

**Import Health Standard**  
**Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables**  
**Peas (including sugar snap and snowpeas), *Pisum sativum***  
**from Zimbabwe**

Pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993  
Date approved: 19 January 2010

## **1 NEW ZEALAND NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION**

The official contact point in New Zealand for overseas NPPOs is MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. All communication pertaining to this import health standard should be addressed to:

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## **2 GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR ALL PLANT PRODUCTS**

All plants and plant products are **PROHIBITED** entry into New Zealand, unless an import health standard has been issued in accordance with Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Should prohibited plants or plant products be intercepted by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, the importer will be offered the option of reshipment or destruction of the consignment.

The national plant protection organisation of the exporting country is requested to inform the MAF Biosecurity New Zealand of any change in its address.

The national plant protection organisation of the exporting country is required to inform MAF Biosecurity New Zealand of any newly recorded organisms which may infest/infect any commodity approved for export to New Zealand.

### **3 EXPLANATION OF PEST CATEGORIES**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand has a number of pest categories which are described below. Organisms (including weeds) associated with each commodity will appear on a separate pest list which will be attached to each import health standard as an Appendix.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand has classified organisms into the following groups.

#### **3.1 REGULATED ORGANISMS**

Regulated organisms are divided up into five groups, based on the probability of introduction by a specified pathway and the economic/environmental impact(s), as follows:-

##### **3.1.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests**

Risk group 1 pests are those quarantine pests (FAO Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms, 1996) which on introduction into New Zealand could cause unacceptable economic impacts on the production of a commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

##### **3.1.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests**

Risk group 2 pests are those quarantine pests which on introduction into New Zealand could cause a major disruption to market access (some importing countries require specific pre-export phytosanitary treatments) and/or significant economic impacts on the production of a particular commodity/commodities and/or the environment.

##### **3.1.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests**

Risk group 3 pests (e.g. economically significant species of fruit flies) are those quarantine pests which on entry into New Zealand would cause a major disruption to market access for a wide range of New Zealand commodities and/or have significant economic effects on their production and/or the environment (some importing countries prohibit the entry of the host commodity). An official surveillance system is required for such pests in New Zealand.

##### **3.1.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests**

A regulated non-quarantine pest (denoted by "reg." on the pest list) is a pest whose presence in a consignment of plants for planting, affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (Revised IPPC definition, Rome 1997). These pests would be under official control by the use of a Government operated or audited certification scheme.

### **3.1.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms**

Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms (including parasites and predators) are those organisms which, although not pests of plants or plant products, may be associated with plants or plant products in international trade, and may have an affect on human or animal health (e.g. black widow spider) and thus fall under the jurisdiction of other New Zealand government departments. The categorisation of these organisms and their associated import restrictions will be applied in accordance with the requirements of the relevant departments.

### **3.1.6 Vectors of associated quarantine pests**

In the context of this import health standard, vectors are those organisms which are able to transmit other quarantine pests into New Zealand. To prevent the transmission of vectored quarantine organisms to susceptible commodities in New Zealand, it is necessary to prevent the entry of their vectors. Vectors (denoted by "vect." on the pest list) will be categorised as risk group 1, even if they are present in New Zealand, unless they are risk group 2 pests in their own right. If the vectored organism is not present in the exporting country then the associated vector(s), if present in New Zealand, will be categorised as a non-regulated non-quarantine pest(s).

### **3.1.7 Vectored organisms**

Vectored organisms (denoted by "VO" on the pest list) are those quarantine pests, that are able to enter New Zealand via a vector associated with the imported commodity.

### **3.1.8 Strains of pests**

Where there is documented evidence that a pest associated with the imported commodity has a different host range, different pesticide resistance, vectors a different range of organisms, or is more virulent than that of the same species present in New Zealand, then the different strain (denoted by "strain" on the pest list) of that pest will be categorised accordingly as a risk group 1 or 2 quarantine pest.

### **3.1.9 Unidentifiable organisms**

Should identification of an organism not be possible within the required time frame, the organism will be categorised as a quarantine pest (either risk groups 1, 2, or 3) until such time as shown otherwise.

### **3.1.10 Unlisted organisms**

Should an organism be intercepted that is not included on the pest list for that commodity, it will be categorised into the appropriate risk group and action taken accordingly.

## **3.2 NON-REGULATED ORGANISMS**

### **3.2.1 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests**

Non-regulated non-quarantine pests are either already present in New Zealand and are not under official control or, have no hosts present in New Zealand on which they could become established.

### **3.2.2 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms**

Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms are not pests of plants and are not of concern to MAF Biosecurity New Zealand or any other New Zealand government department.

## **3.3 CONTAMINANTS (INCLUDING SOIL)**

Consignments contaminated with soil, or other potential carriers of quarantine pests (e.g. leaf litter) will not be permitted entry if the level of contamination is above the acceptable tolerance level.

## **4 APPLICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

A number of different phytosanitary measures may be applied to pests in each risk group, depending on the commodity and the type of pest. These measures include:-

### **4.1 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 1 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 1 pests may include:-

- inspection and phytosanitary certification of the consignment according to appropriate procedures by the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country,
- testing prior to export for quarantine pests which cannot be readily detected by inspection (e.g. viruses on propagating material from accredited facilities) and verified by an additional declaration,
- inspection of the consignment by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand prior to biosecurity clearance, to ensure the specified pest tolerance has not been exceeded.

## **4.2 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 2 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures required for risk group 2 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests and may also require pre-export pest control activities to be undertaken by the contracting party, and confirmed by additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate.

## **4.3 QUARANTINE: RISK GROUP 3 PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures applied to risk group 3 pests may include all the requirements for risk group 1 pests plus:-

- the application of a pre-export treatment which has been developed in accordance with an approved MAF Biosecurity New Zealand standard,
- an official bilateral quarantine arrangement between MAF Biosecurity New Zealand and the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation which includes descriptions of each approved treatment system(s),
- specific additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate.

## **4.4 REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS**

Phytosanitary measures applied to regulated non-quarantine pests will generally be the same as for risk group 1 pests, or according to the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

## **4.5 NON-REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS**

No phytosanitary measures are applied to non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

# **5 GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR FRESH FRUIT/VEGETABLES**

Commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables includes fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption.

Only inert/synthetic material may be used for the protection, packaging and shipping materials of fresh fruit/vegetables.

All host material (fruit/vegetables) of fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) of economic significance shall only be imported under the terms of a bilateral quarantine arrangement (e.g. agreement, workplan) between MAF Biosecurity New Zealand's Chief Technical Officer and the head of the supply country's national plant protection organisation.

## 6 SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR PEAS FROM ZIMBABWE

This import health standard covers the requirements for the entry of peas (including sugar snap and snowpeas), commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables from Zimbabwe only. All peas imported under this standard must be physiologically immature so the seeds will not germinate.

### 6.1 PRE-EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

#### 6.1.1 Inspection of the consignment

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand requires that the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation sample and inspect the consignment according to official procedures for all visually detectable quarantine pests (as specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand), with a 95% confidence level, that not more than 0.5% of the units in the consignment are infested (this equates to an acceptance level of zero units infested by quarantine pests in a sample size of 600 units).

#### 6.1.2 Testing of the consignment

Testing of the consignment prior to export to New Zealand for quarantine pathogens which are not visually detectable is not generally required for fresh peas from Zimbabwe.

#### 6.1.3 Documentation requirements

**Bilateral quarantine arrangement:** Not required.

**Phytosanitary certificate:** Required.

**Import permit/Authorisation to import:** Exempt under Gazette Notice: No. AG12, 13 July 1995.

#### 6.1.4 Phytosanitary certification requirements

A completed phytosanitary certificate issued by the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation must accompany all peas, commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables exported to New Zealand.

Before an export phytosanitary certificate is to be issued, the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation must be satisfied that the following activities required by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand have been undertaken.

The peas have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of visually detectable quarantine pests specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand.

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Maruca testulalis*.

OR

been sourced from an area free from *Maruca testulalis* as verified by an official detection survey.

AND

- been harvested when physiologically immature so the seeds will not germinate.

#### **6.1.5 Additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate**

If satisfied that the pre-export activities have been undertaken, the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation must confirm this by providing the following additional declarations to the phytosanitary certificate:

"The peas in this consignment have:

- been inspected in accordance with appropriate official procedures and found to be free of visually detectable quarantine pests specified by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand,

AND

- undergone appropriate pest control activities that are effective against *Maruca testulalis*.

OR

been sourced from an area free from *Maruca testulalis*.

AND

- been harvested when physiologically immature so the seeds will not germinate."

## **6.2 TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS**

The peas must be packed and shipped in a manner to prevent contamination by quarantine pests. The package must not be opened in transit.

Where a consignment enters another country (or countries) *en route* to New Zealand and it is either stored, split up or has its packaging changed while in that country (or countries), a "Re-export Certificate" is required.

Where a consignment is held under bond, as a result of the need to change conveyances, and it is kept in the original shipping container, a "Re-export Certificate" is not required.

## **6.3 INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand will check the accompanying documentation on arrival to confirm that the documentation reconciles with the actual consignment.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand requires, with 95% confidence, that not more than 0.5% of the units (for peas, a unit is one pod) in a consignment are infested with visually detectable quarantine pests. To achieve this, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand will sample and inspect 600 units with an acceptance level of zero infested units (or equivalent), from the (homogeneous) lot.

## **6.4 BIOSECURITY/QUARANTINE DIRECTIVE**

The commodity may be directed to a facility for further treatment if required.

## **6.5 TESTING FOR QUARANTINE PESTS**

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand may, on the specific request of the Chief Technical Officer, test peas (commodity sub-class: fresh fruit/vegetables) from Zimbabwe for quarantine pests.

## **6.6 ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN ON THE INTERCEPTION/DETECTION OF ORGANISMS/CONTAMINANTS**

If quarantine pests are intercepted on the commodity, or associated packaging, the following actions will be undertaken as appropriate:

### **6.6.1 Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests**

If a risk group 1 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) of the consignment,
- re-sorting (specific conditions apply) of the consignment,
- reshipment of the consignment,



- destruction of the consignment.

#### **6.6.2 Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests**

If a risk group 2 pest is intercepted, the importer will be given the option of:-

- treatment (where possible) at the discretion of the Chief Technical Officer and immediate feedback to the national plant protection organisation of the exporting country with a request for corrective action,
- reshipment of the consignment,
- destruction of the consignment.

#### **6.6.3 Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests**

Actions for the interception of a risk group 3 pest will include:-

- reshipment of the consignment OR destruction of the consignment,

AND

- the suspension of trade, until the cause of the non-compliance is investigated, identified and rectified. The appropriate actions may be audited by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand. Once the requirements of MAF Biosecurity New Zealand have been met to the satisfaction of the Chief Technical Officer, and supporting evidence is provided and verified by the Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation, the trade suspension will be lifted.

#### **6.6.4 Regulated non-quarantine pests**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non-quarantine pests will be in accordance with the contingencies implemented for that pest if detected in New Zealand.

#### **6.6.5 Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms**

Actions for the interception/detection of regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms will be in accordance with the actions required by the relevant government department.

#### **6.6.6 Non-regulated non-quarantine pests**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non-quarantine pests.

### **6.6.7 Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms**

No action is undertaken on the interception of non-regulated non plant pests/organisms.

### **6.6.8 Contaminants**

Lots with more than 25 grams of soil per 600 unit sample shall be treated, reshipped or destroyed.

Interception of extraneous plant material (e.g. leaves, twigs) in the 600 unit sample will result in the lot being held until an assessment has been made in comparison with the risk of importing the part(s) of the plant species concerned.

## **6.7 BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

If quarantine pests are not detected, or are successfully treated following interception/detection biosecurity clearance will be given.

## **6.8 FEEDBACK ON NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Zimbabwe national plant protection organisation will be informed by MAF Biosecurity New Zealand's Chief Technical Officer of the interception (and treatment) of any quarantine pests, "unlisted" organisms, or non-compliance with other phytosanitary requirements.

## **7 CONTINGENCIES FOLLOWING BIOSECURITY CLEARANCE**

Should a quarantine pest be detected subsequent to biosecurity clearance, MAF Biosecurity New Zealand may implement a management programme (official control programme) in accordance with Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

## Appendix

### Pest List Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Peas (including sugar snap and snowpeas), *Pisum sativum* from Zimbabwe

#### REGULATED PESTS (actionable)

##### Quarantine: Risk group 3 pests

None

##### Quarantine: Risk group 2 pests

##### Insect

##### Lepidoptera

##### Pyralidae

*Maruca testulalis*

mung moth

##### Quarantine: Risk group 1 pests

##### Insect

##### Coleoptera

##### Chrysomelidae

*Oothea mutabilis*

leaf beetles

##### Tenebrionidae

*Lagria villosa*

beetle

##### Diptera

##### Agromyzidae

*Chromatomyia horticola*

pea leaf miner

*Liriomyza brassicae*

cabbage leafminer

##### Lepidoptera

##### Noctuidae

*Agrotis segetum*

*Spodoptera exigua*

lesser armyworm

##### Pyralidae

*Etiella zinckenella*

bean pod borer

##### Thysanoptera

##### Thripidae

*Frankliniella occidentalis*

thrips

*Frankliniella schultzei*

thrips

<i>Megalurothrips sjostedi</i>	bean flower thrips
<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i>	citrus thrips
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	chilli thrips

## Fungus

### Ascomycota

#### Erysiphales

#### Erysiphaceae

<i>Microsphaera diffusa</i>	powdery mildew
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## Regulated non-quarantine pests

None

## Regulated non plant pests/unwanted organisms

None

## NON-REGULATED PESTS (non-actionable)

### Non-regulated non-quarantine pests

#### Insect

##### Diptera

##### Agromyzidae

<i>Phytomyza atricornis</i>	chrysanthemum leafminer
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##### Anthomyiidae

<i>Delia platura</i>	onion fly
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##### Lepidoptera

##### Lycaenidae

<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	longtailed blue butterfly
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##### Noctuidae

<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	tomato fruit worm
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##### Thysanoptera

##### Thripidae

<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	onion thrips
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#### Mite

##### Penthaleidae

<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>	red-legged earth mite
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## Fungus

### Ascomycota

#### Dothideales

<b>Mycosphaerellaceae</b>		
	<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> (anamorph <i>Ascochyta pinodes</i> )	black spot
<b>Leotiales</b>		
<b>Sclerotiniaceae</b>		
	<i>Botryotinia fuckeliana</i> (anamorph <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> )	grey mould
	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	sclerotinia rot
<b>Basidiomycota: Teliomycetes</b>		
<b>Uredinales</b>		
<b>Pucciniaceae</b>		
	<i>Uromyces minor</i>	rust
	<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>	rust
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Coelomycetes)</b>		
<b>Sphaeropsidales</b>		
<b>Sphaerioidaceae</b>		
	<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>	leaf and pod spot
	<i>Phoma pinodella</i>	collar rot
	<i>Septoria pisi</i>	leaf blotch
<b>Mitosporic Fungi (Hyphomycetes)</b>		
<b>Hyphomycetales</b>		
<b>Dematiaceae</b>		
	<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>	
<b>Tuberculariales</b>		
<b>Tuberculariaceae</b>		
	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>pisi</i>	Fusarium wilt
	<i>Fusarium solani</i> f. sp. <i>pisi</i>	fusarium rot
<b>Oomycota</b>		
<b>Peronosporales</b>		
<b>Peronosporaceae</b>		
	<i>Peronospora viciae</i>	downy mildew
<b>Bacterium</b>		
<b>Enterobacteriaceae</b>		
	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	bacterial blast
<b>Pseudomonadaceae</b>		
	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>pisi</i>	bacterial blight
	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	bacterial soft rot
	<i>Pseudomonas viridiflava</i>	leaf blight

## Non-regulated non plant pests/organisms

None