



7 February 2020

## Biosecurity Advice 2020/P02

### RELEASE OF THE *FINAL REPORT FOR THE REVIEW OF BIOSECURITY IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FRESH STRAWBERRY FRUIT FROM JAPAN*

This Biosecurity Advice notifies stakeholders of the release of the *Final report for the review of biosecurity import requirements for fresh strawberry fruit from Japan*.

The final report recommends that the importation of fresh strawberry fruit (strawberries) to Australia from all commercial production areas of Japan be permitted, subject to meeting a range of biosecurity requirements.

The final report takes into account comments received from stakeholders on the draft report released on 6 June 2019.

The department announced the commencement of this risk analysis on 1 November 2017 (via [Biosecurity Advice 2017-22](#)) and released the draft report for public consultation on 6 June 2019 ([Biosecurity Advice 2019/P08](#)). Comments from stakeholders on the draft report were taken into consideration in preparing the final report.

This risk analysis was conducted in response to a formal market access request for fresh strawberries to Australia from Japan.

The final report identifies twelve quarantine pests associated with fresh strawberries from Japan that require risk management measures to reduce the biosecurity risk to an acceptable level. These pests are:

- *Drosophila* species: drosophilid flies (*Drosophila pulchrella* and *Drosophila subpulchrella*), and spotted wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*)
- Spider mites: hawthorn spider mite (*Amphitetranychus viennensis*), spider mites (*Eotetranychus smithi*, *Eotetranychus asiaticus* and *Eotetranychus geniculatus*), and Kanzawa spider mite (*Tetranychus kanzawai*)
- Thrips: tobacco thrips (*Frankliniella fusca*), Eurasian flower thrips (*Frankliniella intonsa*), and western flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*)
- Bacterium: angular leaf spot (*Xanthomonas fragariae*).

Western flower thrips has been identified as a regional quarantine pest for the Northern Territory, and another arthropod pest, Kanzawa spider mite has been identified as a regional quarantine pest for Western Australia because interstate quarantine regulations and enforcement are in place for these species. Western flower thrips was also assessed as a regulated article for all of Australia, as it is capable of harbouring and spreading emerging orthotospoviruses that are quarantine pests for Australia.

The final report recommends risk management measures, combined with an operational system, to ensure biosecurity standards are met. The recommended risk management

measures will reduce the risks posed by the twelve identified quarantine pests, so as to achieve the appropriate level of protection for Australia.

These measures are:

- area freedom (including pest free places of production or pest free production sites, which may require evidence of a seasonal absence) or fruit treatment (such as methyl bromide fumigation or irradiation) for *Drosophila* species
- pre-export visual inspection and, if found, remedial action for spider mites and/or thrips
- area freedom or a systems approach approved by the department for angular leaf spot.

The final report, stakeholder comments and information about the risk analysis process are available from the [department's website](#). Printed copies of the report are available on request.

The department invites stakeholders interested in receiving information and updates on biosecurity risk analyses to subscribe via the department's online [subscription](#) service. By subscribing to Biosecurity Risk Analysis Plant, you will receive Biosecurity Advices and other notifications relating to plant biosecurity policy, including this risk analysis.

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