



Submission Form

Information Materials for Commodity Standards

Name of Country/RPPO: New Zealand

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Submission number (2023-018):

Complete the following form, preferably in electronic format, and submit by e-mail to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org).

Please use one form per commodity. An electronic version of this form is available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at **xxxx**. Incomplete submissions will be returned. Please save the completed submission form with the following file name: COUNTRY or RPPO NAME –Title of commodity.doc, prior to submitting to the IPPC Secretariat via e-mail.

(Text in brackets given for explanatory purposes)

Name and description of Commodity	Fresh grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) are defined as bunches of grapes produced for trade and intended for consumption or processing. It includes the grape, pedicel and peduncle but without tendrils, leaves, stems, roots or any other plant parts.
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Submitted by: (Name of national or regional plant protection organization)

Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand

Contact: (Contact information of an individual able to clarify issues relating to this submission, including pest risk assessment, phytosanitary measures, interception data related to measure etc.)

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List of pests regulated by New Zealand and associated with grapes for trade

Pest type	Family	Species (include authority)	PRA
Fungus (Botryosphaeriales)	Botryosphaeriaceae	<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> ((Ellis) Viala & Ravaz, 1892)	MPI (2009, 2022)
Fly (Diptera)	Drosophilidae	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (Matsumura, 1931)	MPI (2009, 2012, 2022)
Fruit fly (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> (Wiedemann, 1830)	No longer available
Fruit fly (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel, 1912)	MPI (2009)
Fruit fly (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> (Hardy, 1951)	MPI (2018)
Fruit fly (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt, 1897)	MPI (2018)
Fruit fly (Diptera)	Tephritidae	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824)	MPI (2018)
Fungus (Helotiales)	Sclerotiniaceae	<i>Monilinia fructigena</i> (Honey, 1945)	MPI (2009)
Sharpshooter (Hemiptera)	Cicadillidae	<i>Homalodisca coagulata</i> (Germar, 1821)	No longer available
Scale (Hemiptera)	Diaspididae	<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan, 1889)	MPI (2014)
Scale (Hemiptera)	Diaspididae	<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni Tozzetti, 1886)	MPI (2014)
Mealybug (Hemiptera)	Pseudococcidae	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green, 1908)	MPI (2009, 2014, 2018)
Mealybug (Hemiptera)	Pseudococcidae	<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell, 1893)	No longer available
Moth (Lepidoptera)	Crambidae	<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> (Guenée, 1854)	MPI (2009, 2018)
Moth (Lepidoptera)	Tortricidae	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1776)	MPI (2022)
Moth (Lepidoptera)	Tortricidae	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i> (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1834)	No longer available
Moth (Lepidoptera)	Stathmopodidae	<i>Stathmopoda auriferella</i> (Walker, 1864)	No longer available
Thrips (Thysanoptera)	Thripidae	<i>Thrips palmi</i> (Karny, 1925)	No longer available
Mite (Trombidiformes)	Tetranychidae	<i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> (Dufour, 1983)	MPI (2009)
Bacterium (Xanthomonadales)	Xanthomonadaceae	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Wells et al. 1987)	No longer available

References:

MPI, 2009. Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from China <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2885-Table-grapes-Vitis-vinifera-from-China-Final-Risk-Analysis-October-2009>

MPI, 2012. Pest Risk Assessment: *Drosophila suzukii*: Spotted wing drosophila (Diptera: Drosophilidae) on fresh fruit from the USA. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2897-Drosophila-suzukii-spotted-wing-drosophila-Diptera-Drosophilidae-on-fresh-fruit-from-the-USA-Risk-Assessment-June-2012>

MPI, 2014. Generic Pest Risk Assessment: Armoured scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Diaspididae) on the fresh produce pathway. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/5224-Generic-Pest-Risk-Assessment-Armoured-scale-insects-Hemiptera-Coccoidea-Diaspididae-on-the-fresh-produce-pathway>

MPI, 2018. Risk Management Proposal: Fresh table grapes for human consumption. Equivalent phytosanitary measures for regulated pests of fresh table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*). <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/27169-Draft-RMP-Fresh-Table-Grapes-for-Human-Consumption>

MPI, 2022. Risk Management Proposal: Additional phytosanitary treatments to manage *Drosophila suzukii*, *Guignardia bidwellii*, *Lobesia botrana*, and regulated spiders on fresh table grapes. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes>

Link to New Zealand's importing requirements for grapes:

Ministry for Primary Industries (accessed April 2023): Importation and clearance of fresh fruit and vegetables into New Zealand. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/1147-Importation-and-Clearance-of-Fresh-Fruit-and-Vegetables-into-New-Zealand-Import-Health-Standard>

NB: No pests or measures are listed for the export of grapes to other countries. New Zealand is a very small producer and exporter of the commodity. Records indicate that New Zealand has only exported 23 tons of grapes since 2011 and these exports were mostly to Japan. Japan only requires a phytosanitary certificate to accompany consignments from New Zealand and does not list any specific quarantine pests.



List of Measures #1 Fruit flies	
Name of Measure	Cold treatment
Measure Type	Physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	Cold treatment at a fruit pulp temperature of: 0°C or below for 13 days; OR 1°C or below for 16 days.
Target Pests	<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Yes, De Lima, C P F, A J Jessup, E R Mansfield & D Daniels (2011) Cold treatment of table grapes infested with Mediterranean fruit fly <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann) and Queensland fruit fly <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt) Diptera: Tephritidae, New Zealand Journal of Crop and Horticultural Science, 39:2, 95-105. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01140671.2010.526620	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The measure has been in place for the export of grapes from Australia to New Zealand since 2000. – Live fruit flies have never been intercepted on cold treated grapes from Australia and the rate of interceptions of other regulated pests on consignments is very low (0.84%). – More than 41,813 tons of grapes have been exported from Australia to New Zealand. 	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, cold treatment is not generally used to manage non-compliant consignments on arrival in New Zealand due to operational restrictions.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
The measure has not been used domestically in New Zealand because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New Zealand is free from economically important fruit flies – New Zealand is not a large producer of grapes – The measure is not required by countries importing New Zealand commodities 	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Yes, MPI, 2009. Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) from China https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2885-Table-grapes-Vitis-vinifera-from-China-Final-Risk-Analysis-October-2009	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	

Yes, ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests, PT 37: Cold treatment for *Bactrocera tryoni* on *Vitis vinifera*.

List of Measures #2 Fruit flies	
Name of Measure	Cold treatment
Measure Type	Physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	Cold treatment at a fruit pulp temperature of: 1.11 °C or below for 15 days; OR 1.67 °C or below for 17 days.
Target Pests	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Unknown, however, the treatment aligns with the treatment for <i>Anastrepha</i> spp. (other than <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>) for grapes (T107-c) in the USDA treatment manual. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf and is therefore likely to be supported by quantitative research data.	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The measure has been in place for the export of grapes from Peru to New Zealand since 2012. – Live fruit flies have never been intercepted on cold treated grapes from Peru and the rate of interceptions of other regulated pests on consignments is very low (0.27%). – More than 6,078 tons of grapes have been exported from Peru to New Zealand. 	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, cold treatment is not generally used to manage non-compliant consignments on arrival in New Zealand due to operational restrictions.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
The measure has not been used domestically in New Zealand because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New Zealand is free from economically important fruit flies – New Zealand is not a large producer of grapes – The measure is not required by countries importing New Zealand commodities 	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Yes, MPI, 2009 . Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) from China https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2885-Table-grapes-Vitis-vinifera-from-China-Final-Risk-Analysis-October-2009	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No, although there are similar cold treatment temperatures and duration times in PT36 and 37.	
List of Measures #3 Fruit flies	

Name of Measure	Cold treatment
Measure Type	Physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	Cold treatment at a fruit pulp temperature of: 0.99 °C or below for 17 days; OR 1.38 °C or below for 20 days
Target Pests	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
None found	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
There has been minimal trade in grapes using this measure	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, cold treatment is not generally used to manage non-compliant consignments on arrival in New Zealand due to operational restrictions.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
No, the measure has not been used domestically in New Zealand because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New Zealand is free from economically important fruit flies – New Zealand is not a large producer of grapes – The measure is not required by countries importing New Zealand commodities 	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Yes, MPI, 2009 . Import Risk Analysis: Table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) from China https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2885-Table-grapes-Vitis-vinifera-from-China-Final-Risk-Analysis-October-2009	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

List of Measures #4 Fruit flies	
Name of Measure	Irradiation
Measure Type	Irradiation
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	150Gy
Target Pests	<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Yes, as per the data that supported the development of ISPM 28 PT-7	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The measure has been in place for the export of grapes from Australia to New Zealand since 2018 when it was introduced as an equivalent measure to cold treatment. – Viable fruit flies have never been intercepted on irradiated grapes from Australia and the rate of interceptions of other regulated pests on consignments is very low (0.84%). 	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, New Zealand does not have an irradiation facility to treat non-compliant consignments on arrival.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
<p>The measure has <u>not</u> been used domestically in New Zealand because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New Zealand is free from economically important fruit flies so the measure does not need to be applied to manage the pests – New Zealand is not a large producer of grapes – The measure is not required by countries importing New Zealand commodities – New Zealand does not have an irradiation facility 	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
<p>Yes, MPI, 2018. Risk Management Proposal: Fresh table grapes for human consumption. Equivalent phytosanitary measures for regulated pests of fresh table grapes (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>). https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/27169-Draft-RMP-Fresh-Table-Grapes-for-Human-Consumption</p>	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
Yes, ISPM 28 PT 7: Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)	

List of Measures #5 European grapevine moth	
Name of Measure	Systems Approach
Measure Type	Cultural, chemical, physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	<p>Independent Measure 1: Pest Management Chemical and cultural pest management strategies applied during production These include removal and destruction of fruit in infested vineyards, mating disruption techniques, pest monitoring using specific pheromone traps and a mandatory chemical control programme.</p> <p>Independent Measure 2: Pest Removal Inspection and removal of infested fruit at various points during and after harvest.</p> <p>Independent Measure 3: Pest Disinfestation Cold treatment at: 0.00 °C or below for 11 days; or 2.00 °C or below for 12 days</p>
Target Pests	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
None found; however the systems approach has sufficient independent measures that ensure that if one measure fails, or cannot be verified, then the whole system does not fail.	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
New Zealand amended import requirements for grapes from Chile in 2011 when <i>Lobesia botrana</i> was first recorded in Chile. Since measures were imposed more than 17,000 tons of grapes have been imported from Chile and no live <i>L. botrana</i> have been intercepted during on-arrival inspections of grapes in New Zealand.	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, the systems approach is not an appropriate measure to manage non-compliant consignments on arrival in New Zealand.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
The measure has not been used domestically in New Zealand because the pest is not present in NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
No, the measure was proposed by the exporting NPPO.	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	

ISPM 14: *The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management* includes the three independent measures described above as examples that can be used. However, the specific independent measures for managing *L. botrana* are not adopted in an ISPM or regional standard.

List of Measures #6 European grapevine moth/Spotted wing drosophila	
Name of Measure	Methyl bromide fumigation
Measure Type	Chemical
Active Ingredient	Methyl bromide
Schedule	Methyl bromide fumigation at: 16 g/m ³ for 2 hrs at 32 °C and above; OR 24 g/m ³ for 2 hrs at 28-32 °C; OR 32 g/m ³ for 2 hrs at 21-28 °C; OR 40 g/m ³ for 2 hrs at 16-21 °C; OR 48 g/m ³ for 2 hrs at 11-16 °C
Target Pests	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
No specific evidence found; however, methyl bromide is known to be an effective insecticidal fumigant for many pests.	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
New Zealand amended import requirements for grapes from Chile in 2011 when <i>L. botrana</i> was first recorded in Chile. No live <i>L. botrana</i> have been intercepted on grapes.	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
Yes, but the measure is used for other Lepidopteran pests as <i>L. botrana</i> has never been intercepted on grapes from countries where the pest is present.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
The measure has not been used domestically in New Zealand because the pest is not present in NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Yes, MPI, 2012 . Pest Risk Assessment: <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> : Spotted wing drosophila (Diptera: Drosophilidae) on fresh fruit from the USA. https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/2897-Drosophila-suzukii-spotted-wing-drosophila-Diptera-Drosophilidae-on-fresh-fruit-from-the-USA-Risk-Assessment-June-2012	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

List of Measures #7 Spotted wing drosophila	
Name of Measure	SO ₂ :CO ₂ fumigation + Cold treatment
Measure Type	Chemical + Physical (Thermal)
Active Ingredient	SO ₂ :CO ₂
Schedule	Fumigation with SO ₂ :CO ₂ (1:6%) at a minimum of 16°C or above for 30 minutes AND Cold treatment at a fruit core temperature of 0.9 °C for 12 days or below
Target Pests	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Yes, unpublished research by the USDA. A summary of this was presented in MPI's (2012) Risk Management Proposal: Amendment to the importing requirements for fresh grapes from the United States of America (no longer available on the web, but available on request)	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
Yes, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The measure has been in place for the export of grapes from the USA (California) to New Zealand since 2012. – Live <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> have never been intercepted on SO₂/CO₂ + cold treated grapes from California. – NZ imports large volumes of grapes from California (68,400 tons since 2012) and a large proportion were treated with SO₂:CO₂ fumigation + Cold to manage <i>D. suzukii</i>. 	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No, neither cold treatment nor SO ₂ /CO ₂ fumigation are used to treat non-compliant consignments on arrival in New Zealand due to operational restrictions.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
NZ is free from <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> so it has not been necessary to use the measure domestically within NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
The measure was identified by MPI when imposing emergency measures for the pest in 2010. The measure was revised in 2012 when the USDA provided research data to support an amendment to the specification.	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

List of Measures #8 Spotted wing drosophila	
Name of Measure	Methyl bromide fumigation
Measure Type	Chemical
Active Ingredient	Methyl bromide
Schedule	<p>Methyl bromide fumigation at 40 g/m³ for 2 hrs at 15.5 °C and above</p> <p>OR</p> <p>56 g/m³ of methyl bromide applied for 2.5 hours (or a concentration × time (Ct) product of 130 g/m³ /h at ≥ 75% retention) at a minimum pulp temperature of 10.0 °C or above with a load factor of ~50%</p> <p>OR</p> <p>64 g/m³ of methyl bromide applied for 2.5 hours (or a concentration × time (Ct) product of 148 g/m³ /h at ≥ 75% retention) at a pulp temperature between 8.0 and 10.0 °C with a load factor of ~50%</p>
Target Pests	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
<p>Yes, unpublished research by the USDA. A summary of this was presented in MPI's (2012) Risk Management Proposal: Amendment to the importing requirements for fresh grapes from the United States of America (no longer available on the web, but available on request) and MPI (2022) Risk Management Proposal: Additional phytosanitary treatments to manage <i>Drosophila suzukii</i>, <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>, <i>Lobesia botrana</i>, and regulated spiders on fresh grapes</p> <p>https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes</p>	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
<p>Yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The measure has been in place for the export of grapes from the USA (California) to New Zealand since 2012. – Live <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> have never been intercepted on fumigated grapes from California. – NZ imports large volumes of grapes from California (68,400 tons since 2012) and a proportion of these were treated with methyl bromide 	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
Yes, the measure is used to treat non-compliant consignments as needed.	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
NZ is free from <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> so it has not been necessary to use the measure domestically within NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	

The measure was identified by MPI when imposing emergency measures for the pest in 2010. The efficacy of the measure was confirmed in 2012 when the USDA provided research data to support the specification.

Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?

No

List of Measures #9 Spotted wing drosophila	
Name of Measure	Ozone fumigation + Cold treatment
Measure Type	Chemical + Physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	Ozone
Schedule	14 g/m ³ (10,000 ppm continuous) of O ₃ applied at 67.5 kPa under normal atmospheric CO ₂ levels (0.04%) at 2 °C or above for 1 hour AND The core temperature of the fruit to be held continuously at 0.4 °C or below for 6 days OR The core temperature of the fruit to be held continuously at 1.8 °C or below for 12 days
Target Pests	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Yes, refer to https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
– The measure is relatively new but is supported by efficacy data.	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
NZ is free from <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> so it has not been necessary to use the measure domestically within NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Refer to https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

List of Measures #10 Spotted wing drosophila	
Name of Measure	Cold treatment
Measure Type	Physical (cold)
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	The core temperature of the fruit to be held continuously at 0 °C or below for 11 days OR 2 °C or below for 12 days
Target Pests	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
Yes, refer to https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
– The measure is relatively new but is supported by efficacy data.	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
NZ is free from <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> so it has not been necessary to use the measure domestically within NZ.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Refer to https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/53767-Risk-Management-ProposalAdditional-phytosanitary-treatments-to-manage-Drosophila-suzukii-Guignardia-bidwellii-Lobesia-botrana-and-regulated-spiders-on-fresh-table-grapes	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

List of Measures #11 Several pests	
Name of Measure	Pest control activities
Measure Type	Chemical, cultural, biological, physical
Active Ingredient	NA
Schedule	Pest control activities effective against target pests
Target Pests	Bacteria: <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> + sharpshooter vector, <i>Homalodisca coagulate</i> Fungi: <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> , <i>Monilinia fructigena</i> Mealybugs: <i>Ferrisia virgata</i> Mealybugs: <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> Mites: <i>Tetranychus kanzawai</i> Moths: <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> Scales: <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>
Other information (Please complete as many fields as possible)	
Is there quantitative or qualitative evidence to indicate the measure is effective?	
No, the effectiveness of the measures are at the discretion of the exporting NPPO to determine. Measures could include IPM systems with action thresholds for target pests, the application of specific pesticide treatments, fruit bagging to exclude pests or, a post-harvest treatment.	
Does experience from use in international trade indicate that the measure is effective?	
Yes, these measures are required for the export of grapes from several countries (Australia, China, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Peru and USA) to NZ and these pests have not been intercepted. New Zealand imports large volumes of grapes annually.	
Has the measure been successfully used to manage non-compliant consignments?	
No as the many of these measures are applied during production and are unsuitable for treating non-compliant consignments	
Has the measure been successfully used to effectively manage pest risk domestically?	
These measures have not been used domestically in New Zealand because New Zealand is free from these pests. However, such measures are likely to be used to control these pests in countries where they are present.	
Has the measure been used successfully by the private sector or authorized entities?	
Unknown	
Has the measure has been identified as an effective pest risk management option based on a PRA or comparable technical evaluation?	
Yes, refer to references.	
Is the measure, relevant to the pest, adopted in an ISPM or regional standard?	
No	

Additional information on volume of trade and interception rates, and live regulated (LR) pest species intercepted

