

Import Health Standard
Commodity sub-class: Fresh fruit/vegetables

Table grapes,
(*Vitis vinifera* L.)

from Peru

ISSUED

Issuance: 21 March 2012

Issuance

This import health standard for fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) from Peru has been issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act (1993).

Signature of Acting Director, Plant Food and Environment
Acting under authority

Date: 21 March 2012

IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD: FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES

Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) from Peru

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Part A. Background

Scope

This import health standard (IHS) describes the requirements to be met to enable biosecurity clearance to be given for fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L.) for human consumption imported into New Zealand from Peru. The commodity description “table grapes” for human consumption is defined as commercially produced grapes (berries) with pedicel and peduncle, but without tendrils, stems, leaves, roots or any other plant part.

Definitions

The definitions of relevant phytosanitary terms used in this standard are consistent with the terms stated in the *International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No.5*, produced by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), unless the context otherwise requires or the definition is stated below.

Import health standard means a document issued pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 on behalf of the Director General permitting entry to New Zealand of a specific product under certain conditions.

MAF means the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which is responsible for regulatory biosecurity functions.

Maximum allowable prevalence means the level of infestation that is the threshold, above which phytosanitary actions based on inspection would be applied.

Unit means one bunch of table grapes.

Regulated organisms means those organisms for which phytosanitary actions would be undertaken if they were intercepted/detected.

Outcome

The pre-shipment or in-transit measures for high risk regulated organisms have been undertaken and the table grapes are free of all regulated organisms.

Performance measure

The high risk regulated organisms, as mentioned in *Part C*, require specific pest control activities.

The maximum allowable prevalence for visually detectable regulated organisms on fresh fruit/vegetables is as follows: “At a 95% confidence level, not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by regulated organisms in a sample size of 600 units)”.

Equivalence

Under section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, MAF can amend the relevant IHS by adding an approved equivalent phytosanitary measure, once that measure is proven to maintain at least the same level of protection assured by the measures in this IHS. Equivalence is determined by MAF in accordance with ISPM No.24: *Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures* (IPPC 2011).

Part B. General import requirements for all fresh fruit/vegetables for consumption

The MAF IHS 152-02: Importation and Clearance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables into New Zealand contains the phytosanitary requirements that must be met for all fresh fruit and vegetable commodities that are allowed to be imported into New Zealand. IHS 152-02 deals with transit requirements, inspections on arrival in New Zealand and actions undertaken upon pest and disease interceptions. IHS 152.02 can be found at the MAF website (<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/ihs/152-02.pdf>).

Part C. Additional requirements for table grapes from Peru

Phytosanitary measures

MAF requires Peru's National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) to undertake phytosanitary measures that are effective against high risk regulated organisms prior to the commodity arriving in New Zealand, and phytosanitary certification will need to attest to this accordingly.

The high risk regulated organisms are:

- *Anastrepha fraterculus*
- *Ceratitis capitata*
- *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*
- *Ferrisia virgata*
- *Latrodectus geometricus*
- *Latrodectus mactans*
- *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*

NB: MAF approves pest free area or a systems approach including cold-disinfestation treatment as efficacious phytosanitary measures for high risk fruit fly species associated with table grapes from Peru.

Full details of the phytosanitary measures are specified in the Official Assurance Programme (OAP) between Peru's NPPO and MAF.

Inspection of the consignment

Once the phytosanitary measures have been undertaken for the high risk regulated organisms, Peru's NPPO is required to sample and visually inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all regulated organisms specified in the regulated organism list (Part E) to ensure it conforms with New Zealand's current import requirements.

A phytosanitary certificate should not be issued if live regulated organism(s) are detected, unless the consignment is effectively treated. If organisms are found which are not listed in the import health standard, Peru's NPPO must establish their regulatory status. The list of actionable regulated organisms is available in MAF's "Biosecurity Organisms Register for Imported Commodities" (BORIC), online at

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/boric>.

If an organism found during export inspection by Peru's NPPO is not listed in BORIC, the Peru NPPO must contact MAF to establish the regulatory status of the organism.

Part D. Phytosanitary certification

Activities required for phytosanitary certification

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Peru NPPO must accompany all table grape consignments exported to New Zealand. The phytosanitary certificate must be in English and must be an original. Bilingual certificates are acceptable as long as English is one of the languages.

Before a phytosanitary certificate is issued, the Peru NPPO must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF have been undertaken.

The table grapes have:

- (i) been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and considered to be free of regulated organisms specified by MAF

AND

- (ii) undergone pest control activities that are effective against

- *Anastrepha fraterculus*
- *Ceratitis capitata*
- *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*
- *Ferrisia virgata*
- *Latrodectus geometricus*
- *Latrodectus mactans*
- *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona*

in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme

AND

- (iii) undergone a treatment that is effective against the associated fruit fly species of

economic significance to New Zealand in accordance with Section 3.1 of the Official Assurance Programme between MAF and the Peru NPPO.

Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate

If satisfied that the pre-shipment activities have been undertaken effectively, the Peru NPPO must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

- (i) The table grapes in this consignment have undergone pest control activities that are effective against *Anastrepha fraterculus*, *Ceratitis capitata*, *Chrysomphalus dictyospermi*, *Ferrisia virgata*, *Latrodectus geometricus*, *Latrodectus mactans* and *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* in accordance with the Official Assurance Programme

AND

- (ii) The table grapes in this consignment have been treated in accordance with Section 3.1 of the Official Assurance Programme, between the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Peruvian Ministerio de Agricultura Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agraria, concerning the access of host material of economically significant fruit fly species from Peru to New Zealand.

Note: Full details of any treatments must be included in the “disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment” area of the phytosanitary certificate or as an endorsed attachment to the phytosanitary certificate. Details of the treatment duration, fumigant concentration and/or temperature must be recorded. For any cold disinfestation completed in-transit; original printouts of all temperature sensors or direct electronic downloads must be made available to MAF at the port of arrival in New Zealand for final clearance of the container.

Part E. Regulated organism list for table grapes from Peru.

Scientific name	Organism type	Common name	Actions on interception
<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>	Insect	South American fruit fly	3
<i>Argyrotaenia spheropa</i>	Insect	grey red-barred tortrix	2
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	Insect	coconut scale	2
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Insect	Mediterranean fruit fly	3
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i>	Insect	fig wax scale	2
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Insect	Spanish red scale	2a
<i>Eriopis connexa</i>	Insect	lady beetle	2
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i>	Insect	striped mealybug	2a
<i>Heliothis virescens</i>	Insect	tobacco budworm	2
<i>Hippodamia convergens</i>	Insect	convergent lady beetle	2
<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i>	Spider	brown widow spider	2a
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i>	Spider	black widow spider	2a
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Insect	cottony peach scale	2a
<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i>	Insect	grape mealybug	2
<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>	Insect	California citrus thrips	2
<i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i>	Insect	rufous scale	2

Actions on interception

- 1 Removal of trash – organisms are associated with other plant parts and/or soil
- 2 Treat, resort, reship or destroy
- 2a Treat, reship or destroy. Suspend pathway
- 3 Reship or destroy. Suspend pathway

NOTE: The suspension of the pathway could be at the production area, packhouse, province or country level depending on the significance of the regulated organism and the interception.