirement 16	Hosts of San Jose Scale: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 17	Hosts of Tobacco Blue Mould Fungus: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 18	Fire Blight - Hosts	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 18
Import Requirement 19	Hosts of Western Flower Thrips: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 20	Hosts of Melon Thrips: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 21	Pyrethrum Seed: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 22	Lupin Anthracnose Disease – Hosts and Vectors	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate need to comply with IR 22
Import Requirement 23	Hosts of Spiralling Whitefly: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 24	Hosts of Ash Whitefly: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A

**Annex 1 (IR 38) – Relation of Current Tasmanian Plant Regulations to IR 38A - Nursery Stock (cont.)**

Tasmanian Regulation	Subject	Relation to IR 38
<b>IR's (cont.)</b>		
Import Requirement 25	Green Snail – Vectors Import Controls: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 26	Argentine Ant: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 27	Chickpea Blight – Hosts and Vectors	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 27
Import Requirement 28	Blueberry Rust - Hosts and Carriers: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 29	Plants and Plant Products, other than Potatoes, from Potato Cyst Nematode infested areas within Victoria	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 29.
Import Requirement 30	Grain and Grain Products Intended for Animal Feed - Import Conditions	None
Import Requirement 31	Hosts and Vectors - Citrus Canker: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 32	Canola Seed and Grain – Freedom from Genetically Modified (GM) Brassicaceae Seed	None
Import Requirement 33	Hosts of Silverleaf Whitefly and Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 33
Import Requirement 34	Hosts of Impatiens Downy Mildew: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 35	Hosts of Pepper Anthracnose: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 36	Seeds for Sowing	None
Import Requirement 37	Biosecurity Matter for the Purpose of Laboratory Analysis or Diagnosis	None
Import Requirement 39	Agricultural Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used)	None
Import Requirement 40	European House Borer - Vectors	None

### Annex 1 (IR 38) – Relation of Current Tasmanian Plant Regulations to IR 38A - Nursery Stock (cont.)

Tasmanian Regulation	Subject	Relation to IR 38
<b>Import Requirements (cont.)</b>		
Import Requirement 41	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Splitting and Reconsigning	None
Import Requirement 42	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes	None
Import Requirement 43	Fruit Fly Host Produce - Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Persimmons and Blueberries: <b>REVOKED</b>	N/A
Import Requirement 44	Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplants	None
Import Requirement 45	Fruit Fly and Grape Phylloxera Host Produce – Repacking and Composite Lots	None
Import Requirement 46	Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 46
Import Requirement 47	Myrtle Rust – Hosts and Vectors	Compliance with IR 38 does not negate the need to comply with IR 47

**Note:** N/A = Not Applicable

## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 39

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 39 Agricultural Equipment, Machinery and Vehicles (New and Used)

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any agricultural equipment<sup>1</sup> or machinery<sup>2</sup>, or vehicle<sup>3</sup> except in accordance with the following:

#### I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- (a) The agricultural equipment, machinery or vehicle must be thoroughly cleaned prior to arrival to ensure it is free of any restricted matter<sup>4</sup>, including soil, plants, seeds or other plant material, debris or any other thing that may harbour a pest or disease agent; **and**
- (b) The agricultural equipment, machinery or vehicle must meet all other relevant Import Requirements in this Manual and may be accompanied by either a certificate or other declaration detailing pre-shipment procedures such as cleaning, (or other treatment as considered necessary)<sup>5</sup>.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- Any agricultural equipment or machinery entering Tasmania that does not comply with Clause I(a) and I(b):
  - (i) will be directed for cleaning, (or other treatment as considered necessary), at a place and in a manner approved by Biosecurity Tasmania; (a substantial amount of dismantling may be required to prove no pockets of restricted matter, soil, etc, remain hidden); **or**
  - (ii) if satisfactory treatment is not possible, the contaminated agricultural equipment or machinery will be re-exported.
- All costs associated with cleaning or re-export will be the responsibility of the importer.
- A Cleaning Checklist is provided to serve as a guide to assist in the cleaning of a grain harvester. The numbered sections listed in the Cleaning Checklist correspond to the numbers in the diagrams of a Rotary Harvester and a Conventional Harvester. These represent contamination “hot spots”, which must be found to be clean of all restricted matter on inspection.

<sup>1</sup> **Agricultural equipment** means any equipment or vehicle used for the culture, harvesting, packing or processing of any plant or plant product.

<sup>2</sup> **Machinery** means any type of machinery or equipment, agricultural or non-agricultural, which may be contaminated with restricted matter of any form.

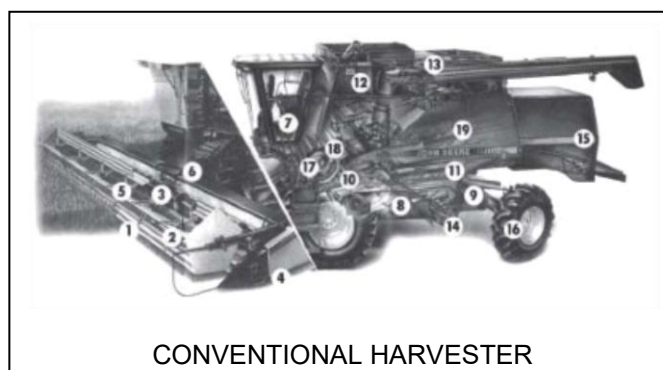
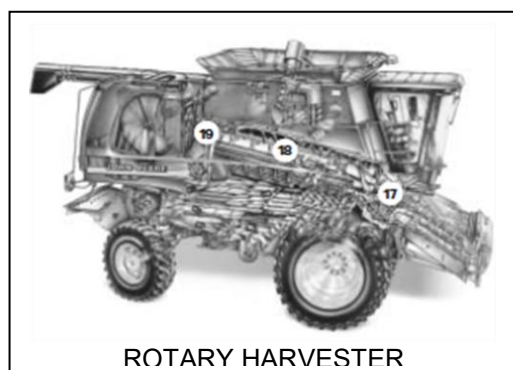
<sup>3</sup> **Vehicle** means any form of transport equipment, whether it be private or commercial vehicle, dirt bikes, motorcycle, truck, towable trailer including horse floats, off-road 4-wheel drive vehicles, etc.

<sup>4</sup> **Restricted matter** means: any plant; any plant product; any new or used package; a vehicle; any new or used agricultural equipment; any soil; and any disease agent.

<sup>5</sup> **Grain harvester** means (in addition to the meaning of ‘agricultural equipment’ and ‘machinery’), any type of header (‘combine harvester’), both self-propelled and towed, including parts thereof, which pick up, thresh and clean grain, and cutter rowers that cut and windrow the crop prior to harvest.

Area to Clean	All Harvesters	Area Cleaned ☑	Checked by Biosecurity Tasmania ☑
1	Area under the skid plate		
2	Header knives and fingers		
3	Horizontal auger		
4	All areas behind covers		
5	Areas inside belts (draper fronts)		
6	Feeder house		
7	Driver's cab		
8	Fan, fan housing and shields		
9	Chassis, including axles, chassis rails and undercarriage areas		
10	Tailing auger		
11	Sieves and grain pan		
12	Grain bin and auger(s)		
13	Engine compartment, radiator core and covers		
14	Grain elevator, including cups and rubber flights		
15	Straw spreaders or choppers		
16	Tyres and rims		
<b>Conventional Harvester</b>			
17	Threshing or separating area, including the drum, concaves concave wiring, and stone trap		
18	Beater drum, including the area between the drum and walkers		
19	Straw walkers, including the beater and chaff pan, underneath the straw walkers, and any concealed area under air flaps		
<b>Rotary Harvester</b>			
17	External top and sides of the conical section of the rotor cage, and stone trap		
18	Areas inside the top of the conical section		
19	Threshing or separating area, including along the rotor cage		
<b>Bins and Augers</b>			
	All bins and augers must be empty and clean		
	Wiring Looms		
	Conduit need not be removed, but must be cleaned		
<i>After cleaning, machines should be left dismantled to facilitate biosecurity inspection.</i>			

(Images courtesy of Department of Agriculture and Food, WA)



## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 40

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 40 European House Borer - Vectors

A person must not import, or cause to be imported from Western Australia, any material<sup>1</sup> derived from hosts of European house borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*), these being coniferous trees including *Pinus* species (pines), *Abies* species (firs), *Picea* species (spruces), *Araucaria* species, or *Pseudotsuga* species (oregon), except in accord with the following:

#### I. TREATMENT

Host material must be either:

- (a) Subject to insecticidal preservative treatment effective against European House Borer either by vacuum pressure impregnation, dipping or spraying in compliance with Australian Standard for Preservative Treatments of Timber (AS 1604); **or**
- (b) Heated to achieve a core temperature of 56°C and held at that temperature for at least 30 minutes; **or**
- (c) Fumigated with methyl bromide<sup>2</sup>, at normal atmospheric pressure, with fumigation monitored at 2, 4, 12 and 24 hours and the minimum concentration for those periods maintained, in accord with Table 1;

#### AND

- (d) After treatment as specified in either Clause I(a), I(b), or I(c), the material must be stored and handled in a manner that minimises potential for infestation or re-infestation with European House Borer.

**Table 1 Methyl Bromide Fumigation Standard**

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

**OR**

#### II. ACCREDITED PALLET SUPPLIER

- (a) Pine pallets, other than new pine pallets, must be sourced from a supplier accredited under an approved pallet quality assurance scheme;

**OR**

#### III. PEST FREE AREA

Host material must originate from European House Borer Free Area, and be stored and handled in a manner that minimises potential for infestation or re-infestation with European House Borer.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup>**Material** means sawn softwood timber, pine dunnage, commercial lots of pine firewood, and pine pallets, excluding pallets made from heartwood. Products made from processed pine, and pine furniture, artefacts, craft materials or household effects are not subject to this Import Requirement.
- <sup>2</sup>Host material subject to methyl bromide fumigation must have at least one physical dimension less than 200mm thick.

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 41

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 41 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Splitting and Reconsigning

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant listed in Schedule 1A except in accordance with the following:

- I. Received, prior to splitting and reconsigning (see *Explanatory Notes*):
  - (a) with certification which states the host produce has been grown and packed in an area free from fruit fly; **or**
  - (b) with certification which states the host produce has been treated in accordance with a treatment method accepted by Tasmania.

**AND**

- II. handled in a documented procedure that maintains traceability and reconciliation;

**AND**

- III. Consigned with amended and certified copies of original certificates detailing new consignee and number of packages.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *Splitting a consignment means sending sub-consignments to different consignees or transporting the sub-consignments to the same consignee on different vehicles.*
- *Reconsigning means forwarding a whole consignment or sub-consignments to another person or business, including secondary wholesalers, after initial consignment.*
- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-17 (Splitting Consignments and Reconsigning Original Consignments of Certified Produce) satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<p><b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b></p>
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**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 42**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**42 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes**

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any table fruit of grapes (*Vitis* spp.) except in accordance with the following:

- I. An approved system of pre-harvest bait or cover sprays;  
**AND**
- II. An approved system for identification and segregation of conforming and non-conforming lots;  
**AND**
- III. An approved system of post-harvest in-line or end-point inspection involving 1 in 50 packages or a 600 bunch inspection and found free from live fruit fly infestation.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance protocol ICA-20 (Preharvest Treatment and Inspection of Table Grapes) satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the requirements of Import Requirement 10 for Grape Phylloxera.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 43**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**43 REVOKED (Fruit Fly Host Produce - Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Persimmons and Blueberries)**

**NOTE:** THIS IMPORT REQUIREMENT HAS BEEN REVOKED IN LAW, as of 14 JANUARY 2022.

**IMPORT REQUIREMENT 44**

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

**44 Fruit Fly Host Produce – Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplants**

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of tomatoes, capsicums, chillies and eggplants except in accordance with the following:

- I. An approved program of pre-harvest cover sprays;  
**AND**
- II. An approved system for identification and segregation of conforming and non-conforming lots;  
**AND**
- III. An approved system of post-harvest in-line or end-point inspection involving a minimum of 600 units or a minimum of 2% of the carton count (one in every fifty packages) or part thereof, from randomly selected packed product, with a minimum of three cartons inspected.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance protocols ICA-26 (Pre-harvest Treatment and Inspection of Tomatoes, Capsicums, Chillies and Eggplants), and ICA-48 (Pre-harvest Treatment and Post Harvest Inspection of Tomato and Capsicum in the Bowen Gumlu Region) satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *Consignments must also satisfy the requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 45

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 45 Fruit Fly and Grape Phylloxera Host Produce – Repacking, Processing and Composite Lots

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any fruit of a plant in Schedule 1A except in accordance with the following:

I. Received, prior to repacking or composing lots, with certification which states that the host produce has been:

- (a) grown and packed in an area free from fruit fly; **or**
- (b) treated in accordance with a treatment method accepted by Tasmania;

**AND**

II. Received, handled, stored and packed in an approved procedure that maintains segregation and traceability;

**AND**

III. In addition to Clauses I and II above, any fruit that is a host or vector of Grape Phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch)) must be received, prior to repacking or composing lots with certification:

- (a) satisfying Import Requirement 10 (Grape Phylloxera – Hosts and Vectors);

**AND**

IV. In addition to Clauses I and II above, any fruit of a plant that is a fruit fly host product may be processed prior to repacking under an approved method.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- ‘*Repacking produce*’ means produce which is received by a business for the purpose of repacking into new packages for consignment to Tasmania.
- ‘*Composite lots*’ means a consignment comprising packages of different types of host produce sourced from one or more suppliers.
- ‘*Processed*’ means modified from the original fresh or whole state in a manner such as, but not limited to, peeling, slicing, chopping or dicing.
- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) protocol ICA-57 (Repacking of Certified Fruit Fly and Melon Thrips Host Produce) and/or ICA-58 (Certification of Composite Lots) satisfy this Import Requirement.*
- *After repacking or composing lots, consignments must also satisfy the requirements of Schedule 1B re fruit fly host secure fruit handling, storage and transport.*

<p><b>PROOF:</b> Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</p>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 46

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 46 Tomato Potato Psyllid – Hosts and Carriers

**NOTE:** This import requirement is one of several that must be satisfied, as relevant, depending on the commodity class sought to be imported.

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any plant or plant product that is a host (Schedule 1) or carrier (Schedule 2) of tomato potato psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli* (Šulc) (syn. *Trioza cockerelli* Šulc)) except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1: Hosts of Tomato Potato Psyllid

Host Botanical family	Host common name (examples)
<i>Solanaceae</i> , all species	Potato, tomato, capsicum, eggplant, chilli, chilli pepper
<i>Convolvulaceae</i> , all species	Sweet potato

Hosts include all plants and plant material (including nursery stock, cut flowers, fresh herbs, and fresh fruit and vegetables with any attached leafy material) from the families listed in Schedule 1, but excludes:

- (i) seed for sowing;
- (ii) dried plant material; and
- (iii) seed and ware (including processing) potatoes and sweet potato tubers without any other attached leafy material (i.e. has no attached leaves, tubers with sprouts or germinating eyes, or any other attached leafy material).

**Please Note:** All fresh tomatoes with a calyx present, whether it be loose tomatoes, truss tomatoes (large or cherry) are not excluded from Schedule 1

#### Schedule 2: Carriers of Tomato Potato Psyllid

Carriers include all plants and plant material (including nursery stock, cut flowers, fresh herbs, and fresh fruit and vegetables with any attached leafy material, and strawberries) **other than those identified in Schedule 1**, but excludes:

- (i) seed for sowing;
- (ii) dried plant material;
- (iii) fresh fruit and vegetables without any attached leafy material (i.e. has no attached leaves, tubers with sprouts or germinating eyes or any other attached leafy material) including any with a skin (peel/rind/husk) that may have a pedicel attached (such as mangoes, cherries, cucumbers, kiwifruit, avocados, rambutans); and
- (iv) dormant nursery stock without any attached live, leafy material (such as winter cuttings of dormant deciduous plants without shoots or leaves).

**Please Note:** All commodities must meet Clause I, II, III or IV, **AND** Clause V.

**I. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – whole State/Territory area freedom**

Hosts or carriers of tomato potato psyllid must be grown and packed in a State or Territory for which there is a valid area freedom certificate for tomato potato psyllid as approved by Tasmania's Chief Plant Protection Officer;

**OR****II. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – partial area freedom within State/Territory**

Hosts or carriers of tomato potato psyllid must be grown and packed in a part of a State or Territory proven to be free from tomato potato psyllid by delimiting survey as approved by Tasmania's Chief Plant Protection Officer;

**OR****III. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – pest free place of production**

Hosts or carriers of tomato potato psyllid must be grown and packed in a Pest Free Place of Production as approved by Tasmania's Chief Plant Protection Officer;

**OR****IV. All commodities (Schedule 1 and 2) – consignment treatment and inspection****a) Nursery stock and plants****i. Host material – Schedule 1**

Host nursery stock/plants must be:

1. Treated with one of the following in accordance with a current APVMA approved label or an APVMA minor use permit for tomato potato psyllid within 10 days prior to dispatch, ensuring the treatment makes contact with the underside of the leaves:

- a. Abamectin plus Summer Spray Oil; **or**
- b. Spirotetramat;

**and**

2. inspected at the rate of 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids;

**OR**

3. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:

10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**

11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**

16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**

21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**ii. Carrier material – Schedule 2**

Carrier nursery stock/plants must be:

1. treated with one of the following in accordance a current APVMA approved label or an APVMA minor use permit for tomato potato psyllid within 10 days prior to dispatch, ensuring the treatment makes contact with the underside of the leaves:

- a. Abamectin plus Summer Spray Oil; **or**
- b. Bifenthrin; **or**
- c. Spirotetramat;

**or**

2. treated with Methomyl in accordance with a current APVMA approved label or an APVMA minor use permit for tomato potato psyllid within 3 days prior to dispatch, ensuring the treatment makes contact with the underside of the leaves;

**and**

3. inspected at the rate of 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids;

**OR**

4. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:  
 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**b) Fresh fruit and vegetables with attached leafy material**

**i. Host material – Schedule 1**

Host plant products (fresh fruit and vegetables or herbs) with attached leafy material must be:

1. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:  
 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**OR**

2. irradiated to a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy;

**ii. Carrier material – Schedule 2**

Carrier plant products (fresh fruit and vegetables or herbs) with attached leafy material must be:

1. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:  
 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**  
 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**OR**

2. irradiated to a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy;

**OR**

3. packed in a pack house where the produce is:
  - a. hydro-cooled with continuously circulated water for at least 20 minutes; **or**
  - b. immersed in continuously agitated water containing a food grade surfactant approved by FSANZ at the rates specified on the label for 3 minutes; **or**

- c. pressure washed with water under water nozzles with a water pressure above 200kpa (29 psi) for a minimum of 20 seconds; **or**
- d. washed with water at 16L/min on rotating roller brushes for a minimum of 30 seconds;

**and**

- 4. inspected at the rate of 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids;

**OR**

- 5. inspected post-harvest at the rate of 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids.

c) **Fresh fruit and vegetables without attached leafy material**

i. **Host material – Schedule 1**

Host plant products (fresh fruit and vegetables) without leafy material must be:

- 1. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:
  - 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**OR**

- 2. irradiated to a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy.

d) **Cut flowers**

i. **Host material – Schedule 1**

Host cut flowers must be:

- 1. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:
  - 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>.

**OR**

- 2. irradiated to a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy.

ii. **Carrier material – Schedule 2**

Carrier cut flowers must be:

- 1. dipped with an insecticide prior to dispatch in accordance with a current APVMA approved label or APVMA minor use permit for tomato potato psyllid;
- and**
- 2. inspected at the rate 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids;

**OR**

- 3. fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the following rates:
  - 10°C - 10.9°C @ 56 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**
  - 11°C - 15.9°C @ 48 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**

16°C - 20.9°C @ 40 g/m<sup>3</sup>; **or**

21°C - 31.9°C @ 32 g/m<sup>3</sup>;

**OR**

4. irradiated to a minimum absorbed dose of 400 Gy;

**OR**

5. inspected post-harvest at the rate of 2% or 600 units of the consignment, whichever is the greater, and found free of tomato-potato psyllids;

**OR**

6. where sourced from countries outside of Australia:

a. the cartons remain intact (unopened) in transit to Tasmania; **and**

b. are accompanied by a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate.

**AND**

**V.** All hosts and carriers of tomato potato psyllid must be securely packaged, stored and transported in a way that prevents contamination by tomato potato psyllid, during transport to Tasmania.

- a) Packing and securing of treated product must commence as soon as the treatment conditions have been met, allowing for any requisite post-treatment drying times;
- b) Secure conditions include at least one of the following:
  - i. unvented packages; **or**
  - ii. vented packages with the vents secured with mesh which has a maximum aperture of 0.5mm; **or**
  - iii. wrapping or bagging in sealed plastic sleeves or bags; **or**
  - iv. fully enclosed consignments under tarpaulins, hessian, shade cloth, mesh or other covering which has a maximum aperture of 0.5mm; **or**
  - v. consignment shrink-wrapped and sealed as a palletised unit; **or**
  - vi. fully enclosed or screened buildings, cold-rooms, vehicles (including tautliners in good condition); **or**
  - vii. other facilities free from gaps or other entry points greater than 0.5mm.
- c) Products transported in a fully enclosed vehicle that are not secured by any other means (such as shrink-wrapped) may be unloaded and handled within an enclosed premise for the purpose of consolidating a consignment for Tasmania, providing the product remains segregated from untreated product.

**EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

- *A valid area freedom certificate may be recognised as proof as an alternative to a PHC\*.*
- *Consignments that meet Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) or PS protocol:*
  - *ICA-04 (Fumigation with Methyl Bromide) satisfies Clauses IV(a)(i)(3), IV(a)(ii)(4), IV(b)(i)(1), IV(b)(ii)(1), IV(c)(i)(1), IV(d)(i)(1), and IV(d)(ii)(3) of this Import Requirement;*
  - *ICA-55 (Irradiation Treatment) satisfies Clauses IV(b)(i)(2), IV(b)(ii)(2), IV(c)(i)(2), IV(d)(i)(2) and IV(d)(ii)(4) of this Import Requirement;*
  - *ICA-61 (Pack-house washing and Inspection of Tomato Potato Psyllid Carrier Produce) satisfies Clause IV(b)(ii)(3-4) of this Import Requirement;*
  - *ICA-62 (Treatment and Inspection of Carrier Nursery Stock for Tomato Potato Psyllid) satisfies Clause IV(a)(ii)(1-3) of this Import Requirement;*
  - *ICA-64 (Post Harvest Treatment and Inspection of Cut Flowers for Tomato Potato Psyllid) satisfies Clause IV(d)(ii)(1-2) of this Import Requirement;*

- *PS-57 (Treatment (all stages) and Inspection of Nursery Stock for Tomato Potato Psyllid) satisfies Clauses IV(a)(i)(1-2) and IV(a)(ii)(1-3) of this Import Requirement;*
- *PS-60 (Inspection of Carrier Produce for Tomato Potato Psyllid) satisfies Clause IV(b)(ii)(5) and IV(d)(ii)(5).*
- *All Agricultural Machinery and Equipment must fulfil all regulatory conditions prescribed in Import Requirement 39 of the Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania, and be officially inspected and found free of tomato potato psyllid.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate* (see Explanatory Notes), or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## IMPORT REQUIREMENT 47

Prior to import, a “*Notice of Intention to Import*” restricted matter must be submitted to the relevant Biosecurity Tasmania Operations Centre (see Section 2.2 of the Manual). Importation must occur in compliance with general Conditions and Restrictions for Restricted matter in Part 2 of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*.

### 47 Myrtle Rust - Hosts and Vectors

A person must not import, or cause to be imported, any form of biosecurity matter (Schedule 1) that is either a host of (Schedule 2), or can carry, myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii* sensu lato G. Winter) except in accordance with the following:

#### Schedule 1 – Regulatory status of classes of Myrtaceae plant matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2019 (BA2019)*

Type of Matter	Regulatory Status	Import Conditions
Nursery stock <sup>1</sup>	Permitted only in accordance with Clause I, II or III of IR47	IR47 (I, II, & III)
Cut flowers and foliage <sup>1</sup>	Permitted only in accordance with Clause I or II of IR47	IR47 (I, II)
Fresh fruit <sup>1</sup>	Permitted only in accordance with Clause I or II of IR47	IR47 (I, II)
Seed	Permitted only in accordance with Clause I or II of IR47	IR47 (I, II)
Pollen	Permitted only in accordance with Clause I or II of IR4, or under individual permit from Biosecurity Tasmania	IR47 (I, II)
Bark free timber, logs and timber products	Permitted in accordance with Section 2.11 of the PBMTas, no additional requirements in IR47	Section 2.11
Dried (non-living) herbaceous material for human consumption <sup>2</sup>	Permitted import without regulatory restriction	Not applicable
Preserved and non-preserved matter for laboratory analysis & diagnosis	Permitted entry under IR37 of the PBMTas	IR37
Agricultural equipment, machinery and/or vehicles	Permitted entry under IR39 of the PBMTas	IR39
Myrtaceae biosecurity matter artworks	Permitted under permit from Biosecurity Tasmania in accordance with section 2.11	Section 2.11

#### Schedule 2: Hosts of Myrtle Rust

Host Botanical Name	Host common name
Myrtaceae	All genera and species <sup>1</sup>

#### I. Nursery stock, cut flowers and foliage, fresh fruit, seed and pollen (Schedule 1 & 2) – Whole State/Territory area freedom

Myrtaceae plants or plant products must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the plant or produce was grown and packed in a State or Territory for which there is a valid area freedom certificate for the whole of the State. Additional import requirements may also need to be met as specified in Explanatory Note#4.

## II. Nursery stock, cut flowers and foliage, fresh fruit, seed and pollen (Schedule 1 & 2) – Partial area freedom within State/Territory

Myrtaceae plants or plant products must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an approved person stating that the plant or produce was grown and packed in a part of a State or Territory proven to be free from myrtle rust by delimiting survey as approved by Tasmania's Chief Plant Protection Officer. Additional import requirements may also need to be met as specified in Explanatory Note#4.

## III. Nursery stock - nursery freedom, treatment and inspection <sup>3,4</sup>

Living Myrtaceae nursery stock may be imported into Tasmania, if not satisfying Clause I or II of IR47, under the import conditions specified for *Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) 42 - Nursery Freedom, Treatment and Inspection for Myrtle Rust*. Import conditions that must be met include:

- a. The nursery of origin has been inspected by an accredited person within fourteen (14) days of dispatch and found free from symptoms of myrtle rust; **and**
  - b. All Myrtaceous plants:
    - i. in the consignment have been treated with an approved fungicide <sup>4</sup> within seven (7) days of dispatch; **or**
    - ii. in the nursery (all plants) of the Myrtaceae family have been treated with an approved fungicide <sup>5</sup> twice within twenty-eight (28) days of dispatch at fourteen (14) day intervals;
- and**
- c. The consignment has been inspected at the rate of six hundred (600) plants or two percent (2%) of plants in the consignment and found free from symptoms of myrtle rust;

### **AND**

- d. Meet all other Import Requirements as specified in Explanatory Note #4.

### **EXPLANATORY NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> Hosts include all plant genera and species of the plant family Myrtaceae. A full list of genera of the Family Myrtaceae is available on [www.nre.tas.gov.au](http://www.nre.tas.gov.au) or can be obtained from Biosecurity Tasmania on request. Note that the Family Myrtaceae includes the genus *Heteropyxis* and the genus *Psiloxylon*.

<sup>2</sup> Dried (non-living) herbaceous material for human consumption, may include a very wide range of processed and semi-processed dried culinary herbs, spices, teas and plant products (including preserved or dried fruits) of Myrtaceae. Fresh (living) matter however is subject to regulation according to this IR47.

<sup>3</sup> Consignments that meet *Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) 42 - Nursery Freedom, Treatment and Inspection for Myrtle Rust*, satisfy Clause III of this Import Requirement. The importer must also maintain records for all imported Myrtaceae nursery stock, including quantities, species and import dates.

<sup>4</sup> All other relevant Import Requirements, such as IR36 and IR38A of the *Plant Biosecurity Manual Tasmania*, must also be satisfied with respect to the import of nursery stock or seed.

<sup>5</sup> Approved fungicides include:

- fungicides containing chlorothalonil, which contain label instructions relating to treatment of "rust" diseases on ornamentals; and
- other chemicals for which the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has issued a permit to treat myrtle rust on plants.

Use of any chemical products must be in accordance with the approved label instructions relating to the directions for use, rate of application and any critical use instructions that apply. Chemicals used under APVMA permit conditions must be used in conjunction with relevant approved label conditions.

**PLEASE NOTE:**

The regulations held within IR47 are developed from the key recommendations of Import Risk Analysis work undertaken by Biosecurity Tasmania in relation to the import of Myrtaceae from mainland Australia. See:

*Phillips, D. (2024) Import Risk Analysis (IRA) for Myrtle Rust - Austropuccinia psidii (syn. Puccinia psidii sensu lato) complex. Version 1.2, Biosecurity Tasmania, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas), Hobart, 99 pp.*

<b>PROOF: Consignments must be accompanied by a Plant Health Certificate or a Plant Health Assurance Certificate</b>
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## CONTACT DETAILS

Biosecurity Operations Branch

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