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Department of Agriculture
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REQUIREMENTS FOR MOVING
PLANTS, CUTTINGS, BUD WOOD,
TISSUE CULTURES, BULBS,
CUT FLOWERS AND SEEDS

INTO WESTERN AUSTRALIA

from other
States and Territories of Australia

as at September 2003

PLEASE NOTE:

These requirements are subject to change because of the disease status then applying in other States or Territories. Regular checking of current requirements is suggested.

All plant material is subject to inspection on arrival in Western Australia.

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Part A

The conditions of entry into Western Australia are listed numerically, adjacent to the plant material. In Part B, full details are listed numerically. In lieu of quarantine certification, most products can enter under an approved Quality Assurance Arrangement.

**Note: Only permitted species of plant material can enter WA (including seed).
To check if a species is permitted, refer to the 'Permitted List' on the Internet**

or contact WA Quarantine.

Plant type	Plants/cuttings/ bud wood	Cut flowers/ foliage	Seed
Allium spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,30,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
Almond	1,2,3,4,6,14,15,30,34,36	3,6,15,30,34	21
Apple	20 (T/Culture only)	Prohibited	21
Aquatic plants	29	29	21
Avocado	1,2,3,4,14,15,17,30,34,36	3,15,30,34	21
Azalea	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Babiana	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32
Banana	8 (T/Culture only)	Prohibited	N/A
Blueberry	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Bulbs (not specified elsewhere)	2,4,14,38	N/A	N/A
Chives	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
Citrus	1,2,3,4,5,14,15,30,34,36	3,5,15,30,34	21
Cotton	1,2,3,4,14,15,19,30,34,36	3,15,19,30,34	21,22
Cowpea	1,2,3,4,14,15,27,30,34,36	3,15,30,34	21,27
Cranberry	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Crocus	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32
Crocsmia aurea	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32
Cut flowers (not specified elsewhere)		3,15,30,34,38	
Douglas fir	1,2,3,4,9,14,34,36	3,34	21
Elms	1,2,3,4,11,14,15,30,34,36	3,11,15,30,34	21
European larch	1,2,3,4,9,14,34,36	3,34	21
Garlic	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp. (huckleberries etc.)	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Gladiolus	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32
Grape	18 (T/Culture only)	Prohibited	Prohibited
Hibiscus	1,2,3,4,14,15,19,30,34,36	3,15,19,30,34	21

Part A (Continued)

Plant type	Plants/cuttings/ bud wood	Cut flowers/ foliage	Seed
Hemlock	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Huckleberry	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
<i>Hugeria</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Leek	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
<i>Leucothoe</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Lucerne	Prohibited	Prohibited	21,25
Lychee	1,2,3,4,14,34,36	3,34	21
<i>Lyonia</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Maize	Prohibited	Prohibited	21,26,38
Mango	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,33,34,36	3,15,30,33,34	21
<i>Menziesia</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Mung bean	1,2,3,4,14,15,27,30,34,36	3,15,30,34	21,27
Okra	1,2,3,4,14,15,19,30,34,36	3,15,19,30,34	21
Olive	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,34,36,37	3,15,30,34,37	21
Onion	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
<i>Oxycoccus</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Palms	1,2,3,4,12,14,15,34,36	3,12(2),15,34	7,21
Pawpaw	1,2,3,4,13,14,15,30,34,36	3,13,15,30,34	21
<i>Pernettya</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
<i>Pieris</i> spp.	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Pinus spp.	1,2,3,4,9,14,34,36	3,34	21
Plants (not specified elsewhere)	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,34,36,38	3,15,30,34,38	21
Poplar	1,2,3,4,10,14,15,30,34,36	3,10,15,30,34	21
Potato	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,34,35,36	3,15,30,34,35	2,35
Quince	1,2,3,4,6,14,15,30,34,36	3,6,15,30,34	21
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp. (azalea etc.)	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Seed (not specified elsewhere)			21
Shallots	1,2,3,4,14,15,28,34,36	3,15,28,34	21
Sorghum	Prohibited	Prohibited	21,23
Soybean	Prohibited	Prohibited	21,24
Stonefruit	1,2,3,4,6,14,15,30,34,36	3,6,15,30,34	21
Sugar cane	1,2,3,4,14,15,16,30,34,36	3,15,16,30,34	16,21
Tritonia	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32
<i>Tsuga</i> spp. (hemlock etc.)	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp. (blueberry etc.)	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,31,34,36	3,15,30,31,34	21
Watsonia	1,2,3,4,14,15,30,32,34,36	3,15,30,32,34	21,32

Part B

1. Disinfection treatments (general pests)

- Tissue culture, bulbs and cut flowers exempt.
- All plants, cuttings and bud wood to be fumigated or thoroughly sprayed to run-off, pre or post entry, with one of the treatments appropriate to the particular plants listed.
- Pre-entry treatments to be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory or from a nursery approved by Agriculture Western Australia to carry out treatments.
- Consignments from approved nurseries to be accompanied by a declaration made by an official of the approved nursery giving details of the treatment effected and that it has been applied within three days before export.



The required treatments are as follows:

- (a) *for ferns, bromeliads, cacti, orchids, epiphytes, dracaenas, hoyas and cuttings/seedlings of carnation, chrysanthemum, gypsophila* —
 - (i) 6 mL diazinon (80% active ingredient) and commercial wetting agent (at double the manufacturer's recommended rate) to 10 L of water; or
 - (ii) 10 mL methomyl (as Lannate L 22.5% active ingredient) and commercial wetting agent (at double the manufacturer's recommended rate) to 10 L of water;
- (b) *for maidenhair ferns* — 6 mL diazinon (80% active ingredient) to 10 L of water;
- (c) *for orchids in flower or bud* — dichlorvos (as Insectigas D 5% active ingredient) at 0.67 g/m³;
- (d) *for African violets, zygoactus, and young tubestock of trees and shrubs* — thiodan (35% A.I.) at 19 mL to 10 L of water;
- (e) *all other plants* — (Note: These treatments may be used for the above plants, but possible damage is unknown)
 - (i) 6 mL diazinon (80% active ingredient) and 120 mL white petroleum oil to 10 L of water; or

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-
- (ii) fumigation with methyl bromide at one of the following rates for two hours —

56 g/m³ at 5° — 10°C
48 g/m³ at 11° — 15°C
40 g/m³ at 16° — 20°C
32 g/m³ at 21° — 25°C
24 g/m³ at 26° — 30°C
16 g/m³ at 31°C and above; or

- (iii) one of the following:

- Diazinon (80% A.I.) @ 6 mL per 10 L of water.
- Methidathion (Supracide 400 g/L A.I.) @ 12.5 mL per 10 L of water.
- Azinphos Methyl (350 g/kg A.I.) @ 14 g per 10 L of water.
- Chlorpyrifos (500 g/L A.I.) @ 10 mL per 10 L of water.
- Endosulfan (Thiodan 35% A.I.) @ 19.5 mL per 10 L of water.
- Methomyl (As Lannate L 22.5% A.I.) @ 10 mL per 10 L of water.

The treatments listed at (e) (iii) are to be mixed with either:

- (I) White Petroleum Oil @ 120 mL; or
- (II) Commercial Wetting Agent at the maximum manufacturer's recommended rate.

- (f) such other treatments as are approved by the Director General.

For herbs — Permethrin at the manufacturer's recommended rate. (6/7/01)

General: Bifenthrin (80% AI) at 5 mL per litre of water. (16/10/02)

2. Phylloxera (*Daktulosphaia vitifolii*) declaration

- Unrooted cuttings, bud wood, tissue culture epiphytic plants free from soil and cut flowers exempt.

From South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory must be identified as grown in that State or Territory.

- All plants and bulbs from Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales and the ACT must be either:

- (a) accompanied by a declaration made by the grower before a Justice of the Peace or a quarantine authority officer in the State or Territory of origin that:

- (i) the plants were grown at a greater distance than 45 metres from any grapevine or root thereof;
and

- (ii) no phylloxera exists or has existed in a nursery or garden in which the plants were grown;

- (b) from a nursery accredited by Agriculture Western Australia as meeting 2 (a) (i) and (ii).

3. European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi*) certification

- Tissue culture and below ground parts of plants (e.g. bulbs) are exempt.

- All plants, cuttings, bud wood and cut flowers (Northern Territory exempt) either:

- (a) certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as:

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-
- (i) examined and found free from European red mite; or
 - (ii) grown and packed at least 50 km from a known outbreak of European red mite; or
 - (iii) fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at the rates specified in Section 1 (d) (i);

OR

- (b) from a nursery approved by Agriculture Western Australia as free from European red mite.



4. Soil (general pests)

- Plants must be free from soil unless in treated soil from a nursery accredited by Agriculture Western Australia to treat soil. Approved soil treatments are:

- (a) steam pasteurisation at 60°C for 30 minutes;

OR

- (b) fumigation with methyl bromide at 0.5 kg/m³ for 24 hours on an impervious floor with the material to be fumigated being not more than 300 mm deep;

OR

- (c) fumigation with methyl bromide at 0.6 kg/m³ for 72 hours on an

impervious floor with the material to be fumigated not more than 660 mm deep;

OR

- (d) fumigation with dazomat (as Basamid).

5. Citrus tristeza virus certification

Citrus, fortunella and poncirus plants, cuttings and bud wood entering Western Australia must be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as being from a State or Territory where the orange stem pitting strain of the citrus tristeza virus has not been recorded.

6. Benomyl dipping certification and other requirements for stone-fruit, almonds and quince (brown rot - *Monilinia fructicola* and *laxa*)

Plants, cuttings and bud wood must be:

- (a) certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as dipped or thoroughly sprayed in an aqueous solution of benomyl at a strength of not less than 0.1% active ingredient in a manner so as to immerse all portions other than the roots;

AND

- (b) accompanied by a declaration made before a Justice of the Peace or an officer of the quarantine authority that the plants have not borne flowers;

AND

- (c) free from dead growth.

7. Palm seed

- Seed with a fleshy pericarp may be subject to fruit fly requirements.
- Sprouted seed can only be classed as seed if the shoots are 25 mm or less and no expanded (open) shoots (leaves) are present.

8. Banana tissue culture certification (Panama disease and Bunchy top virus)

Must be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as produced under an approved scheme from tested mother stock certified free of Bunchy top virus and Panama disease. All banana plants and parts of plants other than tissue culture are prohibited.



9. Dothistroma needle blight (*Dothistroma septospora*) certification - *Pinus* spp. Douglas fir and European larch

Plants and parts of plants must be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as grown in a State or Territory where dothistroma needle blight is not known to occur.

10. Poplar certification (*Marssonina brunnea* and *M. castagnei*)

White poplars (*P. alba*) plants and parts of plants must be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as grown in a State or Territory where *Marssonina brunnea* and *M. castagnei* are not known to occur.

All poplar plants and parts of plants must be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as grown in a State or Territory where *Marssonina brunnea* is not known to occur.

11. Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) certification (*Pyrrhalta luteola*)

Elm plants and parts of plants must be certified by the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority as:

- (a) being from an area where elm leaf beetle is not known to occur;
- OR
- (b) cover sprayed to the point of run-off with a solution of carbaryl at not less than 0.1% active ingredient.

**12(1) Palm certification -
palm leaf beetle
(*Brontispa longissima*)**

Palm plants must be certified by the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority as:

- (a) being from an area where palm leaf beetle is not known to occur;
- OR
- (b) having the throat and spear of each palm sprayed with a solution of carbaryl at a concentration of not less than 0.1% active ingredient together with a commercial wetting agent:
 - (i) at between seven to nine days before export; and
 - (ii) within 24 hours before export.

**12(2) Cut palm foliage
certification (family
Palmae) - palm leaf beetle
(*Brontispa longissima*)**

When imported from another State or Territory to be certified as:

- (a) having been grown and packed in an area where palm leaf beetle (*Brontispa longissima*) is not known to occur;
- OR
- (b) having been cover sprayed to the point of run-off with a solution of carbaryl at a concentration of not less than 0.1% active ingredient together with a commercial wetting agent within 24 hours before export.

**13. Pawpaw plants or fruit
certification**

Imported from other States or Territories to be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as:

- (a) not being from a State or Territory where the pawpaw disease black spot (*Asperisporium caricae*) is known to occur;
- AND
- (b) not being from a State or Territory where the pawpaw disease 'ringspot virus type P' is known to occur.

**14. Potato cyst nematode (PCN)
(*Globodera rostochiensis*)
accreditation or
certification**

- Tissue cultures, cuttings and cut flowers exempt.

All plants and bulbs grown in a State or Territory where PCN exists or within 20 km of a PCN outbreak must be from a nursery accredited by Agriculture Western Australia, as meeting PCN freedom requirements.

15. *Thrips palmi* certification

Cut flowers and foliage, fruit, plants and vegetables – melon thrips (*Thrips palmi*).

The entry of any plant or part of a plant, other than seeds, underground parts and dried or processed plant material of species of the Dicotyledons and families Orchidaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Alliaceae and Poaceae of the Monocotyledons is prohibited from any area within 100 km of an outbreak of melon thrips, unless certified as –

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-
- (a) grown and packed in an area free from melon thrips established by an approved trapping and inspection program;
OR
 - (b) grown and packed on a property free from melon thrips established by an approved trapping and inspection program;
OR
 - (c) in the case of cut flowers, fruit, approved plants and approved vegetables, inspected at the approved sampling rate and found to be free from melon thrips;
OR
 - (d) fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at one of the following rates –
 - 56 g/m³ at 5°C – 10°C
 - 48 g/m³ at 11°C – 15 °C
 - 40 g/m³ at 16°C – 20°C
 - 32 g/m³ at 21°C – 25°C
 - 24 g/m³ at 26°C – 30°C
 - 16 g/m³ at 31°C – and above;OR
 - (e) when post harvest, treated in an approved manner.

16. Sugar cane (Ratoon stunting virus and sugar cane Fiji disease)

Sugar cane plants or parts of plants are prohibited entry to the north of Western Australia (above 26 degrees south) from other parts of Australia other than the Northern Territory.

17. Avocado plants and fruit certification (*Cercospora* leaf spot - *Pseudocercospora purpurea* synonym *Cercospora purpurea*)

To be certified as being:

- (a) from an area where the disease *Cercospora* leaf spot has not been detected; and
- (b) packed in premises which do not and have not previously handled avocado fruit or plants from an infected area; or
- (c) from a State or Territory where *Cercospora* leaf spot has not been detected.



18. Tissue cultured grapevines (downy mildew - *Plasmopara viticola*)

- (a) Must be in sealed sterile containers in a medium free from antibiotics and fungicides.

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- (b) Must be certified by the quarantine authority in the exporting State or Territory as:
- (i) produced in an approved laboratory;
 - (ii) sourced from material inspected and found free from downy mildew;
 - (iii) initiated by the fragmented shoot apex culture technique;
 - (iv) held for 21 days immediately prior to dispatch at the laboratory where grown under specified temperature and lighting conditions;
 - (v) inspected by an officer of the quarantine authority in the exporting State or Territory and found to be free from downy mildew and other contaminant microorganisms and to have one fully expanded leaf per plantlet.
- (c) To be inspected by an officer of Agriculture Western Australia on arrival prior to being sent to an approved propagation house for removal from growth media.
- (d) To be held in an approved propagation house for 20–30 days after which time the tissue cultured grapevine shall be inspected by an officer of Agriculture Western Australia to ensure it is free from disease.
- (e) The importer shall be liable for all inspection and quarantine charges incurred.

19. (Malvaceae) cotton, hibiscus and okra plants (hibiscus erineum mite or leaf crumpling mite - *Eriophyes hibisci* Nalepa)

Must be certified by the quarantine authority in the exporting State or Territory as:

- (a) from an area which has been inspected and found free from hibiscus erineum mite; or
- (b) fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at the rates specified in Section 1 (d) (i); or
- (c) from a State or Territory where hibiscus erineum mite has not been recorded.



20. Apple tissue culture - apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

- (a) Entry into Western Australia of apple tissue culture is permitted where the exporting State or Territory complies with the following conditions.



- (i) The tissue culture laboratory must be approved.
 - (ii) The mother plants must be free from apple scab.
 - (iii) The apple tissue culture must be packed in transparent sealed sterile containers.
 - (iv) The growth media must be free from antibiotics and fungicides.
 - (v) Prior to dispatch to Western Australia the apple tissue culture must be kept for six weeks at 20°C.
 - (vi) The apple tissue culture must be inspected by an appropriate officer from the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory prior to dispatch and certified free from –
 - apple scab;
 - contaminant microorganisms;
 - and
 - discolouration or necrotic tissue.
- (b) (i) Immediately following arrival in the State, the containers of apple tissue culture shall be examined by a plant pathologist who shall ensure that the apple tissue culture is free from –
- apple scab;
 - contaminant microorganisms;
 - and
 - discolouration or necrotic tissue.
- (ii) If apple scab is detected in a container the plant pathologist shall destroy the entire consignment.
- (iii) If any contamination, discolouration or necrotic tissue is discovered in a container that container shall be destroyed.
- (iv) Where no contamination is detected and there are no symptoms of disease the apple tissue culture may be moved, under quarantine, to an approved propagation house for deflasking, weaning and continued growth.
- (v) The plantlets must be kept in the approved propagation house in humid conditions (95% humidity or more) for the first 10 days and inspected by a plant pathologist –
- between 0 and 10 days; and
 - between 20 and 30 days, after removal from the container.
- (vi) If following inspection under sub-regulation (5) (a) and (b) the plantlets are free of apple scab the consignment may be released from quarantine.
- (vii) If following inspection under sub-regulation (5) (a) and (b) apple scab is detected the plant pathologist shall destroy the entire consignment.

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- (viii) The costs of inspection and testing under this regulation shall be the responsibility of the importer.
- (ix) For the purposes of sub-regulation (4) the Director General will approve a propagation house where he or she is satisfied that –
1. the premises have the facilities to –
 - (i) keep the imported material separate from other apple material; and
 - (ii) ensure limited access to other than nominated staff;
AND
 2. the staff will –
 - (i) undertake not to apply any fungicide with activity against apple scab; and
 - (ii) keep records of names and addresses of the purchasers of imported material.

21. Seed

All seed imported into Western Australia must be of a permitted type, meet any specific pest or disease conditions listed elsewhere and be free from prohibited weed seeds.

22. Cotton seed certification (*Verticillium* wilts)

To be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as having been acid de-linted to the satisfaction of an inspector.



23. Sorghum seed certification (Sorghum midge, *Puccinia purpurea* (rust) and *Sporisorium reilianum* (smut))

All seed to be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as fumigated with phosphine in a sealed enclosure at 1.5 g/m³

- (a) for 7 days at above 25°C; or
- (b) for 10 days at 15°C – 25°C.

Seed to contain less than 1% by weight of chaff consisting of pieces of vegetative parts of plants other than seed or seed fragments.

AND in addition,

Sorghum seed for sowing

To be certified by an officer from the exporting State, Territory or country's quarantine authority as follows:

- dipped in 2% available chlorine for five minutes; or
- dusted with Thiram 80% at the rate of 200 g/100 kg of seed.

24. Soybean seed certification (black leaf blight, stem rot)

Seed for sowing to be certified by an officer from the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory as:

- (a) grown in an area where black leaf blight has not been recorded; and
- (b) treated with 35% metalaxyl at the rate of 300 g/100 kg of seed.

25. Lucerne seed certification (bacterial wilt)

Grown in SA – To be certified as from a crop on a property that has been inspected and found free from bacterial wilt or PCR tested and found free from bacterial wilt.

Note: Crop inspection and PCR testing is permitted subject to South Australia maintaining bacterial wilt area freedom requirements.

Grown in other than South Australia – To be certified as grown in an area where bacterial wilt is not known to exist. Note: At the date of publication, no areas in States or Territories other than South Australia are recognised as free from bacterial wilt.

26. Maize seed certification (boil smut)

Seed for sowing to be certified by the quarantine authority of the exporting State or Territory that:

- (a) the seed is from an area which is free from boil smut; or
- (b) the seed has been treated –
 - (i) 2-(thiocyano-methyl-thio) benzothiazole (TCMTB) at the rate of 32 mL/100 kg of seed; or

- (ii) Vitavax 200FF® at the rate of 500 mL/100 kg of seed.

27. Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* ssp. *unguiculata*) and mung bean seed (*Vigna radiata*) - tan spot (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens*)

Seed for sowing entry into Western Australia is prohibited unless certified as:

- (a) grown in an area where tan spot is not known to occur; or
- (b) from a State or Territory where tan spot has not been recorded.

28. Onions, garlic, leek, chives, spring onions and shallots - onion rust (*Puccinia allii*), white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*), American onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae*)

- (a) To be certified as inspected by an authorised officer of the quarantine authority of the originating State or Territory and found to be free from:
 - (i) onion rust (*Puccinia allii*);
 - (ii) white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*);
 - and
 - (iii) American onion smut (*Urocystis cepulae*).
- (b) From South Australia also to be certified as from a crop which has been inspected by an officer of the South Australian quarantine authority and found free from the disease American onion smut.

**29. Aquatic plants, - weeds,
American rib fluked snail
(*Pseudosuccinea
columella*)**

1. (a) To be free from fresh water snail;
and
(b) To be treated on arrival in a
solution of 2 ppm copper sulphate
for 24 hours then held for six days
followed by inspection.

OR

2. To be certified:
 - by an officer from the exporting
State's quarantine authority; or
 - a person nominated under a quality
assurance system approved by the
Director General;

as treated in a solution of 2 ppm
copper sulphate for 24 hours then held
for six days followed by inspection and
found free from fresh water snail.

AND

3. To be a permitted plant species.



**30. Silver leaf white fly
(*Bemisia argentifolii*)
certification - plants, cut
flowers and foliage**

The entry of any plant other than –

fruit, seeds, underground parts, dried or
processed plant material; or

plants of species of the families

***Agavaceae, Amaryllidaceae,
Arecaceae, Bromeliaceae,
Cyathaceae, Cyadaceae, Cyperaceae,
Iridaceae, Liliaceae, Marantaceae,
Orchidaceae, Sapindaceae,
Theaceae, conifers and ferns;***

is prohibited from any area within 500 km of
an outbreak of *Bemisia argentifolii* Strain B
unless certified as —

- (a) grown and packed in an *area* free
from *Bemisia argentifolii* Strain B
established by an **approved** trapping
and inspection program (**Currently
none approved for Area Freedom**);
or
 - (b) grown and packed on a *property* free
from *Bemisia argentifolii* Strain B
established by an **approved** trapping
and inspection program; or
 - (c) in the case of **approved** plant material
(all cut flowers and plants except:
Euphorbia pulcherrima (poinsettia),
E. leucocephala (snowflake), *Hibiscus*
spp. and *Duranta* spp.) – inspected at
an **approved** rate and found to be free
from *Bemisia argentifolii* Strain B; or
 - (d) fumigated with methyl bromide for two
hours at one of the following
rates –
-
-

56 g/m³ at 5° – 10°C
 48 g/m³ at 11° – 15°C
 40 g/m³ at 16° – 20°C
 32 g/m³ at 21° – 25°C
 24 g/m³ at 26° – 30°C
 16 g/m³ at 31°C and above; or

(e) fumigated with ethylene di-bromide for two hours at one of the following rates –

Flesh temperature (degrees C)	Rates	
	grams	mL
10° to 11°	32.0	14.7
11.1° to 13.5°	30.0	13.8
13.6° to 15.5°	26.0	12.0
15.6° to 17.5°	23.5	10.8
17.6° to 19.5°	21.0	9.7
19.6° to 21.5°	19.0	8.7
more than 21.6°	18.0	8.3

OR

(f) when post harvest, treated in an **approved** manner.



31. Blueberry rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii*)

Potential carriers restrictions apply to:

Plants and parts of plants, including dried plant material (except seed and dried fruit) of:

- *Vaccinium* spp. (blueberry and cranberry etc.)
- *Gaylussacia* spp. (huckleberries etc.)
- *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock etc.)
- *Rhododendron* spp. (azalea etc.)
- *Lyonia* spp.
- *Menziesia* spp.
- *Pernettya* spp.
- *Hugeria* spp.
- *Leucothoe* spp.
- *Oxycoccus* spp. and
- *Pieris* spp.

Restriction details

Potential carriers of the disease blueberry rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii*) that have been grown, packed or used within 200 km of a detection of blueberry rust are prohibited entry into Western Australia except under the following conditions:

Approved by the Director General of the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia to be grown in post entry quarantine, screened and found free from blueberry rust prior to release. Should blueberry rust be detected whilst the plants are undergoing post entry quarantine the plants to be destroyed as approved by an Inspector.

32. Gladiolus rust (*Uromyces transversalis*)

Plants and parts of plants, other than corms free from trash, are prohibited entry into Western Australia from other States, Territories and countries where the disease **gladiolus rust** (*Uromyces transversalis*) has been detected; except if certified by the State, Territory or country's quarantine authority as grown in an area where **gladiolus rust** (*Uromyces transversalis*) has not been detected.

33. Mango plants and foliage (*mango leafhopper and mango scab*)

Prohibit the entry of mango (*Mangifera indica*) plants except fruit entry into Western Australia from a State or Territory where the pests *Idioscopus niveosparsus* and *I clypealis* exists except if:

1. Certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority as follows:
 - grown more than 80 km from known infestations of *Idioscopus niveosparsus* and *I clypealis*; and
 - all mango plants in the exporting nursery have been inspected and *I. niveosparsus* and *I clypealis* were not detected; and
 - the mango plants in the consignment have been inspected and no *I. niveosparsus* and *I clypealis* were detected.

OR

If from an area within 80 km of an outbreak of either of the mango

leafhoppers, that it be fumigated with methyl bromide at 32 g/m³ for two hours at 21 to 25°C, followed by growth in post entry quarantine for three months. During post entry quarantine the material is to be inspected and found free from mango leafhoppers by at least three monthly inspections. If mango leafhoppers are found the material is to be re-exported or destroyed.

AND

2. Prohibit the entry of mango plants and parts of plants (including fruit) from other States and Territories except if certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority as:
 - inspected and found free from the symptoms of mango scab; and
 - in the case of cuttings, – from a parent plant inspected and found free from mango scab symptoms; and
 - treated with an approved fungicide (except fruit).

Note: A mixture of Mancozeb (200 g/100 L, various products) plus Flusilazole (10 g/100 L, Dupont Nustar DF Fungicide) has been approved.

34. Spiraling white fly (*Aleurodicus dispersus*)

Plants imported into Western Australia that have been grown and packed within 500 km of an outbreak of spiraling white fly [seeds, fruit (other than pawpaw), underground parts, or dried or processed plant material are exempt]:

To be certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory or under a quality assurance system approved by the Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia as follows;

Property freedom

1. The property of origin has never been infested with spiraling white fly; and
2. The property is at least 1 km from a known infestation of spiraling white fly; and
3. Plants on the property have been inspected by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority and found free from spiraling white fly. After the initial inspection by the quarantine authority, plants on the property have been inspected and found free from spiraling white fly by the quarantine authority, or an authorised person under a quality assurance system, at least every four weeks.

OR

Inspection

The plants to be exported have been:

1. Inspected within 48 hours of export and found free from spiraling white fly; and
2. Treated with a mixture containing a chemical registered or permitted by the National Registration Authority for the pre-harvest control of spiraling white fly on the plant involved, mixed to meet the specification in the permit or on the label; and
3. Protected from re-infestation between inspection and dispatch by being stored more than 10 metres from

infested plants in accordance with the following method;

- (a) vented packages with the vents secured with mesh having a maximum aperture of 1.0 mm; or
- (b) fully enclosed under hessian, shade cloth, sheets of cloth, mesh or other flexible material with no aperture greater than 1.0 mm; or
- (c) enclosed in rooms, buildings or other facilities with no aperture greater than 1.0 mm.

OR

Fumigation

Fumigated with methyl bromide for two hours at one of the following rates -

- 56 g/m³ at 5° – 10°C
- 48 g/m³ at 11° – 15°C
- 40 g/m³ at 16° – 20°C
- 32 g/m³ at 21° – 25°C
- 24 g/m³ at 26° – 30°C
- 16 g/m³ at 31°C and above

35. Potato (*various pests and diseases*)

Detailed restrictions apply from all States and Territories. Contact WA Quarantine for details.



36. Red imported fire ant (RIFA) (*Solenopsis invicta*)

Plants with soil and/or planting media attached, from less than 5 km from a RIFA infested property

To be certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority or under a quality assurance system approved by the Manager, Plant Health, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia as follows:

- (i) For plants and parts of plants with landscaping material attached:
 - (a) From a property that has been inspected within the last three months and found free from RIFA; **and**
 - (b) Treated by immersion (by fully immersing the container/root ball in the treatment mixture until all air bubbles are expelled) or drenching (by saturating the media to at least 20% of the volume) with a solution containing at least 40 mL of a 500 g/L chlorpyrifos concentrate per 100 L of water and a commercial wetting agent used at the manufacturer's recommended rate. The plants have been isolated in a secure area, kept separate from untreated plants, and marked as treated against RIFA for export to WA, and consigned within 48 hours of the treatment. The secure area was designated and set aside for the purpose with no untreated plants within 5 m; **or**

The landscaping material has been thoroughly mixed with the NRA registered granular insecticide bifenthrin (as per permit 5208) prior to planting at 15 ppm. The potting medium/granules mix has been made no more than three months prior to export of the potted plants.

OR

- (ii) Produced, stored, handled and consigned in such a manner that would prevent infestation or destroy all life stages of the RIFA as approved by the Manager, Plant Health, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

OR

- (iii) General

As approved by the Manager, Plant Health, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Plants with soil and/or planting media attached, from a place more than 5 km from a known infestation of RIFA

- (i) To be certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority that the host originates from a property that is more than 5 km from any known infestation of RIFA; **or**
- (ii) To be accompanied by an exporter's declaration that the host originates from a property that has been accredited by an authorised officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority as being more than 5 km from an infestation of RIFA.

Inspection on arrival in Western Australia

On arrival in Western Australia all plants and parts of plants with landscaping material attached are to be inspected for any ant activity after sharply tapping each container at least three times.



37. Olive (*Olea europaea* and *Notelaea longifolia*) (Olive lace bug - *Froggattia olivinia*)

Protocol for the importation into Western Australia of olive (*Olea europaea* and *Notelaea longifolia*) plants and parts of plants (except fruit and plants and parts of plants without leaves) into Western Australia from other States and Territories

Olive (*Olea europaea* and *Notelaea longifolia*) plants and parts of plants (except fruit and plants and parts of plants without leaves) are prohibited entry into Western Australia from other States and Territories except under the following conditions:

1. Pre-export

To be certified by an officer from the exporting State or Territory's quarantine authority or under a quality assurance system approved by the Director General, Department of Agriculture Western Australia and endorsed as follows:

(i) Treatment

'Treated by thorough spraying to run off with a solution of 75 mL fenthion (550 g/L active ingredient) per 100 litres of water, and commercial wetting agent at the manufacturer's recommended rate.'

Note: Plants and parts of plants with leaves must have a second treatment within 10 to 18 days. The second treatment may be applied as follows:

- on arrival in Western Australia as prescribed hereunder in point (2) 'On arrival in Western Australia'; or
- pre-export if treated, stored, handled and consigned under conditions approved by the Manager, Plant Health, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

OR

(ii) Pest free place of production

- (a) 'Produced on a property that is free from olive lace bug for at least three months preceding export; and

(b) inspected within one month before export and found free from olive lace bug as follows:

- 50 potted plants on the property have been thoroughly inspected; and
- in-ground olive plants using a sweep net at a minimum of 50 olive plants per property, with a minimum of 10 plants per hectare and potted olive plants using a sweep net at a minimum of 10 sweeps per 100 m².

Note 1: It is preferable that suspect trees are targeted

Note 2: This inspection is not accepted during the months of June to September inclusive, as it does not provide adequate risk mitigation. Only the treatment prescribed under (1) (i) is accepted from June to September; and

(c) 'Other properties with olive plants within 0.5 km have been inspected as per (1) (ii) (a) and (b) and found free from olive lace bug (*Froggattia olivinia*).'

2. On arrival in Western Australia

Plants and parts of plants to be presented to a Department of Agriculture inspector immediately upon arrival at an inspection point prescribed under the Plant Diseases Act. Subject to the issue of a 'Quarantine Notice' by an inspector

plants and parts of plants with leaves attached requiring a second fenthion treatment, as prescribed under 1 (i) above, to be taken to a premises registered under the Plant Diseases Act for inspection and treatment. The treatment to be within 10 to 18 days of the pre-export treatment. If olive lace bug is detected upon inspection the consignment may be destroyed, re-exported or treated as an inspector thinks fit.

Note: These restrictions only relate to the prevention of the introduction of olive lace bug (*Froggattia olivinia*) into Western Australia. Other quarantine restrictions also apply to olive plants imported into Western Australia from other States and Territories.



38. Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV)

Note: Hosts (potential carriers) of WSMV can be found on the website:

<http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/quarantine/index.htm>

Potential carriers of the disease WSMV are prohibited entry into Western Australia from other States and Territories where the disease WSMV is known to exist except under the following conditions:

1. Potential carriers of the disease WSMV but not including seed other than of maize:

To be tested for WSMV as approved by the Manager, Plant Health, (the Elisa and PCR methods are approved for plant material other than seed) and found free from WSMV. The test to be carried out as follows:

- (a) pre-export if certified by an officer from the exporting State or

Territory's quarantine authority or under a quality assurance arrangement approved by the Director General, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia; or

- (b) on arrival in Western Australia by the Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

2. Potential carriers are treated with a miticide as follows:

- (a) Abamectin applied at the rate of 50 mL of product (vertimec) per 100 L of water; or
- (b) Propargite applied at the rate of 100 g of product (omite) per 100 L of water; or
- (c) as approved by the Manager, Plant Health.

3. Maize seed for planting:

Maize seed for planting is prohibited entry into Western Australia from States and Territories where WSMV is known to occur, unless it has written permission from the Manager, Plant Health, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

WA Quarantine – Web based information

Information	Location
<p>WA Quarantine Website – Site covering a number of WA Quarantine issues.</p>	<p>http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/quarantine/index.htm</p>
<p>Permitted Plant List – Only permitted species of propagable plant material can enter WA (including seed). To check if a species is permitted, refer to the 'Permitted List' on the Internet at:</p>	<p>http://agspsrv34.agric.wa.gov.au/progserv/plants/weeds/weedsci.htm</p>
<p>Plant Material – Summary of plant material import requirements. Adobe reader will be needed as this link downloads an Adobe file.</p>	<p>http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/quarantine/publications/movementintowa.pdf</p>
<p>Seed – Summary of seed import requirements. Adobe reader will be needed to download a file.</p>	<p>http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/quarantine/media/media_releases.htm</p>
<p>Traveller's Guide – Summary of restrictions travelling between States. Adobe reader will be needed to download a file.</p>	<p>http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/quarantine/media/media_releases/htm</p>

Enquiries

Western Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
9 Fricker Road (cnr Horrie Miller Drive)
Perth International Airport
WA 6105

Postal address: Locked Bag 69
Welshpool DC,
WA 6986

Telephone: (08) 9334 1800 or Freecall 1800 084 881

Fax: (08) 9334 1888

Email: followup@agric.wa.gov.au

Website: www.agric.wa.gov.au

