

Biosecurity and Product Integrity
NT Quarantine
Plant Market Access
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Summary of conditions for the introduction of plants and plant material into the Northern Territory

As a service to industry and the public, the following guidelines are a summary of conditions for the introduction of plant material into the Northern Territory.

Conditions for entry and management of pests and diseases are outlined by *Gazette Notices* under the *Plant Disease Control Act*. The Act and Notices are statements of the legal requirements, whereas this outline is provided only as a guide.

All imported plants and plant products are subject to inspection on arrival. Failure to meet the conditions of entry may result in destruction, re-export or treatment if approved. All the actions are at the owner's expense. All documentation relating to plant imports must be faxed to the NT Quarantine office on (08) 8999 2053 prior to dispatch.

Further information is available from the Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources, Northern Territory Quarantine Service, on telephone 08 8999 2138, Facsimile 08 89992053 or by e-mail to ShaneA.Cross@nt.gov.au.

*** Disclaimer**

This document is a summary of the Northern Territory's legislation relating to the importation of plants, plant material and other related matter or thing. These guidelines are subject to change without notice due to the varying pest status of the NT and other states. The Northern Territory Government accepts no liability for inaccuracies, errors or omissions, which may occur within this document.

SUMMARY OF NORTHERN TERRITORY PLANT IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

There are specific requirements for the movement of plant materials into the Northern Territory (NT) or to certain parts of the NT. These requirements are subject to legislative changes. A summary of the current requirements is listed in the Table below. The numbers in the Table refer to the detailed conditions for entry as found in the attached schedule. **No plant or plant product, whether listed or not, is permitted entry if found to be affected by a pest or a disease.**

For further information contact the Northern Territory Quarantine Section on:

Phone: (08) 8999 2138

Fax: (08) 8999 2053

When certificates to accompany the import shipment are required from Government officers, these should be supplied on the standard interstate Plant Health Certificate. Plant Health Assurance Certificate's issued under approved Interstate Certification Assurance (ICA) conditions also constitute acceptable documentation.

	Plants or Cuttings	Seed or Grain	Fresh fruit & vegetables/produce	Pest or Disease Conditions
Amaranthus	6, 9, 10, 13		9	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Avocado	6, 7, 13		4	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , sunblotch viroid, scale insects, medfly
Banana, plantain (see <i>Musa</i> species)	8, 16		4, 16	bunchy top virus, Panama disease, Black Sigatoka, banana fruit fly, medfly
Bean	6, 9, 10, 13		9, 10	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Capsicum/chilli	6, 9, 10, 13		4, 9, 10	medfly, melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Chicory	6, 9, 10, 13		9, 10	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Citrus	6, 11, 13		4	SOSP virus, medfly, scale insects
Cucurbits	6, 9, 10, 13		4, 9, 10	cucumber fly, melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Eggplant	6, 9, 10, 13		4, 9, 10	medfly, melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Endive	6, 9, 10, 13		9, 10	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Fruit general	6, 9, 11, 13		4, 10	medfly, melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects

	Plants or Cuttings	Seed or Grain	Fresh fruit & vegetables/produce	Pest or Disease Conditions
Grapes	5		4	medfly, phylloxera
Leafy vegetables, Herbs	6, 9, 10, 13		9, 10	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Mahogany Plants	6,10, 13, 14, 15, 21			bacterial leaf spot
Maize		1		boil smut
<i>Musa</i> species eg. bananas, plantain, manila hemp, ornamental bananas	8, 16		4, 16	bunchy top virus, Panama disease, medfly, banana fruit fly, Black Sigatoka
Okra	6, 9, 10, 13		9, 10	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Papaya	6, 13, 14, 15, 20,		20	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , scale insects spiraling whitefly, Red Imported Fire Ant, Papaya Black Spot, Papaya Ring Spot.
Peanuts		3		peanut mottle virus
Pinewood products			22	European house borer
Plants General, plants not elsewhere specified including Cut flowers, nursery stock, turf and household plants	6, 10, 13, 14, 15			phylloxera, <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , western flower thrips, scale insects, spiraling whitefly, Red Imported Fire Ant
Potato plants and tubers	6, 9, 13, 17		17	scale insects, potato cyst nematode
Sesame	6, 9, 10, 13		9	melon thrips, western flower thrips, scale insects
Soil	6, 15			<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , Red Imported Fire Ant
Soybean	13	2		scale insects, <i>Phytophthora rot</i>
Tomato	6, 9, 10, 13		4, 9	medfly, melon thrips, cucumber fly, western flower thrips, scale insects

NORTHERN TERRITORY PLANT IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

1. Seed of maize, excluding sweet corn, is prohibited from New South Wales or Queensland unless accompanied by certification that either:
 - a) it has been treated with 200 g/L thiram plus 200 g/L carboxin at 500 ml of product per 100kg seed,

OR

 - b) it was grown in an area recognised by the State Department of Agriculture as being free from boil smut and cleaned and packed in premises where any maize seed handled comes only from such areas.
2. Soybean seed is prohibited without the prior written permission of the Chief Inspector.
3. Peanut seed is prohibited unless accompanied by Government certification that it was produced in an area where peanut mottle virus is not known to exist.
4. Three species of fruit flies are of particular concern to the Northern Territory. They are Mediterranean fruit fly (medfly) (*Ceratitis capitata*), banana fruit fly (*Bactrocera musae*) and cucumber fly (*Bactrocera cucumis*). Unless an outbreak involving production areas is current in the relevant State, commercial consignments of host produce with packaging identifying them as grown in Victoria, South Australia or Tasmania are exempt from certification requirements. NSW is also exempt except for cucumber fly certification.

Host fruit of any of these pests is prohibited unless accompanied by certification of one of the following types:

- a) by a State Department of Agriculture officer that no species of fruit fly which attacks that fruit or vegetable occurred on the property on which it was produced or within a 30 km radius during the preceding 12 months,

If from an area subject to banana fruit fly or cucumber fly.

- b) by a State Department of Agriculture officer that the fruit was held in cold storage for one of the temperature/time combinations listed below:

0°C±0.5°C for at least 14 days

1°C±0.5°C for at least 16 days

1.5°C±0.5°C for at least 18 days

2.5°C±0.5°C for at least 22 days

- c) by a State Department of Agriculture officer or approved consignor that the fruit or vegetable was treated after harvest with either dimethoate or fenthion at 400 mg/L such that the entire surface of each fruit or vegetable remained wet with the solution for one minute,

OR

- d) such other alternative treatment as approved by Interstate Plant Health Regulatory Working Group for interstate trade,

If from an area subject to medfly

- e) by a State Department of Agriculture officer that the fruit or vegetable was held in cold storage for one of the temperature/time combinations listed below:

0°C for at least 10 days

0.6°C for at least 11 days

1.1°C for at least 12 days

1.7°C for at least 14 days

2.2°C for at least 16 days

- f) by a State Department of Agriculture officer or approved consignor that the fruit or vegetable was treated after harvest with fenthion at 500 mg/L such that the entire surface of each fruit or vegetable remained wet with the solution for one minute,

From any area subject to pest fruit flies

- g) by a State Department of Agriculture officer that the fruit was fumigated with methyl bromide for 2 hours at one of the combinations of rate and temperature specified below:

methyl bromide concentration (g/m³)	flesh temp (°C)
16	32 or above
24	26 – 31.9
32	21 – 25.9
40	15 – 20.9
48	10 – 14.9

5. Grapevine plants, cuttings or budwood are prohibited unless approved in writing by the Chief Inspector and accompanied by acceptable certification that:

- a) phylloxera is not known to be present either in the State or (if the State is not free) on the property of origin nor within 40 km of it,
b) an inspector has examined the plants and found no evidence of phylloxera,
c) the plants have been washed free of soil and treated under his supervision by either submersion in a hot water bath for not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes at not less than 51.5°C nor more than 54.5°C,

OR

- d) fumigation with methyl bromide for 3 hours at a rate equivalent to 32g/m³ at 18°C.

Note: Neither hot water treatment nor methyl bromide fumigation is required if the nursery stock has been grown only in soil free medium.

Note: A Quarantine Area has been declared in relation to the disease Grapevine Leaf Rust extending at least 50 km from the Winnellie Post Office and encompassing the Darwin and Palmerston City Council and the Litchfield Shire areas. Removal from or movement of grapevines within this area is prohibited.

6. Plants not elsewhere specified are prohibited unless:
 - a) they are bare rooted; **OR**
 - b) accompanied by certification by a State Department of Agriculture officer that;
 - i) they have been grown in new or sterilised containers, **and**
 - ii) potting mix is soil free, **or**
 - iii) soil has been sterilised prior to planting by steam pasteurisation at 60 C for at least 30 minutes or has had methyl bromide fumigation at 500g/m³ for 24 hours, **and**
 - iv) *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and phylloxera are not known to exist on the property of origin and grape vines are not grown within 50 m of where the plants are produced, **and**
 - v) safe and efficient nursery hygiene is practiced on the property of origin; **OR**
 - c) commercially produced plants have been treated under ICA 29 by an accredited nursery and that *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and phylloxera are not known to exist on the property of origin and grape vines are not grown within 50 m of where the plants are produced.
7. Avocado plants which are seedlings or on seedling rootstock are prohibited unless the seed was treated before planting by submersion in water at not less than 49°C for at least 30 minutes.
8. Propagating material of bananas and plantains is permitted only as tissue culture in original containers with certification by the person in charge of the laboratory which produced them of compliance with specified conditions concerning freedom from diseases including Panama disease, bunchy top, banana streak and cucumber mosaic. Vegetative material of banana from within NT is only permitted into the Lambells Lagoon, Middle Point and Tortilla Flats areas as tissue culture, either in its original containers or grown on under approved conditions.
9. Host plants or produce of melon thrips are not permitted into any part of the Territory south of Adelaide River township from an area where melon thrips occurs, unless;
 - a) the produce is from a property which is monitored free of melon thrips by trapping and crop inspection and which is at least 1 km from any known occurrence of the pest.

OR

 - b) accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the State Department of Agriculture that the produce has been fumigated with methyl bromide prior to dispatch at one of the following rates;

methyl bromide concentration (g/m³)	produce temp (°C)
16	32 or above
24	26 – 31.9
32	21 – 25.9
40	15 – 20.9
48	10 – 14.9

OR

- c) accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the State Department of Agriculture that the produce has been inspected and found free of the pest

10. Fresh fruit and plants from any property on which western flower thrips has been known to occur at any time during the preceding 2 years are permitted only:

- a) if accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the State Department of Agriculture that they have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate equivalent to 32g/m³ for 2 hours at 21°C

OR

- b) if accompanied by a certificate issued by an officer of the State Department of Agriculture that the produce has been inspected and found free of the pest

OR

- c) if the property has been monitored free by trapping for at least the four (4) consecutive weeks up to the time of consignment

OR

- d) that an approved cover spray of spinosad (Success ®) has been applied and certified by the person carrying out the treatment

OR

- e) treatment under ICA 29.

11. Vegetative material of the genera *Citrus* and *Fortunella* is permitted only if accompanied by certification by a State Department of Agriculture officer that the Sweet Orange Stem Pitting strain (SOSP) of citrus tristeza virus has not been known to occur during the preceding 2 years within 20 km of where the plants were produced.

12. No longer applies.

13. All nursery stock, turf and household plants must be certified, by the person carrying out the treatment, to have received a specified insecticide against scale insects within 72 hours before consignment.

- a) if from an area where spiraling whitefly is known to occur, Bifenthrin must be used,
- b) treatment options for areas where spiraling whitefly is not known to occur are : Diazinon **OR** Maldison **OR** Bifenthrin **OR** Chlorpyrifos together with White Oil **OR** other commercial wetting agent,

OR

- b) treatment under ICA 29.
14. Plants, including cut flowers, grown in a State or Territory where spiraling whitefly occurs must be accompanied by State Department of Agriculture certification that both the plants and the property were inspected and found apparently free from spiraling whitefly.
15. Plants in potting mix or sterilised soil from a known red imported fire ant infested area must be accompanied by a State Department of Agriculture certification that plants have been inspected and found free of infestation. Plants from other areas require a declaration that no red imported fire ants have been found on the property or within 5 km.
16. Banana fruit is permitted entry if certified to be grown in an area greater than 50 km from a known infection of black Sigatoka.
17. Potato plants from Western Australia are prohibited, potato tubers imported from Western Australia are to be;
- a) from crops grown outside the statistical Division of Perth;
 - b) from crops which are free of potato cyst nematodes following fork testing on a 10m grid during the growing season;
 - c) are to be washed free of soil;
 - d) be in new containers, unless packed loose in returnable bins;
 - e) if packed in returnable bins, bins are to be free of soil and plant residue;
 - f) Be accompanied on importation by a certificate signed by an officer in the Western Australian Department of Agriculture, certifying the matters referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this schedule.
18. Condition 18 no longer applies.
19. Condition 19 no longer applies.
20. Plants or parts of plants including fruit of the species *Carica papaya* from an area known to be affected by Papaya Black Spot or Papaya Ring Spot may enter the Northern Territory provided they are accompanied by State Department of Agriculture certification that the plants/fruit have been inspected at the International Sampling Rate and found free of symptoms of Papaya Black Spot (caused by the fungus *Asperisporium caricae*) and Papaya Ring Spot (caused by the papaya strain of the papaya ring spot virus).

AND

Plants/fruit from an area known to be affected by Papaya Black Spot (caused by *Asperisporium caricae*) are to have received pre-harvest treatment(s) with mancozeb or tebuconazole, or with both of these chemicals applied alternately, in accordance with label recommendations.

21. Condition 21 no longer applies.

22. Pinewood, seasoned pinewood, and pinewood articles are prohibited entry into the Northern Territory if they have been sourced from the European house borer Restricted Movement Zone in Western Australia, unless;
- a) The volume of the host material is less than 100 cm³; or
 - b) The host material has been treated with a preservative; or
 - c) The host material has been removed from the restricted movement zone within 72 hours of being fumigated with methyl bromide or another suitable fumigant, or heated to a core temperature of more than 60°C for not less than 30 minutes.
 - d) Host material transported through the zone has not remained stationary for more than 72 hours or has been stored in a suitable building or kept enclosed in plastic wrapping during storage.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY NOTIFIABLE PESTS UNDER THE PLANT DISEASES
CONTROL ACT**

<i>Achatina fulica</i> Bowditch	giant african snail
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russell	spiraling whitefly
<i>Amblypelta nitida</i> Stal	fruitspotting bug
<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> (Loew)	Mexican fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> (Coquillett)	melon fly
<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i> (French)	cucumber fly
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> species complex	oriental fruit fly species
complex	
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> (Schiner)	mango fly
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Tryon)	banana fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera papayae</i> Drew & Hancock	Asian papaya fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera philippinensis</i> Drew & Hancock	exotic fruit fly
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius) Biotype B	poinsettia whitefly
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann)	Mediterranean fruit fly
(medfly)	
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i> Siroki	Formosan termite
<i>Coptotermes havilandi</i> Holmgren	subterranean termite
<i>Coptotermes vastator</i> Light	subterranean termite
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i> (Walker)	West Indian drywood
termite	
<i>Cryptotermes domesticus</i> (Haviland)	drywood termite
<i>Cryptotermes primus</i> (Hill)	drywood termite
<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch)	grape phylloxera
<i>Deanolis sublimbalis</i> Snellen (syn. <i>Noorda albizonalis</i>	red-banded mango
caterpillar	
Hampson)	
<i>Epilachna varivestis</i> Mulsant	Mexican bean beetle
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> Pergande	western flower thrips
<i>Globodera pallida</i> Stone	potato cyst nematode
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> Woll.	potato cyst nematode
<i>Graphognathus leucoloma</i> (Boheman)	white-fringed weevil
<i>Hedylepta indicata</i> (Fabricius)	soybean webspinner
<i>Helopeltis</i> spp.	mosquito bugs
<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i> (Linnaeus)	European house borer
<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Lethierry)	mango flower jassid

<i>Idioscopus nitidulus</i> Walker (syn. <i>Chunrocerus</i> (Mango flower jassid) <i>niveosparsus</i> Lethierry)	mango leafhopper
<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i> (Mayr)	Argentine ant
<i>Leptocorisa</i> spp.	paddy bugs
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say)	Colorado potato beetle
<i>Mayetiola destructor</i> (Say)	Hessian fly
<i>Nacoleia octasema</i> (Meyrick)	banana scab moth
<i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i> (Waterhouse)	orchid weevil
<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i> Guenee	Melanesian corn borer
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i> (Hubner)	European corn borer
<i>Peperita euthysticha</i> Turner	small mango tipborer
<i>Pieris rapae</i> (Linnaeus)	cabbage white butterfly
<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Newman)	Japanese beetle
<i>Schizaphis graminum</i> (Rondarii)	greenbug
<i>Sesamia inferens</i> (Walker)	rice pink stem borer
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i> (Forel)	red imported fire ant
<i>Therioaphis trifolii</i> (Monell)	spotted alfalfa aphid
<i>Trichoplusia ni</i> (Hubner)	cabbage looper
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts	khapra beetle
<i>Trogoderma variabile</i> Ballion	warehouse beetle

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Bunchy top	caused by	banana bunchy top virus
Mosaic	caused by	cassava mosaic virus
Soft rot or fruit rot	caused by	<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> (Dade) C.
Moreau		
Bacterial canker	caused by	<i>Corynebacterium michiganense</i> pv <i>michiganense</i> (Smith) Jensen
Black leg	caused by	<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> pv <i>atroseptica</i> van
Hall		
Bacterial wilt	caused by	<i>Erwinia stewartii</i> (Smith) Dye
Panama Disease	caused by	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Tropical Race 4 Schlecht. Ex Fries (E.F. Smith) Snyder & Hansen
Fusarium wilt	caused by	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Schlecht. Fr. F.sp. <i>lycopersici</i> (Sacc.) Snyder & Hansen
Mosaic	caused by	lettuce mosaic virus
Black Sigatoka	caused by	<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i> Morelet
Pangola stunt	caused by	pangola stunt virus
Mosaic & Woodiness	caused by	passionfruit woodiness virus
Downy mildew	caused by	<i>Peronospora manshurica</i> (Naum) Syd. Ex Gaun
Rust	caused by	<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i> Sydow
Freckle	caused by	<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i> (Cooke) van der Aa
Rust	caused by	<i>Physopella zae</i> (Mains) Cummins & Ramachar
Top rot or dieback	caused by	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Rands
Top rot or dieback	caused by	<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> Drechs f. sp. <i>glycinea</i> Kuan & Erwin
Root and stem rot	caused by	<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i> Drechs. F. sp. <i>glycinea</i> Kuan & Erwin
Top rot	caused by	<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> B. de Hann var <i>parasitica</i> (Dast.) Waterh.
Potato spindle tuber	caused by	potato spindle tuber viroid
Leaf shrivel	caused by	potato virus Y (leaf shrivelling strain)
Bacterial wilt	caused by	<i>Pseudomonas solanacearum</i> (E.F. Smith) (Biotype 1)

(Moko disease)		
Bacterial blight	caused by	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>glycinea</i> (Coerper) Young, Dye & Wilkie
Bacterial leaf spot	caused by	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>syringae</i> van Hall
Wildfire	caused by	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv <i>tabaci</i> (Wolf & Foster) Young, Dye & Wilkie
Rust	caused by	<i>Puccinia sorghi</i> Schw
Java downy mildew	caused by	<i>Sclerospora maydis</i> (Racib.) Butler
Philippine downy mildew	caused by	<i>Sclerospora philippinensis</i> Weston
Sorghum downy mildew	caused by	<i>Sclerospora sorghi</i> Weston & Uppal
Sugarcane downy mildew	caused by	<i>Sclerospora sacchari</i> Miyake
Loose kernel smut	caused by	<i>Sphacelotheca cruenta</i> (Kuehn) Potter
Head smut	caused by	<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i> (Kuehn) Clint
Covered kernel smut	caused by	<i>Sphacelotheca sorghi</i> (Link) Clint
Powdery scab	caused by	<i>Spongospora subterranea</i> (Walbr.) Lagerh. F. sp. <i>subterranea</i> Tomlinson
Mosaic	caused by	squash mosaic virus
Common scab	caused by	<i>Streptomyces scabies</i> (Thaxt.) Waks. & Henrici
Mosaic	caused by	tobacco mosaic virus (tomato strain)
Long smut	caused by	<i>Tolposporium ehrenbergii</i> (Kuehn) Potouillard
Yellow top	caused by	tomato yellow top virus
Tungro disease	caused by	tungro virus
Rust	caused by	<i>Uromyces dolicholi</i> Arthur
Boil smut	caused by	<i>Ustilago maydis</i> (D.C.) Cda.
Grapevine bacterial blight	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas ampelina</i> Panagopoulos
Citrus canker	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>
Bacterial blight	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>cyamopsidis</i> (Patel, Dhande & Kulkarni) Dye
Bacterial leaf streak	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>holcicola</i> (Elliott) Dye
Bacterial blight	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>manihotis</i> (Berthet & Bondar) Dye
Bacterial blight	caused by	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv <i>vignicola</i> (Burkholder) Dye

Bacterial leaf spot
Citrus leaf spot

caused by
caused by

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *Khayae*
Cryptosporiopsis

DECLARED PESTS WHICH ARE NOT ALSO NOTIFIABLE PESTS

<i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i> (May)	Northern Territory fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Froggatt)	Queensland fruit fly
<i>Brontispa longissima</i> Gestro	palm leaf beetle
<i>Callosobruchus</i> spp.	cowpea weevils
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)	banana weevil borer
<i>Helicotylenchus multincinctus</i> (Cobb) Golden	spiral nematode
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> (Newman)	purple scale
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i> (Targioni-Tozzetti)	parlatoria date scale
<i>Quadraspidotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock)	San Jose scale
<i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb) Thorne	burrowing nematode
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval)	cane weevil borer
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricius)	mango seed weevil
<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny	melon thrips

DECLARED DISEASES WHICH ARE NOT ALSO NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Sun blotch	caused by	avocado sun blotch viroid
Papaya black spot	caused by (Seg.) Maubl	<i>Asperisporium caricae</i>
Banana streak	caused by	banana streak virus
Stem pitting	caused by	citrus tristeza virus (sweet orange stem pitting strain)
Infectious chlorosis	caused by	cucumber mosaic virus
Corm & rhizome rot	caused by	<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> Burkholder, McFadden & Dimock
Mottle	caused by	peanut mottle virus
Papaya ring spot	caused by	papaya strain of the papaya ring spot virus
Grapevine leaf rust	caused by	<i>Phakopsora euvitis</i> Ono