



REFERENCE

Guide for importers: interpreting inspection reports

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Purpose of this guidance

This guidance is provided to assist you (the importer) to interpret the inspection reports that are provided following inspection and release of your consignment of cut flowers and foliage.

What is an inspection report?

An inspection report provides importers with the outcomes of the identification of insect specimens (and other biosecurity risk material e.g. weed seeds, pathogens) found on consignments of imported cut flowers and foliage.

The inspection report will show the results of the pest identification for each flower type from each grower from each consignment.

The department aims to provide you with the inspection report in a timely manner. Depending on complexity, you will most likely receive final diagnostic results within two working days after the release of your consignment.

It is expected that these reports (based on flower type and grower), will assist you when notifying the grower of any non-compliance.

The inspection report will be sent to the email addresses listed in AIMS. If your email address is not listed in AIMS the report will only be sent to your broker.

The report can be sent in two main formats:

- A report for pest specimens associated with one flower type and one grower within a consignment.

- A report for pest specimens associated with one flower type and multiple growers within a consignment.

What information is provided in an inspection report?

An inspection report will generally look like this:

HISTORICAL REPORTING OFFICER NOTIFICATION EMAIL

Entomologists/Plant Pathologists have identified the following Organism

Incident interception Number –

AIMS Entry Number?

Bottle ID?

Commodity Description?

Date Incident Submitted?

All identifications completed?

Identification Details

Identification: 1 Version: 1

Class: Insecta

Order:

Family:

Genus:

Species:

Common Name/s:

Present in Australia:

Actionable:

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer:

Incident Interception Number

An 'incident interception number' is created when pest, seed or disease specimens are collected at inspection and sent for identification. An incident is restricted to specimens collected from a single commodity e.g. flower type.

AIMS Entry Number

The AIMS entry number is a system generated identifying number given to each consignment of imported cut flowers and foliage.

Bottle ID

The 'bottle ID' refers to the biosecurity incident sample summary (BISS) form number. A BISS form is completed for each sample of a pest specimen for assessment and/or identification. The sample is linked to the flower type (on which the pest was found) and the grower (of those flowers).

Commodity Description

The 'commodity description' is the flower type. The flower type is generally described in the report like this — Cut flower *Amaranthus* fresh, Cut flower rose fresh, Cut flower *Hypericum* fresh.

Date Incident Submitted

This is the date the pest sample is sent to the laboratory for assessment and/or identification.

All identifications completed

This is usually a 'yes' response. An identification is complete when a pest specimen has been identified to a taxonomic level (i.e. genus or species) that enables the determination of the quarantine status of the pest.

Reports will not be sent unless the quarantine status of the pest specimen has been determined.

Identification details

Taxonomy

The 'identification details' outline the taxonomic levels to which the pest has been identified. This also helps determine whether action is required to manage any potential biosecurity risk.

Depending on the sex or life stage of the insect specimen found, the insect may or may not be able to be identified to the species level.

If the pest specimen cannot be identified to the species taxonomic level, and pests of that Genus or Family are known to be of biosecurity concern for Australia, it will likely be recorded in the report as requiring action (e.g. Actionable: Yes).

If the pest specimen can be identified to the species taxonomic level, and it is found to not be a biosecurity concern for Australia, it will be recorded in the report as 'non-actionable' (e.g. Actionable: No). The reverse is also true, that is, if a pest has been identified to species and is found to be a biosecurity concern for Australia, it will be recorded in the report as 'actionable'.

If the outcome of the specimen identification is assessed as being 'actionable' then the flowers will be directed for remedial treatment¹ to manage the risk posed by this pest.

Common name

It is important to note that the 'common name' is not a species level identification of a pest. A pest species can have a number of common names; and a common name can be given to a number of different pest species.

Present in Australia

A pest specimen identified to be present in Australia will be recorded in the report. It is important to note that pests present in Australia can be recorded in the report as requiring action (e.g. Actionable: Yes) or no action (e.g. Actionable: No). If a pest is present in Australia and requires action it is likely to be a regulated article. This means that while the pest itself is not of biosecurity concern, it is known to vector viruses that are of biosecurity concern for Australia; therefore, the pest will be actioned at the border to prevent the virus from entering and establishing in Australia. For example, many species of thrips are themselves not a pest of biosecurity concern but they do vector

¹ Flower and foliage consignments can be directed for remedial treatment (e.g. fumigation, reconditioning), destruction or export.

orthospoviruses that are of biosecurity concern and therefore these thrips species will be actioned at the border. This is also the case for a number of aphid species that are found to have the potential to vector viruses that are of biosecurity concern for Australia.

Specialist

This field is usually left blank.

Identifying Officer

The ‘identifying officer’ is the departmental entomologist, plant pathologist or botanist who made the identification of the pest specimen.

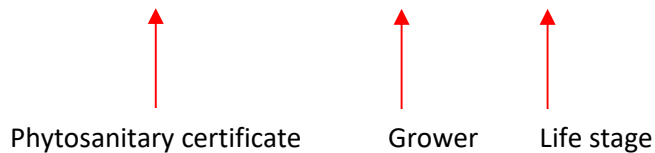
Notes by the identifying officer

The identifying officer will make notes regarding the consignment and the pest specimens collected from the flower consignment.

The notes are intended to provide further detail around the inspection. For example, notes will be recorded on:

- the phytosanitary certificate or if there is no phytosanitary certificate this will be noted
- the grower or if the grower has not been identified, it will be noted
- other notes, such as:
 - the reason why action is being taken on the pest (e.g. insect is a disease vector)
 - sex or life stage of the pest specimen (e.g. nymph, larvae, female)

The notes recorded in the report may or may not have hashtags (#). For example: #20192587412369879p#flowerfarmer1#nymph or, no phyto, no grower recorded.



Example report – one flower type and one grower

You will receive an email from the department for all incidents (pest specimen identified) associated with a flower type from one grower. This can result in you receiving many emails for a single consignment.

A report will look something like this:

HISTORICAL REPORTING OFFICER NOTIFICATION EMAIL

Entomologists/Plant Pathologists have identified the following Organism.

Incident Interception Number -

AIMS Entry Number?

Bottle ID?

Commodity Description? **Cut flower dianthus fresh**

Date Incident Submitted?

All identifications completed? Yes

Identification Details

Identification: 1 Version: 1

Class Insecta

Order Thysanoptera

Family **Thripidae**

Genus

Species

Common Name/s: Black thrips, Common thrips

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer: **#Phytosanitary Certificate** **#Flower Grower** #Vector of quarantine diseases

Identification: 2 Version: 1

Class Insecta

Order **Hemiptera**

Family **Aphididae**

Genus

Species

Common Name/s: Aphids, greenflies, pemphigid aphids, plant lice

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer: #Vector of quarantine diseases

Identification: 3 Version: 1

Class Insecta

Order Lepidoptera

Family Noctuidae

Genus **Spodoptera**

Species

Common Name/s: Black thrips, Common thrips

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer:

From the report you will be able to see:

- i. the flower type that the pest specimens were found on (fresh *Dianthus*)
- ii. the details of the pest identifications:
 - a. Identification 1 - Thripidae,
 - b. Identification 2 – Aphididae, and
 - c. Identification 3 - *Spodoptera* sp.
- iii. the phytosanitary certificate number to which the incidents relate
- iv. the flower grower associated with these incidents

The phytosanitary certificate number and the flower grower may only be recorded against the first incident (i.e. Identification 1) and not repeated for each incident thereafter.

Each subsequent incident on the report will relate to the phytosanitary certificate number and flower grower identified earlier in the report (i.e. at Identification 1).

Example report - one flower type and multiple growers

You will receive an email from the department for each incident (pest specimen identified) for one flower type and multiple growers. This can result in you receiving fewer emails for a single consignment.

A report will look something like this:

HISTORICAL REPORTING OFFICER NOTIFICATION EMAIL

Entomologists/Plant Pathologists have identified the following Organism.

Incident Interception Number -

AIMS Entry Number?

Bottle ID?

Commodity Description? **Cut flower dianthus fresh**

Date Incident Submitted?

All identifications completed? Yes

Identification Details

Identification: 1 Version: 1

Class Insecta

Order Thysanoptera

Family **Thripidae**

Genus

Species

Common Name/s: Black thrips, Common thrips

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer: **#Phytosanitary Certificate 1** **#Flower Grower 1**

#Phytosanitary Certificate 2 **#Flower Grower 2** **#Vector of quarantine diseases**

Identification: 2 Version: 1

Class Insecta

Order Hemiptera

Family **Aphididae**

Genus

Species

Common Name/s: Aphids, greenflies, pemphigid aphids, plant lice

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer: **#Phytosanitary Certificate 2** **#Flower Grower 2** **#Vector of quarantine diseases**

Identification: 3 Version: 1

Class Insecta
Order Lepidoptera
Family Noctuidae
Genus **Spodoptera**
Species

Common Name/s: Black thrips, Common thrips

Present in Australia: Uncertain

Actionable: Yes

Specialist:

Identifying Officer:

Notes by the identifying Officer: **#Phytosanitary Certificate 1** **#Flower Grower 1**

From the report you will be able to see:

- i. the flower type that the pest specimens were found on (fresh Dianthus)
- ii. the details of the pest identifications:
 - a. Identification 1 - Thripidae,
 - b. Identification 2 – Aphididae, and
 - c. Identification 3 - *Spodoptera* sp.
- iii. the phytosanitary certificate numbers to which these incidents relate, and
- iv. the flower growers associated with each incident:
 - a. Thripidae and *Spodoptera* sp. found on Flower grower 1's fresh Dianthus
 - b. Thripidae and Aphididae found on Flower grower 2's fresh Dianthus